82

Mr Hood
63638
1575

No 796 U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 14, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
20
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Telgd. May 21 Department of State.

Appointment of Mr Joseph H. Washington as Vice Commercial agent at Cardenas.

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 501. of 6th May 1879. advising the above appointment.

No. 796 — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 14th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction, No 501, advising me that Mr Joseph H. Washington has been appointed Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at Cardenas and instructing me to make application for permission, for Mr Washington, to enter upon his duties, pending the receipt of his formal recognition by the Government of Spain. In accordance therewith I have requested the Governor General to extend the usual temporary recognition of Mr Washington and will report the result to the Department in due course.

I am Sir,

very respectfully -
Your Obedient Servant
Nemy Oltall
Consul General

Mr Hood

No 797.

U.S. Consulate General

Havana May 17 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
22
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Answd. June 3

Department of State

Transmitting accounts for extra clerk hire and miscellaneous expenses paid during 1st quarter of 1879

No 797.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 17 1879

Hon: J. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I transmit herewith the following accounts for extra clerk hire and miscellaneous expenses at this Consulate during the quarter ended March 31st 1879:

Enclosure No 1: Account for extra clerk hire,

1/ paid Mr L. V. Schmidt $375-
" " José Calvo " 90 $465-

" " 2 = Account for mis-

2/ cellaneous expenses; viz: —

Rent	$300-
Stationery & Printing . .	" 52.70
Postage &c	" 155.25
Boat Hire	" 90.
Subs: to Havana Comm Reports & newspapers	" 130-
carry over	$727.95 $465-

Prot over	# 727.95	#465-
Telegrams	" 13.90.	741.85
		#1.206.85

The above amounts have been debited to the U. S. in my account current for Salary & Fees. for 1st quarter of 1879, and I trust will be found in order.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully.

Your obt Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

2 inclosures.

Mr Wood

No. 798. U.S. Consulate General
Habana, May 22d 1879.

MAY 31 1879 RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Exports of Cuba

Transmitting published reports of the export trade of Cuba, with tables showing the quantities, values and countries to which destined. These reports show that the United States purchase eight tenths in value of the exports of the Island.

Three inclosures.

No 798. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, May 22d 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith several tabular state-ments; which appear in the "Gaceta Oficial" of the 17th and 21st instant, showing the names, quantities and values, and the countries to which destined, of the principal products of Cuba, exported during the years 1877 and 1878: A number of articles are omitted; fruits, for instance, of which the value, exported to the United States, is near a million of dollars a year; but notwithstanding the omissions, they will be found of interest as they show to how great an extent the Island is dependent on the United States as the principal market for its

1/3

products: they are, moreover, the first statements of the kind that, as far as I have the means of knowing, have ever been published here in an official form.

The values of the exports, during the year 1877, are put down as follows:

Sugar and molasses.	$	52,446,543.72
Tobacco and Cigars -	"	13,354,341.88
Rum. _____	"	828,864.19
Honey. _____	"	92,315.—
Woods. _____	"	38,073.44
Wax.	"	76,036.20
Total =	$	66,886.204.43

of which there were exported to the United States:

Sugar and Molasses	$	47,291,511.15 or 90 per cent.
Tobacco and Cigars —	"	7,409,720,38 or 55 per cent.
Rum. _____	"	12,686.80
Honey. _____	"	23,903.50
Woods. _____	"	1,380.35
Wax. _____	"	337.60
Total to the U. States =	$	54,739,539.78 or 81 per cent.

The values of the exports

for

for the year 1878 are stated as follows:

Sugar and Molasses	₱	56,565,024.32
Tobacco and cigars	"	13,213,690.86
Rum	"	824.416.60
Honey	"	129.156.—
Woods	"	41.110.86
Wax	"	108.154.80
Total =	₱	70,881,553.44

of which there were shipped to the United States.

Sugar and Molasses	₱	51,920,732.90 cts	or 91½ per cent.
Tobacco and Cigars	"	6.566.878.86	50 per cent.
Rum	"	8,339.80	
Honey	"	19,464.—	
Woods	"	8.661.80	
Wax	"	2.601.60	
Total to the U. States	₱	58,526,678.96	or 82 per cent.

The remainder of the exports for the year 1878 amounting to ₱12,354,874.48 cts is distributed among other countries, as follows:

Spain and colonies	₱	4,288,476.40
England	"	2,585,256.43
(over)	₱	6,873,732.83

brought over	$6,873,732.83
British American Colonies,	235.355.08
Germany	1,253.079.94
France	1.130.891.99
Uruguay	295.191.66
Danish Possessions- St Thomas in transit for Brazil, Aspinwall &c.	2,078.489.18
Other countries	488.133.80
Total	$12,354,874.48

The accompanying tables also show that there were shipped to the United States, during the year 1877- 90 per cent of the exports of the products of sugar plantations and 55 per cent of the products of tobacco plantations; in 1878- there were shipped 91, of the former and 50 per cent of the latter also to the United States, and taking into account the total amount of exports for 1877- 81 per cent was shipped to the United States, and in 1878,

82 per cent, the remaining 18 per cent was sent to the following countries.

Spain and Colonies 6.25 per cent.
Great Britain 3.64 " "
British Colonies 0.33 " "
Germany 1.11 " "
France 1.09 " "
Mexico, South America &c. 4.62 " ".

It is stated that the Finance Department is now preparing for publication other data relating to the general trade of the Island, which I shall forward to the Department whenever it appears.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures
1- Extracts from the "Boletin Comercial" of 19th May 1879.
2- Extracts from the "Gaceta Oficial" of 21 May 1879.
3 Abstracts " " do do " " " "

Inclosure No. 1.
With Dispatch No. 798.
Harana, May 22d. 1879.
From the Boletin Comercial
of Harana, May 19th 1879.

Aduanas de Cuba.

Cumpliendo la Direccion General de Hacienda con el propósito que emitiera anteriormente de ir dando sucesivamente á luz cuantos datos estadísticos pudieran servir á ilustrar á la masa de los habitantes de la isla, sobre la verdadera situacion de la hacienda del país, se ha publicado en la *Gaceta* del sábado el movimiento de las Aduanas de la Isla durante los años 1878/77 y cuyo notable trabajo tenemos que concretarnos, por falta de espacio, á extractar de la siguiente manera:

El valor de las exportaciones en 1876 ascendieron á $76.235,725.83 cts., y los derechos á $7.385,622.46 cts.

En 1877 ascendió el valor de las mismas á $66.836,204.43 cts, y el de los derechos á $6.437,224.40 cts.

Resulta, pues, de la comparacion de ámbos años, una baja de $9.399,521.40 cts. en los valores, y de $948,398.02 cts. en los derechos en 1877. Esa baja se explica teniendo en cuenta que la exportacion de azúcar fué de 581.856,897 kilógramos en 1876, y de 498.255,068 id. en 1877, ó sea una baja de más de 83 millones de kilógramos en el segundo año, y que además hubo baja tambien en la miel de purga y aguardiente.

Relacion de los paises para los cuales fueron las exportaciones en 1877:

	VALORES.
España	$ 3.843,589.82
Islas Canarias	130,543.91
Isla de Puerto Rico	43,399 60
Bélgica	125,067.80
Ciudades anseáticas	819,420.90
Francia	1.102,328.48
Inglaterra	2.961,841.99
República de los E. Unidos.	54.739,539.78
» Argentina	51,864.15
» Chile	168,404.80
» Honduras	933.20
» Méjico	191,924 00
» Uruguay	368,198.89
Posesiones danesas en América	2.050,202.61
» Holandesas	1,042.10
» Inglesas	815,139.38
Total	$ 66.836,204.43

Como se vé, el valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos en 1877 resulta ser muy cerca del 90 por ciento del de la totalidad de aquellas.

En dicho año se exportó para la Península y Canarias 21.098,436 kilógramos de azúcar, ó sea poco más del 4 % de la exportacion total de ese artículo.

Translation.

Custom Houses of Cuba.

The General Direction of Finance, complying with its purpose, already made known, of making public from time to time all statistical data that may serve to enlighten the

inhabitants of the Island in regard to the true financial situation of the country, has published in the "Gaceta" of Saturday last the operations of the Custom Houses of the Island for the years 1876 and 1877 and which notable work we are obliged to reduce in limits for want of room in giving below the following extracts.

The value of the exports in 1876 amounted to $76,235,725.83 cts and the duties thereon $7,385,622.46,

In 1877 the value of the exports were ——— $66,836,204.43 cts and the duties ——— $6,437,224.40 cts

The result therefore, by a comparison of both years, is a falling off in 1877 of $9,399,521.40 cts, in values, and of $948,398.02 cts, in duties. This falling off is explained by taking into account that the exportation of sugar in 1876 was 581,856,897 kilograms

against 498,255,068 kilograms in 1877 - in other words a reduction of 83 millions — kilograms in the latter year: there was also a falling off in molasses and rum.

Statement showing the countries to which were sent the exportations of 1877.

Spain	₰	3, 863, 589. 82.
Canary Islands	"	120, 543. 91
Puerto Rico	"	43, 399. 60
Belgium	"	125, 067. 80
Hanseatic Cities	"	819, 420. 90
France	"	1. 102. 328. 48
England	"	2, 964 644, 99
United States	"	54, 739. 539. 78
Argentine Republic	"	51. 864. 15
Chile	"	168. 404. 80
Honduras		993. 20
Mexico		91. 824. —
Uraguay		368, 198. 89
Danish Possessions in America St Thomas - in transitu for Brazil &c &c	"	2, 050, 202. 63
Dutch Possessions in America		1, 042. 10
British Possessions in America		315. 139. 38.
Total	₰	66, 836, 204. 43.

as

As can be seen, the value of the exportations to the United States in 1877 were near 90 per cent of the total amount. In the same year there were exported to the Peninsula and Canary Islands 21,098,436 kilograms of sugar or a little over 4 - per cent of the total exportation of that article.

Inclosure N°2.
With Dispatch N°798.
Havana, May 22d 1879.

From the "Gaceta Oficial" 21st May 1879.

Direccion general de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba.

RELACION de las mercaderías exportadas de la Isla de Cuba por los buques salidos en el año de 1878, sus valores y derechos satisfechos.

		VALORES.		DERECHOS.	
		Pesos.	Cs	Pesos.	Cs
25,603	Pipas aguardiente caña, con litros 11.777,380	824,416	60	102,412	...
658,867 Bocoyes 243,374 Cajas.... 313,447 Sacos....	azúcar con kilógramos 538.309,300	53,830,930	60	5.050,054	62
128,492	Kilos de cera amarilla	89,944	40	5,782	14
22,763	Kilos de cera blanca	18,210	40	1,365	78
»	Maderas	41.110	86	3,288	86
258,312	Galones miel de abejas	129,156	...	19,373	40
153,900	Bocoyes miel de purga kilos, 109.363,749	2.734,093	72	353,820	97
12.816,903	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	256,338	06	19,225	35
222,450	Kilógramos tabaco picadura	177,960	...	14,459	25
6.856,454	Kilógramos tabaco rama	5.485,163	20	719,927	67
182.355,740	Tabacos torcidos	7.294,229	60	410,300	41
		70.881,552	84	6.700,010	45

ESTADO comparativo por naciones de los valores del comercio de exportacion de la Isla de Cuba en los años de 1878 y 1877.

NACIONES.	VALORES EN				DIFERENCIAS.			
	1878.		1877.		Más en 1878.		Ménos en 1878.	
	Pesos.	Cs	Pesos.	Cs	Pesos.	Cs	Pesos.	Cs
España	4.148,172	90	3.863,589	82	284,583	08	...	...
Islas Canarias	121,471	30	130,543	91	...	...	9,072	61
Puerto-Rico	18,832	20	43,399	60	...	...	24,567	40
Alemania	1.253,079	94	819,420	90	433,659	04	...	...
Bélgica	72,622	40	125,067	80	...	...	52,445	40
Francia	1.130,891	99	1.102,328	48	228,563	51	...	...
Inglaterra	2.585,256	43	2.904,644	99	...	...	379,388	56
Estados-Unidos	58.526,678	96	54.739,539	78	3.787,139	18	...	...
Chile	68,081	60	168,404	80	...	...	100,323	20
Honduras	...	...	993	20	...	...	993	20
República Argentina	70,545	60	51,861	15	18,681	45	...	...
Santo Domingo	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
Uruguay	295,191	66	368,198	89	...	...	73,007	23
Posesiones Danesas en América	2.078,489	18	2.050,202	63	28,286	55	...	...
„ Holandesas en id	...	...	1,042	10	...	...	1,042	10
„ Inglesas en id	235,855	08	315.139	38	...	...	79,784	30
Méjico	76,383	60	91,824	...	...	...	15,440	40
	70.881,552	84	66.836,204	43	4.045,348	41	...	...

Estados por naciones de la Exportacion en 1878.

ESPAÑA.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
13,279	Bocoyes aguardiente de caña con litros 6.108,340	427,583	80
1,697	Bocoyes. }		
96,877	Cajas.... } Azúcar, con kilógramos 20.811,229	2.081,122	90
6,198	Sacos.... }		
753	Kilógramos cera blanca	602	40
123,843	Idem idem amarilla	86,690	10
.....	Maderas	10,208	34
4,287	Galones miel de abejas	2,143	50
326,868	Cajetillas, cigarros de papel	6,537	36
766	Bocoyes miel de purga, con kilógramos 510,929	12,773	22
5,856	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	4,684	80
1.417,947	Idem idem en rama	1.134,357	60
9.536,722	Tabacos torcidos	381,468	88
		4.148,172	90

ISLAS CANARIAS.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
1,702	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 782,920	54,804	40
8	Bocoyes. }		
2,980	Cajas.... } Azúcar, con kilógramos 591,779	59,177	90
746	Kilógramos cera blanca	596	80
931	Idem idem amarilla	651	70
1,660	Galones miel de abejas	830	...
.....	Maderas	440	...
79	Bocoyes miel de purga, con kilógramos 57,475	1,436	88
31,021	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	620	42
146	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	116	80
913	Kilógramos idem en rama	730	40
51,650	Tabacos torcidos	2,066	...
		121,471	30

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
259	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 119,140	8,339	80
643,374	Bocoyes... }		
98,791	Cajas..... } Azúcar, con kilógramos 492.048,139	49,204,813	90
248,609	Sacos ..... }		
3,252	Kilógramos cera blanca	2,601	60
38,928	Galones miel de abejas	19,464	...
152,826	Bocoyes miel de purga con kilógramos 108.636,760	2.715,919	...
362,337	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	7,246	74
7,965	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	6,372	...
4.315,073	Kilógramos idem en rama	3.452,058	40
77.530,043	Tabacos torcidos	3.101,201	72
.....	Maderas	8,661	80
		58.526,678	96

CHILE.

		VALOR. Pesos.	Cs
85,102	Kilógramos tabaco en rama	68,081	60

URUGUAY.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
5,355	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 2.463,300	172,431	...
5,108	Cajas de azúcar con kilógramos 1.003,903	100,390	30
2,618	Cajetillas cigarros papel	2	36
12,329	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	9	20
509	Kilógramos tabaco en rama		20
301,190	Tabacos torcidos	12	60
		295,191	66

POSESIONES DANESAS (EN AMÉRICA).

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
372	Pipas aguardiente de caña con litros 171,120	11,978	40
1 Bocoy... / 289 Cajas ...	Azúcar con kilógramos 56,176	5,617	60
3,327	Kilógramos cera blanca	2,661	60
2,203	Kilógramos cera amarilla	1,542	10
5	Galones miel de abejas	2	50
7.883,699	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	157,673	98
51,629	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	41,303	20
89,228	Kilógramos idem en rama	71,382	40
44.658,185	Tabacos torcidos	1.786,327	40
		2.078,489	18

POSESIONES INGLESAS (EN AMÉRICA).

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
604	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 277,840	19,448	80
1,338 Bocoyes. / 2,473 Cajas ... / 5,552 Sacos ...	Azúcar con kilógramos 2.012,730	201,273	...
.....	Maderas	1,016	50
60	Bocoyes miel de purga con kilógramos 39,900	997	50
25,884	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	517	68
1,801	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	36	80
13,666	Kilógramos tabaco en rama	10,932	80
28,300	Tabacos torcidos	1,132	..
		235,355	08

Habana 19 de Mayo de 1879.—El Jefe de la Seccion, *Manuel Romero.*—El Sub-Director, *José del Campo.*
Vº Bº El Director General, *Gisbert.*

ALEMANIA.

		VALORES.	
		Pesos.	Cs
1,191	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 547,860	38,350	20
1	Bocoy } azúcar con kilos 1,391	139	10
4	Cajas }		
92	Kilos cera amarilla	64	40
.....	Maderas	5,901	88
125,437	Galones miel de abejas	62,718	50
56,063	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	1,121	26
2,539	Kilos tabaco picadura	2,031	20
535,433	Kilos tabaco en rama	428,346	40
17.860,175	Tabacos torcidos	714,407	...
		1.253,079	94

BELGICA.

		VALORES.	
		Pesos.	Cs
100	Pipas de aguardiente caña con litros 46,000	3,220	...
2,027	Cajas azúcar con kilos 391.193	39,119	30
63	Kilos de cera amarilla	44	10
55,516	Galones miel de abejas	27,773	...
61,650	Tabacos torcidos	2,466	...
		72,622	40

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

		VALORES.	
		Pesos.	Cs
766	Pipas aguardiente de caña con litros 352,360	24,665	20
2,301	Cajas de azúcar con kilógramos 450,804	45,080	40
20,000	Tabacos torcidos	800	...
		70,545	60

SANTO DOMINGO.

		VALORES.	
		Pesos.	Cs
25,000	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	500	...

MEXICO.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
6	Pipas aguardiente de caña con litros 2,760	193	20
80	Cajas azúcar con kilógramos 6,152	615	20
.....	Maderas	102	...
14,685	Kilógramos cera blanca	11,748	...
2.948,300	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	58,966	...
9	Kilógramos tabaco en picadura	7	20
118,800	Tabacos torcidos	4,752	...
		76,383	60

FRANCIA.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
28	Pipas aguardiente caña con litros 12,880	901	60
1,333	Bocoyes }		
2,466	Cajas } azúcar con kilos 1.407,426	140,742	60
300	Sacos }		
258	Kilos cera amarilla	180	60
.....	Maderas	1,377	...
50	Kilos miel de purga	1	25
1.088,437	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	21,768	74
140,138	Kilos tabaco en picadura	112,110	40
290,146	Kilos tabaco en rama	232,116	80
20.542,325	Tabacos torcidos	821,693	...
		1.330,891	99

INGLATERRA.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
1,616	Pipas de aguardiente con litros 743.360	52,035	20
11,115	Bocoyes }		
30,028	Cajas } azúcar con kilos 19.528,378	1.952,837	80
52,728	Sacos }		
1,102	Kilos cera amarilla	771	40
.....	Maderas	13,403	34
32,449	Galones miel de abejas	16,224	50
169	Bocoyes miel de purga con kilos 118,635	2,965	87
66,676	Cajetillas cigarros de papel	1,333	52
1,793	Kilos tabaco en picadura	1,434	40
97,978	Kilos tabaco en rama	78,382	40
11.646,700	Tabacos torcidos	465,868	...
		2.585,256	43

PUERTO-RICO.

		VALORES. Pesos.	Cs
325	Pipas aguardiente caña, con litros 149,500	10,465	...
10,459	Kilos tabaco en rama	8,367	20
		18,832	20

Inclosure No. 3.-
With Dispatch No 798.-
Havana, May 22d. 1879.-

Translation.

From the "Gaceta Oficial" 21st May 1879.-

General Direction of Finance of the Island of Cuba.-

Report of the values of merchandise exported from the Island of Cuba during the year 1878.

25603.	Pipes Rum - 11,777,380 litres		$ 824,416.60
658867	Hogsheads	Sugar = 538,309,300 Kilograms,	53,830,930.60
243374.	Boxes		
313,447.	Bags		
153,900	Hogsheads molasses = 109,363.74 Kilograms.		2,734,093.72
182,355,740.	Cigars	"	7,294,229.60
6,856,454.	Kilograms leaf tobacco -	"	5,485,163.20
222,450.	do cut tobacco -	"	177,960.-
12,816,903.	Packages cigarrettes -	"	256,338.06
258,312.	Gallons honey	"	129,156.-
128,492.	Kilograms yellow wax	"	89,944.40
22,763.	do white wax.	"	18,210.40
	Woods of the Island.	"	41,110.86
	Total		$ 70,881,553,44

Export duty collected $ 6,700.010.45

(over)

Comparative Statement, by nationalities, of the value of the export trade of Cuba for the year 1878 with the percentages upon the total to the principal countries.

Nationalities	Values.	Percentage to each country.
United States	$58,526,678.96	82.—
Spain and Colonies	" 4288,476.40	6.05
England (Great Britain)	" 2,585,256.43	3.64
British Colonies	" 235,355,08	0.33
Germany.	" 1,253,079.94	1.77
France	" 1,130,891.99	1.59
Other Countries Mexico South America &c	" 2,861,814.64.	4.62
Total	$70,881,553,44	100.—

Report in which request this letter was received was transmitted to Dr. Hall with this letter from U.S. Consul Mack

Word

No 799. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, May 22 1879.

Acknd

Mr Hall to the

Department of State.

Proposed treaty of commerce, between Canada and the Spanish Antilles.

Transmitting a copy and translation of an extract from the Boletin Comercial of Havana, containing the bases of a proposed treaty of commerce between Canada and the Spanish West Indies.

One inclosure.

No 799. — U. S. Consulate General

Havana, May 22 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward -

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

With my dispatch No 782 of the 19th February ultimo, I transmitted a copy of a decree of the Governor General appointing a Commission to draw up the bases for commercial treaties, for the Island of Cuba, with the United States and with Canada, the same to be submitted to the Government of Spain.

It would appear that

a Commission was also appoint=
=ed, with the same object, in
the Island of Puerto Rico:
their report, which is published
in the "Commercial Bulletin"
of this place of the 19th instant,
is styled - "The bases for a treaty
of commerce between Canada
and the Spanish West Indies."

The bases provide for
the equalization of the duties
on merchandize under which=
=ever flag it may be imported
and for an exceptional rebate
in the duties, imposed by the
tariffs of both countries, upon
certain articles, which are named,
of the production of Canada
and of the Island.

The

The vessels of both countries are to be placed on the same footing, in the ports of either, as regards tonnage and port dues, and are to be exempted from all fines not imposed on the vessels of the same nationality. Doubtless, it is understood that the existing Custom Regulations of these islands are to be radically changed, otherwise the system of fines, about which there has been so much complaint during the past twelve years, would be continued indefinitely.

A joint subsidy to a monthly line of steamers, between Canada and the Spanish

islands, is also proposed.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall

Consul General

Inclosure.

1- Slip from the Boletin Comercial

of 19th May 1879.

Inclosure N°1
With Dispatch N° 799.
Habana, May 22nd 1879.—
From the "Boletin Comercial" of Habana.
of 19th May 1879.

Bases para un tratado de comercio.

El *Agente de Pto. Rico* publica, acompañados de los Reales Decretos, las bases que copiamos á continuacion para un convenio comercial entre el Canadá y las Indias Occidentales españolas:

DIRECCION GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

1º Cada país retendrá el poder de fijar los derechos que se han de imponer sobre lo que se importe y exporte.

2º Los efectos, géneros y mercancías que se importen en buques de cualquiera de las dos nacionalidades satisfarán derechos iguales sin tener en cuenta sus respectivas banderas.

3º Se concederá por ambos países á las mercancías del otro, cuando se importen directamente del país de su orígen en buques de cualquiera de las dos nacionalidades, un tanto por ciento á proporcion de la Tarifa general de derechos que á la sazon subsista como rebaja de la misma.

4º Los buques de ambos países serán tratados bajo el pié de igualdad en los puertos respectivos en cuanto se refiere á derechos de puerto y navegacion, así como tambien en lo que respeta á las Leyes de Aduanas, eximiéndoles de toda multa arbitraria ó pena que no sea imponible á los buques del mismo país.

5º El Canadá se reserva el derecho de admitir los productos de otros países en los mismos términos que se concedan en este Convenio á las Indias Occidentales españolas.

6º El Convenio quedará vigente por diez años en absoluto y un año despues de dar aviso.

7º Por el número de años que se estipule, ambos países ayudarán por medio de subsidio para el establecimiento de una línea de vapores mensuales entre los puertos del Canadá y las Indias Occidentales españolas, que se elegirán por cada país respectivamente.

Este subsidio se pagará por mitad por ambos países. Los buques serán de cualquiera de las dos nacionalidades y estarán exentos de todo derecho de puerto y navegacion, excepto pilotaje.

8º Se nombrarán ahora comisionados para que examinen é informen acerca de las rebajas que deberán hacerse con arreglo al artículo 3º y acerca de la extensiva en sus detalles de los demás artículos del Convenio.—Es cópia.—El Director general, *Dacarrete*.—Es cópia.—El Secretario, *Luis A Estrada*

LISTA de los principales artículos producidos en el Canadá y en las Indias occidentales españolas que pudieran incluirse con arreglo al artículo 3º de la propuesta Convencion, como sigue:

Del Canadá.

Pescado curado y salado de todas clases, carnes curadas y saladas de todas clases, manteca de puerco, manteca, queso, madera de todas clases para cajas de azúcar, vasijería para edificar y otros usos botas y zapatos, clavos forjados y hechos á máquina, manufacturas ordinarias de lgoadon, manufacturas ordinarias de lana, Harinas y cereales de todas clases, heno.

De las Indias Occidentales españolas.

Azúcares sin refinar de todas clases, melaza, rom, café, frutas en conserva, tabaco en rama y labrado, cigarros, especias.

Es copia.—El Director General, *Dacarrete*. -Es copia.—El Secretario, *Luis A. Estrada*.

Translation—

Bases for a treaty of commerce between Canada and the Spanish Antilles.

The "Agente de Puerto Rico" publishes, together with two

Royal Decrees, the following bases for a commercial convention between Canada and the Spanish West Indies.

General Direction of Finance.

1.— Each country shall retain the power of fixing its own import and export duties.

2.— The effects, goods and merchandise imported in the vessels of whichever of the two nations, shall pay the same duties without reference to their respective flags.

3d.— Each country shall concede a rebate of a certain percentage from the tariff duties, at the time existing, upon the merchandise of the other when imported direct from the country of its production

in vessels of either nationality.

4.—— The vessels of both countries shall be treated upon the same footing of equality in the ports of each, as regards port and navigation dues, and also as regards Custom House laws, exempting them from all arbitrary fines and penalties, which shall not be imposed upon the vessels of the same country.

5.—— Canada reserves to itself the right to admit the products of other countries on the same terms that are, by this convention, conceded to the Spanish West Indies.

6.—— This convention shall remain in force for ten years, and thereafter, after one year's notification.

7th. During the number of years stipulated, both countries shall give their aid, by means of subsidies, to the establishment of a monthly line of steamers, between the ports of Canada and the Spanish West Indies, to be selected by each country respectively. This subsidy shall be paid jointly by each country. The vessels shall be of either nationality and shall be exempt from all port and navigation dues, except — pilotage.

---

8. Commissioners shall now be appointed to examine and to report the rebates which shall be made in accordance with — Article 3d. and in regard to the amplification in detail of the other articles of the Convention.

A true copy.— The Director General

Dacárrate

The

The Secretary -
Luis. A. Estrada -

List of the principal articles produced in Canada and in the Spanish West Indies. which can be included in accordance with Article 3^{5} of the proposed Convention - viz: -

__From Canada.__

Fish, preserved and salted, of all kinds;
Meats preserved and salted of all kinds:
Lard.
Butter.
Cheese.
Wood of all kinds - sugar boxes -
Cooperage material:
Boots and shoes.
Nails wrought and cut.
Common cotton goods.
Common wooden goods.

Flour and grains of all kinds.
Hay.

From the Spanish West Indies.

Sugar, not refined, of all kinds.
Molasses.
Rum.
Coffee.
Preserved fruits.
Tobacco in the leaf and manufactured.
Cigars.
Spices.

A true copy - The Director General
Dacarrote.

The Secretary.
Luis a Estrada.

W. Rec'd June 10. 79 Wash

Report.

Consular Bureau.
June 6th. 1879.

Subject:

Bases of a proposed Treaty of Commerce between Canada and the Spanish Antilles. — In what respects it places Canada on a better footing with the Spanish West Indies, than that on which the United States stands.

Bases of proposed treaty (in brief) between Canada & Spain.	Comments on the Treaty.
1. Import and Export Duties; power to fix its own, retained by each Country.	The United States has no treaty of commerce with Spain. The rights of her citizens in Spanish ports are protected, therefore, solely by well recognized general principles of International Law and

and such mutual and recip-
-rocal agreements and de-
-crees touching special sub-
-jects, as may have been
reached, from time to time,
by the two Governments.

The power to fix its own
Import and Export duties is
retained by the United States
as against all Foreign Powers,
subject to Treaty, it being
left to the judgment and
discretion of Congress to
amend the Tariff as it may
seem to be necessary or
expedient.

2. Equality of Flags, with respect to duties on imported effects, goods or merchandise.

If, under the Spanish law,
a discrimination in duties
is made in favor of mer-
-chandise imported in Span-
-ish bottoms, the advantages
which Canada would enjoy
under this provision of the
Treaty, over those accorded
the United States, are apparent.
For instance, we may sup-
-pose

-pose that the duty on lumber im-
-ported in Spanish bottoms from
Canada is $1.00 per 1000 feet.
Under this treaty the same im-
-portation could be made in
Canadian bottoms at the same
rate of duty: whereas it would
be competent for the Spanish Gov-
-ernment to fix the duty on lum-
-ber imported in American bot-
-toms, at $1.50 per 1000 feet, or
even more.

The only resource this Gov-
-ernment could have, would be
in the adoption of retaliatory
measures as against Spain. The
tariff on sugar, for example, im-
-ported into this country in Span-
-ish bottoms could be placed at
a higher rate than the same
article imported in American
bottoms. Such a course, however
would be ineffective as against
Canada. The retaliation would
simply tend to equalize the in-
-terests between the United States
and Spain, and Canada would

remain

remain in the enjoyment of her privileges.

3. Rebate of a percentage from the tariff duties upon merchandise, imported direct from the country of its production.

This provision of the treaty, considered in connection with that which precedes it, also puts Canada on a more favorable footing with respect to its commerce with the Spanish West Indies, than is offered to this country.

The exportations from Canada to the West Indies are principally fish, meats, lard, butter, cheese, wood, boots and shoes, cotton & woolen goods, flour and grain of all kinds, and hay, — and these are, for the most part, the identical products which are also exported from the United States. If such articles, imported in Canadian vessels, are admitted not only at the same rate of duty as if imported in Spanish vessels, but moreover at a rebate of a certain percentage of such tariff

tariff duty, in favor of vessels of the two countries, which are parties to this treaty, it is plainly to be seen that the United States would be at a great disadvantage in competing with Canada, for a market for her products in the Spanish Colonies, inasmuch as, under these circumstances, Canada could afford to undersell the United States.

The vessels of both countries shall be treated upon the same footing of equality in the ports of each, as regards port and navigation dues, and as regards Custom House laws, exempting them from all arbitrary fines and penalties, which shall not be imposed on vessels of the same country.

This article is nothing more than an amplification of Article 2, relative to equality of flag.

It is understood that it is reciprocally agreed between the United States and Spain, that vessels of either country, admeasured according to the Moorsom system shall be admitted to enter the ports of the other at the same rate of tonnage tax, without re-measurement, and the same is true as regards port and navigation dues, and Custom House laws, exempting them from arbitrary fines

fines and penalties, which shall not be imposed upon vessels of the same country.

In these respects therefore Canada, under this treaty, would not seem to stand in a more favorable light than the United States.

5. Reservation by Canada to admit products of other countries on same terms, that are by this treaty conceded to Spain.

Mr. Hall, Consul-General at Havana, in his despatch of No. 799, of the 22nd. May, 1879, states that the treaty now under consideration, was drawn up by a Commission appointed in the Island of Puerto Rico, and that a Commission was also appointed to draw up the bases of a Convention on Commerce for the Island of Cuba with the United States, and with Canada. It may be, therefore, that when the report of this latter Commission is received, the United States will be found to have the same privileges and advantages offered them, as are here contemplated in favor of Canada.

Duration of Convention.

Establishment of monthly line of steamers between the ports of Canada and the Spanish West Indies, by means of subsidies.

The United States has no such subsidized line of steamers. It is obvious if the line proposed in this Convention be established, to the exclusion of this country, that again the interests of our citizens would be greatly injured thereby.

Appointment of Commissioners to establish the rates referred to in Article 3.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. Wood.

Ack. & give substance of despatch to Mr Sup.

to the Prof. June 2 GBB

W Wood

No 800. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 29th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
31
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

ackgd. June 3 Department of State.

Fires on plantations in Cuba.

Accompanying a slip from the "New York Times" of the 5th inst, in which numerous fires on Cuban plantations are reported. The reported losses are exaggerated.

Inclosure No 1-
With Dispatch No 800.
Havana May 22nd 1879

Rec'd at Washington May 27th 1879

THE GREAT FIRES IN CUBA.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF LOSS.

A TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND OF SMOKE AND FLAME ENCOMPASSING A PLANTATION—SIXTY-EIGHT ESTATES REDUCED TO ASHES—RETICENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, whose successful career of half a century in banks has made him very widely known throughout the whole of North America, and who now fills the position of National Bank Examiner in this City, has just returned from a visit to the Island of Cuba. He went there on the advice of his physician to recover his health, which had been shattered by a life time of uninterrupted activity. He was in Cuba two months. Just previous to his return to this country Mr. Meigs went through an experience with fire which he says he will never forget. A TIMES reporter visited Mr. Meigs in his pleasant Staten Island home yesterday, and learned from him the particulars of one of the fiercest conflagrations which has ever visited the "Gem of the Antilles," which destroyed property of almost fabulous value, and of which Mr. Meigs was an interested eye-witness. While in Cuba Mr. Meigs spent his time upon the sugar plantation of San Ricardo, about 35 miles south-east of Cardenas, and near Ytabo. It belongs to the estate of the late Mr. Richard D. Smith, of Bristol, R. I., and is now conducted by the latter's son, "Don Juan H. Smith"—*i. e.*, Mr. John Smith.

The San Ricardo Plantation is situated in the beautiful Valley of Ytabo. On the north is a belt of timber land, and on the south is a range of hills running east and west, and from 200 to 250 feet in height. The centre of the valley is level prairie land, from two to four miles wide, and depressed about 100 feet below the average elevation of the rolling prairie land south of the range of hills mentioned. "From this range of hills, looking north," said Mr. Meigs, "this valley of prairie land, densely covered with sugar estates and carefully cultivated, presents to the eye of the Northern man one of the grandest illustrations of the Garden of Paradise which to me seems possible for the imagination of man to conceive. In the centre of this earthly paradise we had experienced very warm and dry weather for several weeks. At noon the thermometer stood at 85° to 92° in the shade, and from 57° to 72° after sundown and during the night. During three days—April 15, 16, and 17— very strong gales of wind prevailed, varying from south-east to south, and then to south-west. Everything about us was literally as dry as tinder. Early on the morning of the 17th, to our utter horror and consternation, vast masses of smoke appeared from the south side of the hills I have spoken of, rushing at the rate of from 20 to 40 miles an hour over the tops of the hills, and directly over our heads. San Ricardo is considered a small plantation in that region. It has only 1,800 acres, and only about 220 persons—Anglo-Saxons, Spaniards, Cubans, Creoles, Chinamen, and negroes—are employed upon it. To say that these were frightened is but feeble language. Very soon the cry arose of another fire due south of us; then another in the south-west; then one due west; soon another fire was visible to the north-west; then one to the north, and finally one to the north-east of us. Thus by noon we were in the very centre of a sea of fire, or rather of the smoke from an enormous circle of fire 30 miles in diameter. The flames seemed to shoot up from the hills to the height of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. It was a most magnificent spectacle. The black volumes of smoke shot over our heads with such frightful velocity—we were 100 feet below—that not a spark fell until four miles beyond the San Ricardo. I watched the measures taken by our host, Señor Smith, with intense interest, for I knew that on his sagacity and promptness in action depended very largely our safety. The plantation hands prepared for instant flight in case the fire should appear on the north side of the hills south of us, for we knew that if it once appeared there the intervening half-mile of highly inflammable sugar-cane would be licked up in 5 or 10 minutes, and the fiery torrent would then pounce upon the thatched-roofed negro quarters and other outbuildings. These were all covered in with a mass of dry palm-leaves, straw, &c., and were within 100 yards to the windward of Señor Smith's dwelling, sugar mills, barns, shops, storehouses, &c."

Mr. Meigs described in full the measures taken to fight the fire, should it encroach upon the San Ricardo Plantation, in which he naturally took an active part. "I was a member of the old New-York Volunteer Fire Department 45 years ago," said he, "and I felt quite at home." Every possible precaution having been taken, everybody was ordered to be on guard and extinguish any stray spark the moment it fell. All hands remained on the alert until about 10 o'clock at night. Then a vivid stroke of lightning cut the sky to the north-west, and was followed by a heavy crash of thunder. Mr. Meigs cried out for the comfort of the frightened ladies of the San Ricardo, who had gone into the house for shelter, that "the blessed rain is coming! Three cheers for the rain!" "I yelled it out until I might have been heard half a mile," said Mr. Meigs. Half an hour later rain poured down in torrents, and San Ricardo was safe.

"So much for San Ricardo," said Mr. Meigs. "Now let me tell you something of the terrible consequences of this fearful fire to the Island of Cuba, and to all the world that uses sugar. I propose to take the estate of San Louis as a type, and show the effects of the fire by describing what was destroyed there. The San Louis lies about seven miles south-west of the San Ricardo. Before the fire swept over it it had splendid arrangements for the manufacture of from 3,000 to 7,000 hogsheads per year of the best sugar known in that region. A hogshead of sugar averages about 2,000 pounds in weight. Between 400 and 500 persons are employed on the San Louis, and between $400,000 and $500,000 had been expended within a few years in fitting it up with the most improved machinery for sugar-making. Eighteen steam-engines were employed in running the sugar machinery on this one estate, which is by no means one of the largest."

Mr. Meigs visited the San Louis on the second day after the fire. The people there told him that the fire seemed to them to start at a point about four miles south-west of them. Within 30 minutes after first seen to the windward the fire was upon the San Louis in a solid torrent of flame, fanned by a gale of wind, which howled through the elevated plateau at a rate far exceeding that experienced by Mr. Meigs and his host at the San Ricardo. In a moment the vast mass of flame and smoke passed through the very large sugar mill, the men working in it barely escaping with their lives. The immense quarters occupied by the 400 slaves, which were surrounded by a stone wall, were reduced to ashes. The openings in the large hospital for the sick belonging to the estate happened to be closed, and the fire rushed by the building with such velocity that it was not burned. Between 300 and 400 hogs belonging to the plantation slaves were destroyed with the pens in which they were kept. Carcases of burned mules and oxen were scattered about when Mr. Meigs saw the place, and turkey buzzards were feeding upon them. Not a stick of the timber of the great "purging" or sugar-cleansing house was left. A large frame building used as a workshop, containing two steam-engines, a windmill, &c., escaped, although the flames passed within four feet of the weather-boards of the building.

At the San Blas estate, five miles east of the San Louis, nearly everything was destroyed but the negro quarters and the owner's dwelling, which were of stone, and abutted against a wall facing the track of the flames. The roofs were thatched and eight or ten feet above the wall, but such was the fearful rapidity with which the gale carried the flames along that, although coming up to the wall, not a spark dropped on the roofs. The flames struck this wall with such force that they were thrown high in the air, and the wind hurled them over and beyond the buildings. This will serve to give some idea of the terrible velocity of this "whirlwind of fire," as Mr. Meigs aptly calls it. The fields of growing sugar-cane were, of course, utterly destroyed. "The cane was literally burned to below the ground," said Mr. Meigs. While he was at the ruins of the San Louis Plantation he met a number of gentlemen who owned distant sugar estates, and obtained information from them of the destruction of 49 other plantations by the fearful conflagration he had witnessed. Mr. Meigs left the San Ricardo Plantation for Havana and home on April 21, four days after the fire. He had at that time heard of 57 different sugar estates which had suffered in the great fire. On the way to Havana he met a merchant of the latter city, an active, intelligent business man, who knew the region in which the fire occurred, and who knew the value of sugar estates. The two "compared notes," and Mr. Meigs asked the Havana merchant what he considered the loss would amount to. "The loss will easily reach $100,000,000," answered the merchant. "I can only guess at it," said Mr. Meigs, "but I think that $100,000,000 is an estimate much within the mark." At Havana, Mr. Meigs learned of 11 additional estates destroyed, bringing the total up to 68. The furthest point eastward which Mr. Meigs heard from was Sagua Lagranda, about 100 miles from Havana. A gentleman from that place told him that everything had been swept away in that section.

"The *El Triompho*, a newspaper in Havana," said Mr. Meigs to the reporter, "recorded the names of 11 estates as having been damaged by fire. That was all there was of it, and that shows how the censorship of the Government prevents the press from giving any news. I wrote an account of the fire just after it occurred, and sent it to a friend in New-York. But I did not dare to mail it to him openly. I knew the Government would never let the news of such calamities go out of the country. So I sent the letter under cover to a friend in Havana, asking him not to mail it, but to see that it was put on board the steamer for New-York just at the moment she sailed. My friend did so, and the letter reached its destination."

"What will be the effect of such an enormous loss upon the sugar trade?" the reporter asked.

"That cannot be told yet," was the answer, "for the wide extent of the fire is not known. I notice that the sugar market is firm. But, as I told you, the Cuban Government does not permit such news to get abroad."

No. 800 United States Consulate General. Havana, May 22d 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I transmit, herewith, a slip from the "New York Times" of the 5th instant, in which an account is given, by a gentleman who has recently visited Cuba, of numerous fires that have caused great destruction of property upon sugar plantations in this island: the loss by these fires he places at 100 millions dollars; a sum exceeding, by one half, at least,

the value of the entire sugar crop and by one fourth, the value of all the crops of the island for the present year.

It is estimated that the sugar crop, of the present year, will reach, if it does not exceed, 650 thousand tons: this estimate is based upon a knowledge of what has been shipped, is now in store or in course of shipment, and what still remains in the fields: the average of the crops of the years 1869 to 1878, both inclusive, was 625,000 tons.

At current prices, in the Havana market, a ton of sugar is worth not above 68 dollars

dollars - which would give for
the entire crop $44,200.000.-
and adding — " 2,800.000.-
the proportionate value of the
molasses, would give a total of
47 millions as the value of all
the products of the cane fields
of Cuba for the current year.

A merchant of this
place, who has facilities for
obtaining correct information
in regard to the losses referred
to states that the yield of the
cane fields destroyed, it is estim-
=ated, would have been some 30
thousand tons - the value of these
products, in the neighborhood of
9. Millions dollars: the loss in
buildings and machinery would
be

be covered by another million-
making a total loss of three
millions.

He further states that
there were fires on some sixty
estates: on many, the losses
were trifling - as the canes
suffered no particular injury
either as regards its yield or
the quality of the product.

During the spring
months, of every year, when
Southerly winds mostly pre-
vail, fires among the cane
fields are of frequent occurren-
-ce: this year, probably, there
have been an unusual number
and, in many instances, have
been attributed to the slaves

who are naturally becoming,
more and more, dissatisfied
with their condition.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure-
1. Slip from "New York Times of
5th May 1879.

Ack & file

W Wood

No 801. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 28th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 2 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Ackgd. June 3

Department of State.

Appointment of Mr Joseph H. Washington as Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at Cardenas.

Transmitting copies of correspondence with the Superior Authority of Cuba respecting the above appointment.

2 Inclosures.

No. 801. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 28th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

With reference to your instruction No 501 of the 6th and to my dispatch No 796, of the 14 instant, in regard to the appointment of Mr Joseph H. Washington to be the Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at the port of Cardenas, I now transmit, herewith, copies of my letter of the 13th to the Governor General, and the

reply of the Secretary, dated the 27th instant, advising me that the usual temporary recognition has been extended to Mr. Washington, with permission to perform the duties of that office, pending the definite resolution of the Government of Spain.

I have the honor to be Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall,
Consul General.

Inclosure
1.- Mr. Hall to the Governor General.
May 13th 1879.
2.- The Secretary General to Mr. Hall May 27th/79.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N° 801.
Habana, May 28th 1879.
Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America. Habana

To His Excellency the Governor General.

&c &c &c

Excellency:

Habana, May 13th 1879.

By direction of my Govern=ment I have the honor to inform Y.E. that Mr Joseph A Washing=ton has been appointed, Vice Commercial agent of the United States at the port of Cardenas; I am further instructed to request Y.E. to extend to Mr Washington the usual tempo=rary recognition and author=ization to discharge the duties of that office pending his definite recognition, by

the Government of H. M, for which application has been made through the Legation of the United States at Madrid.

Mr. Washington is well known in Cardenas; having had charge of the same office, in the capacity of Consular Agent, up to the month of February of the present year.

I have the honor to repeat to Y.E. the assurances of my most distinguished consideration and personal respect.

Signed / Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure No 2.-
With Dispatch No 801.
Havana, May 28th 1879.
Translation -

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.-
Secretary's Office -

Political - Personal.

His Excellency the
Governor General has been
pleased to admit Mr Joseph
H. Washington to the use
and exercise of his duties
as Commercial Agent, simply,
of the United States at the
city of Cárdenas, it being

understood that this measure is provisional and dependent upon what the Government of Y.M- may, in due course, resolve,

Which I have the honor to participate to you in consequence, improving with pleasure this opportu-nity to repeat to you the assurances of my respect and most distinguished consideration.

x x x x

Havana 27th May 1879.

=Joaquin Carbonell=

To the Consul General of the United States in this Capital.

Copy.— Recd. May 28 1879.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba. Secretaria 3

Seccion de Politica

Personal.

El Exmo Señor Gober=
=nador General se ha servido
admitir a D.n Joseph H.
Washington al uso y ejerci
=cio de sus funciones como
simple Agente Comercial
de los Estados Unidos en
la Ciudad de Cárdenas—
entendiendose la medida
como interina y á reserva
de lo que el Gobierno de S.M.
en su dia tenga á bien
disponer.

Lo

Lo que tengo la
honra de participar á VS.
á sus efectos, aprovechando
con gusto esta ocasion para
reiterarle las seguridades
de mi respeto y considera=
=cion mas distinguida.

Dios gue á VS. m.s a.s

Habana 27 de Mayo 1879.

=Joaquin Carbonell.

Sor Cónsul General de los
Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

Mr Wood

No 802. U.S Consulate General.

Havana, May 28th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 2
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Ackgd June 3

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of Instruction No. 502. - of 21st inst: and of your separate instruction, dated the 20th March, the latter accompanying one copy of the second edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

No. 802. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 28th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your instruction No. 502 of the 21st instant, and of your separate instruction, dated 20th March ultimo, accompanying one copy of the second edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which is to remain among the archives of this office. Other copies of the work for the Consulates

of Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, — which were received by the same pouch, have been forwarded to their respect= =ive addresses.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall

Consul General.

Leave to return to U.S. vessel
Application
a/c
June 6th
W Wood

No. 803. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 31. 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Application, in behalf of Mr Wilson, Commercial Agent at Cardenas, for a leave of absence.

No. 803. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, May 31. 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Mr Thomas J. Wilson,
Commercial Agent at Cardenas,
writes me, under date of the
29th instant, in regard to
the recognition of Mr
Washington as Vice Commercial
Agent, and expressing his
desire that it should be
obtained as soon as possible
so that he could ask the
Department for a leave
of absence.

The

The Department, was advised, by my dispatch No 801. of the 28th instant, that Mr Washington had received the authorization of the Superior Authority to take temporary charge of that office, and as Mr Wilson's application will not be in time for this steamer, and cannot go forward till next week, I venture to solicit, in his behalf, the customary leave of absence so that he can avail himself of it at his earliest convenience.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall

US Consul General

Wood

No 804. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 6th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
12
1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall to the
Acknl. June 27 Department of State

Claim of the owner of the Schooner
"Mary E. Long."

Relating to the case of the Schooner "Mary E. Long", of Boston, which paid tonnage dues at Matanzas in 1874 on her Spanish admeasurement in excess, by $248.86 over what the vessel should have paid upon her American or register tonnage.

One inclosure.

No 804. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, June 6th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No 503 of the 26th ultimo in relation to an illegal exaction of $248.86 on the Schooner "Mary E. Long" of Boston, at Matanzas.

This matter has had my attention since its initiation two years ago: it is a relic of the difficulties which were continually occurring while the Customs Authorities of Cuba persisted in subjecting American vessels to readmeasurement.

With my dispatch, No 782, of the 19th February ultimo, I transmitted a copy of the

Cuban tariff; on page 15 will be found the tariff of tonnage dues, and by reference to the 4th paragraph, it will be seen that foreign vessels, bringing coals, are subject to the payment of dues, in accordance with the tonnage expressed in their registers. This tariff is the Royal order referred to in the accompanying communication, dated 9th June 1875, from the Central Administration of Customs at this port, an office which has since been abolished.

1/ Notwithstanding the Royal order referred to, the Customs authorities of Cuba, in dealing with vessels bringing coals, as far as I have the means of knowing, accepted the Spanish admeasurement, which under the old system of admeasurement, in force up to the month of January 1876

1876, was generally <u>less</u> than the register tonnage.

In April 1875 the American Schooner "Lorine" arrived at Trinidad, bringing 350 tons coals. - the vessel's register tonnage was 418 tons and her Spanish admeasurement was 336 tons. In liquidating the tonnage dues the Custom House adopted the register tonnage and the result was that the vessel was obliged to pay some three hundred dollars tonnage tax: if the Spanish admeasurement had been accepted she would have paid nothing. At the instance of the master I claimed, from the Central Administration of Customs, that the action of the Custom House at Trinidad was not in accordance with established usage and requested that the excess paid by the

master might be returned to him. The result was the communication herewith inclosed in which it is claimed that the Royal order of 12. March 1867 terminantly designates the register tonnage as the type in the settlement of dues by vessels bringing coals.

In January 1876 as reported in my dispatch N° 320, the Central Customs Authorities adopted a new system of admeasurement, under which the tonnage of our vessels was generally largely increased over the register tonnage. Among the vessels whose tonnage was thus augmented was the "Mary & Song". At this port, in cases of vessels bringing coal, the register tonnage was accepted. At Matanzas, it appears, the Custom House accepted

the register tonnage whenever it exceeded the Spanish admeas-
-urement: in the case of the "Mary E. Long", however, the Custom House finding that the Spanish admeasurement exceeded the register tonnage, exacted tonnage dues in accord-
-ance therewith. It was paid by the consignee and, as far as I can learn, with the knowledge of the master and of the Consul.

Subsequently, it was ascertained that the exaction was illegal and then the consignee sent in a memorial asking that the amount should be restored. When the matter was brought to my notice, I called on the Intendente and showed him the communication from the Central Administration in the case of the "Lorine".- he

admitted the justice of the claim and promised that the amount should be restored. In February 1878, I addressed him another communication on the subject and again in February of the present year I called the attention of the late Intendente to it. But it appears to be the established rule, of that office, never to pay back a fine or an over=charge, if it can possibly be avoided.

Upon the receipt of your instruction No 503, I called on the new "Director General of Finance", who is acquainted with the English language, and requested him to read it, which he did with due attention and deliberation, and he has promised that the matter shall be decided with as little delay as possible, expressing

expressing himself as fully satisfied in regard to the justice of the claim. As soon as I receive his promised communication I will forward a copy to the Department with copies also of my own communi=
=cations upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure-
1-: The Central Administration of Customs to Mr Hall June 9th 1875- in the case of the schooner "Sarine".

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N° 804.
Havana. June 6th 1879.

Translation.
Central Administration of
Customs Habana. N° 1997.
folio 61. — Received June 9th 1879

I call your attention to
the 4th paragraph of the
Royal order of 12th March
1867 relating to Navigation
and Port (tonnage) dues.

Although under
all the conditions of the other
paragraphs of the said Royal
order the admeasurement
(Spanish) tonnage is to be taken,

in the paragraph designated (4th) in which the American Schooner "Lorine" is included, "the admeasurement expressed in the register" is terminantly designated. Your own good judgement will therefore enable you to understand that it is impossible to attend to your reclamation.

Which I participate to you in reply to your attentive communication of 7th may ultimo.

× × ×

Habana June 9th 1875

Federico Villacampa.

To the Consul General of the United States. ———

Copy.

Administracion Central de Aduanas - Nº 1997. - folio 61.

Llamo la atencion de V.S. sobre el caso 4º de la Real órden de 12 de Marzo de 1867, sobre derechos de Navegacion y Puerto.

Si bien para todas las circunstancias que concurren en los demas casos de la Real órden citada, debe tomarse y se toman por tipo las toneladas de arqueo, para las designadas en el mencionado, en el cual se encuentra la Goleta americana "Lorine" están terminantemente señalada - " La medida que.

?espresse su patente!" V.S. comprenderá en su distinguido criterio la imposibilidad que existe para poder atender á su reclamacion.

Lo que participo á V.S. en contestacion á su atento oficio de 7 de Mayo último

Dios que á V.S. m.s a.s

Habana 9 de Junio de 1875

(signed) Federico Villecampa.

Sor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos.

9

Mr Wood

No 805.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1879
RECEIVED

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, June 6th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Copy to Treasury June 13

Acknp. June 27

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 504 of 21st May 1879, and transmitting three landing certificates requested by the Secretary of the Treasury. viz:

for 8 cases Champagne per "City of Mexico" march 1877—

" 10 do Cheese per "Clyde" March 1877-

" 250 Bags Rice per "Niagara" August 1877.

No. 805 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, June 6th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington -

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No 504 of the 27th ultimo requesting, on the part of the Treasury Department, copies of three landing certificates, issued at this office, for the cancellation of the export bonds, therein mentioned, as follows:

No. 1106 - March 10th 1877 for Messrs Santarelli Brothers & Co. per "City of Mexico" for
8 cases champagne.
a landing certificate for the above was issued on the 9th March 1878. and given to Agustin Pigne, the consignee named in the Bill of Lading - a duplicate signed by

Messrs Zaldo & Co., the consignees of the steamer, is herewith inclosed. I have seen the original bill of lading and freight list of the steamer and am satisfied that the goods were actually landed.

No. 1207 — March 16th 1877. for Messrs Rosenstein Brothers per "Clyde" for.

R B. - 10 cases of cheese.

The landing certificate for this merchandise was executed on the 28th March 1877, and has remained in this office, uncall=ed for, up to this time - I inclose it herewith.

No 3233. - August 6th 1877 - for Messrs E. Puig & Co. per "Niagara" for

A 250 bags rice.

The consignees of the "Niagara" in August 1877 were Messrs Hamel Sons & Co. - now in liquid=ation. A member of the firm says, that a landing certificate calling for 500 bags rice was

issued

issued August 11th 1878. nearly
a year after the goods were
landed - of these there were
250 bags marked A and
250 do " M B
he states that the landing certi-
ficate was sent to E Puig & Co.
the shippers in New York. The
Bill of Lading is herewith
enclosed with separate landing
certificates for each lot of 250
bags. The Bill of Lading states
that the goods were shipped
by Pell & Co and consigned to A.
Ruiz - these names are fictitious
and are apparently intended to cover up
illicit operations in this Custom
House; the goods were actually
landed and the freight collected,
although they do not appear on
the ship's manifest. McNamee
further states that the name
of Pell & Co was adopted by
E. Puig & Co in making similar
shipments. He is very positive

that the 250 bags rice for which E Puig & Co require a landing certificate are the identical ones marked A described in the Bill of Lading.

The official fees for these certificates are as follows:

For the 8 cases champaign		$ 2.-
" " 10 cases cheese		" 2.-
" " 250 Bags Rice		" 3.50
	Total	$ 7.50

which the parties can deposit at the Sub Treasury in New York on account of consular fees.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.

Inclosures for the Treasury Department.

---

4 Landing certificates as follows:

For 8 cases champaign mark AE per steamer "City of Mexico" shipped at New York 10th March 1877, landed at Harana from 19th to 20th same month.

For 10 cases cheese mark R B. per steamer "Clyde" shipped at New York 16th March 1877. and landed at Harana from 26th to 27th of the same month.

For 250 bags rice mark ▲ per steamer Niagara shipped at New York Aug 9th 1877 and landed at Harana from 15th to 17th of the same month.

For 250 Bags rice mark ◇ DL/B
per steamer "Niagara"
shipped at New York Aug.t
9th 1877 and landed at
Havana from 15 to 17th same
month.

Bill of Lading for 500 Bags
rice corresponding to the last
two ~~shipments~~ lots of rice.

Mr Wood

No 806. U.S. Consulate General

Havana June 6th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
12
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the

Department of State.

Ackgd. June 21

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 505 - dated 23d May 1879. - requesting for the use of the "Secretary of the Treasury" certain information respecting the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion - and paper currency in Cuba.

N°806 — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, June 6th 1879.

Hon William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction, N° 505 dated 23d ultimo, requesting, for the Secretary of the Treasury, certain information respecting the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion and paper money in Cuba.

In reply I beg to state, that I have conferred with the present "Director

General of Finance" of the Islands, furnishing him also with a translation of the several interrogatories, and I have his promise that he will furnish me with as full and as explicit information upon the subject, as the limited statistical resources of his Department will permit.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully Your Obedient Servant.

Henry Clay Hall
Consul General.

Mr. Stood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1879
REC'D

No 807. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, June 17th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

Ackd. June 27

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's circular, of 29th May 1879, relating to leaves of absence - and the receipt of instructions Nos 506 and 507 of the 3d and 6th instant.

No 807. — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, June 14th 1849.

Hon J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular of the 29th May, containing the news and ruling of the Department, in regard to "leaves of absence" to diplomatic and consular officers. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions Nos 506 and 507 of the 3d and 6th instant, the latter granting a leave of absence

to Mr Thomas J. Wilson,
commercial agent of the
United States at Cardenas.

The purport of your
N° 507 had abready been
communicated to Mr Wilson
in accordance with your
telegram of the same date.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 28 1879

No. 808. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 18th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Rckd. June 25

Copy to Manson Long June 25

Claim of the owners of the Schr. "Mary E Long"

Transmitting a copy and translation of a communication from the General Direction of Finance, in which the writer is informed that orders have been issued to return the tonnage dues illegally collected of the above named vessel, at Matanzas, in March 1874.

One inclosure —

No 808

U.S. Consulate General.
Harana, June 18th 1849.

Hon J. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to your instruction No 503, of the 26th ultimo and to my dispatch No 804 of the 6th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of a communication, received on the 13th instant, from the General Direction of Finance, in which he transcribes his instructions of the 11th instant, to the Administrator of the Custom House at Matanzas, relating to the restoration to Messrs Zanetti & Company of that place, of the sum of 250 dollars and 86 cents, gold, the said sum

being the amount illegally exacted of the Schooner "Mary E Long", at that port, and paid by them in March 1874.

I have transmitted a copy of this communication to the Vice Consul at Matanzas, requesting him to acquaint Messrs Zanetti & Co with its purport, so that they, as the consignees of the vessel, can take the necessary steps to collect and remit the amount due to the owners.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Nanny C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure Nº 1
With Dispatch Nº 808.-
Havana, June 18th 1879.-
Translation.

General Direction of Finance
of the Island of Cuba.-
Sub-Direction.
Section 3d Customs.
Bureau of Administration.
Nº 1997.-f°. 278.-Received June 13th 1879.

Under this date, the following is communicated to the Administrator of the Custom House at Matanzas:

"In the proceedings instituted
"by Messrs Zanetti Company
"soliciting the return of the
"tonnage dues of the American
"schooner "Mary E. Long",
"entered at that port in
"March 1877., His Excellency
"the Director General has
"been pleased, under this date,

"to order that the sum of
"$250.86/100 gold, exacted of that
"vessel, be returned to the
"claimants, in attention to
"the fact that the said vessel
"should be considered as
"comprised in the first section
"of Article 4th of the Royal
"order of the 12th March 1867.
"Which I manifest to you
"for your information
"and for the information
"of the parties interested.
"You will remit a certificate
"of the payment of the afore-
"said sum, so that the
"proceedings can be passed
"to the General Ordination of
"payments" for the extension
"of the corresponding order".

× × ×

Which I make known to you in reply to your official letter of the 4th instant.

× × × ×

Habana -

Habana, 11th June 1879.

Francisco Pe de Oteyza.

To the Consul General of the United States.

Copy.

Direccion General de Hacienda.
de la Isla de Cuba.
Sub Direccion.
Seccion 3a - Aduanas.
No. 1997. Fo 248.
Negociado de Administracion

Con esta fecha se dice al Sor Administrador de la Aduana de Ma=tanzas lo que sigue:

"En el expediente promovido "por los Sres Zanetti y Ca solicitando "devolucion de derechos de navegacion "de la Goleta americana "Mary E Long" "entrado en ese puerto en el mes de Mayo "de 1877, el Exmo Sr Director General "se ha servido acordar con esta fecha "se devuelva á los reclamantes los dos= "cientos cincuenta pesos ochenta y seis "centavos oro que les exigió esa Aduana, "en atencion á que dicho bugue debe "considerarse comprendido en el inciso

"primero del artículo cuarto de la Real
"órden de 12 de Marzo de 1867.= Lo
"que manifiesto á V. para su inteli=
=gencia y conocimiento de los intere=
"sados, debiendo V. remitir certificado
"de ingreso de la espresada cantidad
"á fin de pasar el expediente de
"referencia á la Ordenacion
"general Delegada de Pagos
"para que espida el oportuno
"libramiento."

Lo que manifiesto á
VS. en contestacion á su carta
oficial de 4. del corriente
més.

Dios guarde á V.S. mc ad.
Habana 11 de Junio de 1869.
Francisco V. de Oteyza

Señor Cónsul General de los
Estados Unidos.

Mr Clements

No. 809. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 19th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
26
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Ackgd. June 27th

Cpy to Treasury June 28

Cpy sent to Treasury Nov. 29. 1879

Smuggling at Havana.

Transmitting sundry documents brought to the notice of this Consulate General, in regard to certain practices of the New York steamers in manifesting their cargoes.

3 Inclosures.

No 809.— U.S. Consulate General
Havana, June 19th 1879.

Hon: F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Some days ago, I had occasion to call on the "Director General of Finance" in regard to some fines, recently imposed on our vessels at Cardenas. He took the opportunity to call my attention to the practises of the American steamers, running between this port and New York, of manifest=ing their cargoes with the evident object, at the instigation of shippers in New York and of importers here, of defrauding the Spanish revenues: he showed me several reports of the inspector of wharves, in which were set forth different shipments of

merchandise represented in the manifests under fictitious names, and the real character of the merchandize as ascertained by inspection.

He gave me, at the same time, a copy of a letter which he had written to the Spanish Consul at New York in which he calls his attention to the above facts and to another of no less importance; viz, the practice of giving fictitious names to shippers there as well as to consignees here; a copy and translation of the letter is transmitted herewith. 2/

I requested the Director General to furnish me with copies of the reports above referred to; these I received yesterday and enclose herewith, together with a copy and translation of a private note from him, in which he states that he has 1/3

brought

brought the matter to the notice of the Spanish Minister at Washington.

The impression conveyed by these inclosures, is that only American vessels are engaged in this contraband business, and that the owners or masters are the only ones benefitted by it, when, in reality, it is generally the result of agreements made between importers and Custom House officials and, not unfrequently, suggested by the latter - and, so far from its being of modern invention, the practice is well known to have existed ever since there have been Custom Houses in Cuba; - possibly, however, not to the extent of the past twenty years, during which it is perfectly well known, indeed notorious, that this system of smuggling

has become as well organized as that for collecting the revenues. Whatever profits there may be, in these trans-=actions, pertain exclusively to the importers and Customs officials, the latter receiving, under established usage, one half and sometimes two thirds of the amount of the duties which the merchandise would have paid if regularly entered; the steamers, as far as I have the means of know-=ing, receive no other advantages than the freight money.

It might be supposed that the owners of the steamers would be wary of incurring the risk of having their vessels seized or of having to pay heavy fines and penalties - but the truth is, that fines and penalties are seldom imposed except for trivial omissions or technical

informalities.

If I am rightly informed, the contraband traffic carried on here in American vessels, or in vessels from the United States, is in importance, but a tithe of what is done by the Spanish steamers, a dozen at least, running between Liverpool and Havana, by which are imported all the dry goods, hardware fancy goods and all the more costly European goods.

In this connexion I beg leave to refer you to Mr Williams' dispatch No 286. of the 13th November 1875, which I consider in every respect applicable and pertinent to the present subject.

The facts herein reported are solely for the Department's information and are in no

way intended to defend or to disculpate offences for which our own laws provide severe penalties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.-

1- The Director General of Finance to Mr Hall June 18th 1849.
2- The same to the Consul of Spain, New York. June 4th 1849.
3- Reports of the wharf inspector at Havana. June 10th -1849.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°809.
Havana. June. 19th 1879.
Translation.

General Direction of Finance.
of the
Island of Cuba.
June 18th 1879.

Personal.

My dear Sir:

Complying with the promise I made you, I have the pleasure to remit you copies of the discrepancies discovered in the manifests of several steamers from New York.

I have sent other

copies to our Ministers in Washington: I must also make known to you that, although to my great regret, I shall be obliged after the 1st of July to apply the law severely to those Captains that commit such faults.

I am &c &c.

José Gisbert.

Mr Henry C Hall

&c &c &c.

Present.

Copy:-

Dirección General de Hacienda

de la

Isla de Cuba.

Particular.

Junio 18 de 1879.

Muy Señor mio y de toda mi consideracion:

Cumpliendo lo que ofrecí á V. tengo el gusto de remitirle una copia de las diferencias halladas en los manifiestos de varios vapores procedentes de Nueva York.

Otras iguales he remitido á nuestro Ministro en Washington, debiendo manifestar á V., que aunque

con gran sentimiento mio,
desde 1º de Julio, me veré
en la precision de aplicar
severamente la ley á los
Capitanes que cometan
semejante falta.

Soy de V. siempre afmo amigo

Q. B. S. M.

Jose Gisbert.

Inclosure N°. 2.
With Dispatch N°. 809.
Havana - June. 19th 1849.
Translation.

General Direction of Finance-
of the
Island of Cuba.
Personal.

June 4th 1849.

To the Consul of Spain-
New York-

My dear Sir:

You will permit me to call your attention to a matter of the public service and of the greatest interest to the Administration of this Island.

The case is that all the steamers of that nation which make regular voyages from that port to the port of this capital, have adopted the custom of bringing manifests in which

the weights of the merchandise are very notable short, the names changed, always for articles of much less value and what is most singular, persons and firms having no existence in any part of the world are designated as consignees.

You will readily comprehend that all these variations which might well be called forgeries, are committed with no other object than to defraud the interests of the Treasury; and I would wish that you would call upon the Superior Authority of the Treasury of that port and give him an account of my observations, to the end that by whomsoever it may concern, measures tending to correct the evil may be adopted, for, if not, I shall be under the

sad necessity of punishing
with all the rigor of the
Law those Captains who
commit such faults.

I have ordered that
copies of the manifests of
some steamers be made,
with comparisons with the
result of the entries, for the
purpose of sending them
to you to support your
reclamations with concrete
facts.

With this motive I have
the pleasure to subscribe myself.

Your Obedient Servant.

Jose Gibert.

Copy — Direccion General de Hacienda.
de la Isla de Cuba.
Particular.

Junio 4 de 1879.

Sr Cónsul de España, en
Nueva York

Muy Señor mio y de toda mi consideracion.

Me rá V. á permitir que por un asunto de servicio público y de grandisimo interés para la Administracion de esta Isla, moleste la atencion de V.

Es el caso, que todos los vapores de esa nacion que hacen viajes periodicos desde ese puerto al de esta Capital han tomado la costumbre de traer manifiestos, en los cuales se disminuye notabilisimamente el peso de las mercancias, se varia la naturaleza de las mismas, poniendo siempre articulos de mucho menor valor y lo que es más singular se designan como

consignatarios

consignatarios personas que no
existen en ninguna parte
del mundo.

Bien comprende
V. que todas estas variaciones,
que bien pudieramos llamar
falsedades, no se cometen sino
con objeto de defraudar los
intereses del Tesoro; y yo quisiera
que V se acercara á la Autori=
=dad Superior de Hacienda
de ese puerto y le diera cuenta
de mis observaciones á fin de
que por quien corresponda se
adopten las disposiciones
conducentes á corregir el mal;
pues de lo contrario me veré
en la triste necesidad de
castigar con todo el rigor de
la Ley á los capitanes que
incurran en semejantes faltas.

He dispuesto que se
saquen copias de los manifiestos
de algunos vapores comparados
con el resultado de las

declaraciones á fin de enviar-
selas á V. para que pueda
apoyar su reclamacion con
hechos concretos.

Por este motivo tengo
el gusto de ofrecerme á V. como
su mas atento S.S.

Q.B.S.M.

Firmado / Lopez Gisbert.

Inclosure Nº 3.
With Dispatch Nº 809.
Havana. June 19th 1879.
Translation.

Inspection of wharves.
Custom House - Havana.

Report of the discrepancies found in the discharge of the American steamer 'City of Washington'.
Manifest Nº 451. = Arrived May 6th 1879.

Manifested	Result of the discharge.
M. 150 casks beef.	100 barrels lard.
	30 casks do.
	20 barrels beef.
K 110 barrels beef. IM L	100 tierces lard
	10 barrels beef.
I. 50 barrels fish.	50 tierces lard.
B. 70 barrels do	70 tierces do.
40 cases fish.	40 cases do.

Report

Report of the discrepancies found in the discharge of the steamer "City of Merida".
Manifest nº 1464 = Arrived May 8th 1879.

Manifested	Result of the discharge.
W. 100 Barrels Beef.	100 Tierces Lard
" 100 do Fish	100 do do
LDB 100 do do.	100 do do
" 30 do Onions	30 Hhds (contains?) do.
& 30 Cases Fish	30 cases do.
" 240 Barrels do.	240 Barrels do.
◇B 45 do Beef.	45 Tierces do.
" 15 Casks do.	15 Hhds do.

Report of the discrepancies found in the discharge of the American steamer Saratoga.
Manifest nº 1481. = Arrived 11th May 1879.

Manifested.	Result of the discharge
W. 50 Barrels Fish.	50 Barrels Lard.
" 100 do Fish oil.	100 Tierces do
" 100 do Fish	100 do do
" 50 do Beef	50 do do

50

W. 50 Barrels Beef	50 Tierces Lard.
" 25 Casks Onions.	25 Casks do
" 100 Barrels Fish	100 Tierces do
" 50 Casks do	50 Casks Lard
D 160 Barrels Beef	150 Tierces do
	10 Barrels Beef.
(A) 20 cases Fish.	20 Cases Lard.
" 50 Barrels do	50 Tierces do
C 25 do Fishoil	25 do do
" 50 do do	50 Barrels do
(B) 436 sacks corn	436 sacks coffee.

Report of discrepancies in the discharge of the "City of Washington". manifest No 1542 = Arrived 26th May 1879.

Manifested	Result of the discharge
B. 40 cases cornmeal	40 cases Lard
" 30 Barrels Fish	30 tierces do
W. 100 do Oats	100 Barrels Flour.
" 50 do plasterparis	50 do do
" 25 do Beef	25 do Lard
" 50 do Fish	50 do do
" 100 do Oats	100 do do
" 20 Casks corn	20 Casks do

W.	20 Casks Oats	20 casks Lard
"	100 Barrels Fish	100 Tierces do
"	100 do Beef	100 do do
"	15 Casks Bran	15 Casks do
R.S.	100 Barrels Fish	100 Barrels do

Report of the discrepancies found in the discharge of the steamer "Niagara". Manifest N°. 1531. = Arrived 26.th May 1879.

Manifested.		Result of the discharge.
◇J	150 Barrels codfish	50. Kits codfish.
		100 Tierces Lard.
MC	60 do Beef	50 do do.
		10 Barrels Beef.
C R	25 Barrels Lard	10 do Lard.
	25 Tierces do	40 Tierces do.
V.	40 Barrels Fish	40 do do.
A	58 do Lard	48 do do.
		10 Barrels do.
B.	30 Barrels Fish	30 Tierces do
X	155 Boxes Herrings	110 Boxes Herrings.
1	5 do Biscuit	50 do Biscuit.
EL	25 Barrels Lard	25 Tierces Lard.
G	50 Barrels do	50 do do.

Report

Report of the discrepancies found in the discharge of the steamer "Saratoga". —
Manifest 1584. = Arrived 2nd June 1879.

Manifested.		Result of the discharge	
WM. =	100 Barrels Lard.	100 Tierces	Lard.
B. =	80 do Fish	30 do	do
" =	10 Cases Corn-meal	10 Cases	chewing tobacco.
AM =	600 Sacks do	600 Sacks	wheat flour.
"	300 Barrels do	300 Barrels	do
M.G.	20 do turpintine	20 do	Hams
S.T.	100 Bbls corn-meal.	100 do	wheat flour
SG	50 Boxes Herrings.	50 Boxes.	Biscuit

Havana 10th June 1879.
Manuel Lopez Gamundi.

Mr Clements

No. 810. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, June 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
26
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Asst.

Copy to claimants July 1st.

Department of State.

Claim of Messrs Moses Taylor & Co

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 508 of 9th June 1879. relating to the above claim - and transmitting copies of two communications addressed to the Governor General upon the subject.

2 inclosures.

N°810.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, June 20th 1849.

Hon F.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction, N°449 of the 14th March 1848, and to my dispatches, Nos 679 and 694 of the 30th March and 4th May of the same year, relating to the claim of Messrs Moses Taylor & Co., of New York against the Treasury of Cuba, I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction, N°508 of the 9th instant,

transmitting copies of a letter, dated 28th ultimo, and inclosures, from the said firm, all in relation to the same subject.

From the letter of Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co to the Department, and in their reference to another addressed to me by their agent in this place, Mr. Nenninger, it may be inferred that I have taken no steps since March 1848 in urging the claim and that the steps then taken have been ineffectual.

With your instruction N° 449 of the 14th March 1848, was

was transmitted a copy of
a letter from Messrs Moses
Taylor & Co; dated the 20th of
the previous month, in
which the sum of $110,500.
is mentioned as the amount,
existing as a deposit, to
their credit in the Treasury
of Cuba; of this sum there
have been paid during the
past year the sum of $60.500.-
leaving a balance due them
of $50.000. - No reference
is made to these payments
in any of the communications,
it is but fair, however, that
the fact should be stated
to show that the Treasury
authorities of Cuba have not

been altogether indifferent, in regard to the payment of the claim, or to the communication from this office of the 28th March 1878.

On the 3d April, ultimo, I addressed a communication to the Governor General, trans-
-mitting a copy of Mr Nenninger's letter. A copy 1/ is enclosed herewith. I further transmit a copy of another communication dated the 17th instant, 2/ addressed to the same author-
-ity upon receipt of your instruction No 509. As yet I have received no acknowledgment.

of either of these commu=
=nications.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.
1. Mr Hall to the Governor General
April 3d 1879.
2. Same to same June 14th 1879.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 810.
Havana, June 20th 1879.
Copy:—

Consulate General of the United States of America. Havana. April 3d 1879.

To His Excellency,
the Governor General.

Excellency:

Under date of the 28th of March 1878, the undersigned, in compliance with the instructions of his Government, had the honor to address H.E. Governor General Jovellar, with reference to a communication from Messrs Moses Taylor & Company of New York, requesting that the attention of His Excellency might be called to the delay in the execution of the orders of the Government of Spain, in regard to the delivery to them of certain moneys deposited, to their credit, in Arcas Reales

in 1869.

The undersigned was further directed, by his Government, to make the necessary inquiries into the causes of the delay in the execution of the orders of the Govern=ment of Spain for the restoration of the property and money, belonging to those citizens, and to express to His Excellency the hope that no further obstacles would occur to impede the adjustment of the claim, established, as it was, by judicial decree and by executive orders.

Under date of the 30th April 1878, the Secretary General, by order of His Excellency, replied, that on that date, orders were given to the Direccion General de Hacienda, to attend to the liquidation and the payment of the account of the said Messrs Moses Taylor & Company.

Fully persuaded, in view of the assurances of His Excellency, that the matter

would receive due attention, from the Direccion General de Hacienda, and that the money, so justly and for so long a time due to those citizens, would be promptly paid to them, the undersigned cannot but express his surprise and regret to learn, that, notwithstanding a full year having elapsed since the subject was brought to the notice of the General-Government, and nearly a year since the assurances of H.E. were given, a large part of the original sum still remains unpaid, to the great prejudice of the owners. A copy of the letter of the agent of Messrs Moses Taylor & Co. is hereto annexed and the undersigned most respectfully calls the attention of H.E. to the facts which he narrates.

Believing that a matter of such importance,

which has been so long pending, and which has been so often brought to the notice of the Governments of both nations, merits the preferent attention of Y.E., the undersigned begs leave, most respectfully, to again request that terminant orders may be given for the immediate and full payment of the sum, still due to the aforesaid claimants.

The undersigned has the honor to express to Your Excellency the assurances of his high personal respect and distinguished consider=
=ation.

(signed) Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure N°. 2.

With Dispatch N°810.

Habana, June 20th 1879

Copy.—

Consulate General of the United States of America at Habana, June 14th 1879.

~

To His Excellency the Governor General.

&c &c &c.

Excellency:

Habana, June 14th 1879.

In fulfilment of the repeated instructions of his Government, the undersigned had the honor, on the 3d of April ultimo to address a communication to the predecessor of Y.E. in regard.

to the delay which has occurred in the execution of the orders of the Govern-ment of Spain for the payment to Messrs Moses Taylor & Company of New York of a sum of money deposited several years ago to their credit in the Treasury of this Island.

The undersigned begs leave, most respectfully, to refer to his said communication and to state that up to the present he has received no reply.

Under date of the 9th instant, the undersigned is instructed, by the Department

of State of the United States,
to represent to Your Excellency
the great injury and injustice
done to the said claimants,
Messrs Moses Taylor &
Company, in so long with-
holding a sum of money
admitted to belong to them
and for which Royal orders
of restitution were issued
in October 1876 and in
June 1877.

As this subject is
now, probably, for the
first time brought to the
attention of Your Excellency,
the undersigned in view
of the long delays it has
already been subjected

to, begs leave to request that
H.E. will be pleased to give
it preferent attention,
and favorable determina-
=tion, which the undersigned
begs leave to assure Your
Excellency will be highly
appreciated by his Govern-
=ment.

The undersigned has
the honor to express to Your
Excellency the assurances
of his high respect and
distinguished consideration.

(signed) Henry C Hall.
Consul General.

file

subject is one of interest and importance and which concerns our commercial

file

Mr Wood

No 814

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
26
1879
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 20th 1879.

Mr Hall to the
Asst Department of State

Suggested commercial treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo.

Transmitting the translation of an article from the Havana newspaper "El Triunfo" of the 19th June 1879, relating to the above subject.

One inclosure.

No 811. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, June 20th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Believing that it may be found of interest, I have the honor to transmit herewith the translation of an article which appeared in the newspaper of this place "El Triunfo" in its number of yesterday. 1/

The writer refers to a telegram, sent from here to the associated press of the United States, about the 3d instant, relating to a movement, said to have been made recently by the Government of Santo Domingo, with the view of obtaining a reciprocity treaty with the United States for the free interexchange of the productions of each country.

The Habana press

whenever it has had occasion to refer to the relations between the United States and Santo Domingo, has always manifested much sensativeness. Such a treaty would, undoubtedly, have, for it's immediate effect, the stimulation of sugar production in that Island, and this production could not fail to enter into competition with Cuban sugars for which, admitedly, there is no longer any important market, except the United States: that such sensitiveness still exists is clearly evident from this article and especially wherein the writer intimates that the commerce of Cuba is, by this movement, at the mercy of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure- Article from the "El Triunfo" of 19th June 1879.

Inclosure Nº. -
With Dispatch Nº. -
Havana, June. 1879. -
From the "El Triunfo" of Havana.
June 19th 1879. -

SANTO DOMINGO Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Tradacimos de la *American Correspondence* de New-York: "Excelente conyuntura, y preferible á la que ofrecia la cuestion de la bahía de Samaná, se presenta hoy á los Estados Unidos para establecer su preponderancia comercial en Santo Domingo. Por otra parte, la cuestion de *la indemnidad de Samaná* se arreglará definitivamente por una clásula especial inserta en la convencion que el Presidente Guillermo ha de proponer á la firma del Gobierno de Washington.

Dice así el despacho de Santo Domingo:

«El aumento del impuesto sobre el tabaco en Alemania, que con razon se teme que sea considerable, ha causado gran agitacion en las provincias del Norte de Santo Domingo. La Alemania es el único mercado del tabaco de este pais. El curso natural de los negocios se halla interrumpido y se espera aquí una crísis grave.

Para remediar tal estado de cosas, el Presidente Guillermo ha sometido al Congreso una proposicion que tiene por fin el establecimiento del libre cambio con los Estados Unidos. Propone admitir en franquicia todos los productos de los Estados Unidos, á condicion de que éstos concedan igual privilegio á los productos de Santo Domingo.

Este proyecto es ya muy popular; pero se teme que los Estados Unidos rehusen adherirse á él. El Congreso dominicano lo discute en la actualidad, y si lo aprueba, se enviará con él un delegado especial á Washington.

Los arreglos que este delegado podrá autorizar en lo que concierne á la cuestion aún pendiente de Samaná, tendrán por resultado impedir que las gentes hoy interesadas en este negocio, no interrumpan el curso de las prudentes negociaciones iniciadas por el hombre de Estado que hoy rige los destinos de la República dominicana. La convencion, pues, será discutida segun su valor real, sin que la accion de intereses particulares venga á embrollar el punto hoy capital, y el Congreso no vacilará seguramente, ante la oportunidad de proseguir su política reciente, que no es otra que la de suplantar las naciones europeas en las relaciones comerciales que mantienen con las diversas comarcas americanas.

Digna de elogio es la [illegible] del Presidente de Santo Domingo en este caso: tiende nada ménos que prevenir los males que al comercio de su pais origina la cuestion del tabaco en Alemania. Nosotros, sin embargo, con un gobierno más fuerte que el de la pequeña república, nosotros que vemos comprometidos intereses mayores y vitales en las relaciones de nuestro actual comercio con los Estados Unidos, dormimos tranquilos al lado del precipicio, descuidamos los verdaderos intereses de un pueblo numeroso y ya exhausto de recursos como el de Cuba, y fiamos al tiempo la resolucion de cuestiones sobremanera graves. El *formalismo* que domina entre nosotros dilata más y más cada dia el estudio de estas y otras cuestiones que exijen siempre inmediata resolucion; y creemos haberlo hecho todo en el terreno de la práctica cuando nos proponemos simplemente *estudiar*, no de un modo activo una de estas cuestiones.

Fuera de las condiciones económicas que contrarian hoy la produccion y el comercio de los azúcares dentro de Cuba, el incremento mismo que toma el cultivo de la caña en la India, Egipto, Santo Domingo, &c., basta á contrapesar nuestra influencia en los mercados extranjeros, y concurre poderosamente á desposeernos de las escasas ventajas que el comercio de nuestro principal fruto nos brindaba. Así, estamos de todo en todo á merced de los Estados Unidos que podian, cuando los intereses de su comercio lo exijan, dar en tierra con el nuestro. Entre tanto las comisiones *estudian*, el azúcar produce apénas bastante para cubrir los gastos de *refaccion* del Ingenio, y el pueblo que difícilmente come carne, sacia en cambio su hambre con el pan caro y malo que puede adquirir. Norabuena que otros pueblos se ocupen con interés de las cuestiones de subsistencia, norabuena que las resuelvan con la urgencia que demandan, nosotros somos bastante ricos para aplazarlas indefinidamente: en último caso las estudiamos y continuamos estudiándolas. No sabemos si augurar bien ó mal á Santo Domingo en su cuestion del tabaco con los Estados Unidos.

Translation -

From the "El Triunfo" of Havana, June 19th 1879.

Translation.

Santo Domingo and the United States.

We translate from the "American Correspondence of New York" - the following:-

"An excellent opportunity, "preferable to that presented "in regard to the Bay of Samaná, "is now offered to the United "States to establish its commercial "preponderance in Santo "Domingo. On the other hand "the question of the Samaná "indemnity will be arranged "definitely by a special clause "in the Convention which "President Guillermo will "propose to the Washington "Government.

The

"The dispatch reads as
"follows:

"Great excitement has
"been caused in the Northern
"Provinces of Santo Domingo,
"because it is expected that
"the duties on tobacco will
"be increased enormously
"in Germany. Germany
"is the only market for the
"tobacco of the country. The
"natural course of business
"is interrupted and a fearful
"crisis is looked for.

"To remedy this state
"of affairs President Guillermo
"has submitted to Congress a
"project having for its object,
"establishing free trade with
"the United States. He proposes
"to admit, free of duty, all
"productions of the United
"States provided the latter
"concede a like exemption
"to the products of Santo Domingo.

The

"The project is very
"popular, but it is feared
"the United States may refuse
"to accept it. The Dominican
"Congress is now discussing
"it and if approved, a
"special envoy will be sent to
"Washington.

"The agreements
"which this envoy may make
"as regards the question of
"Samaná, still pending, will
"result in impeding those
"now interested in that
"question, from interrupting
"the course of these wise
"negotiations initiated by the
"statesman who now rules
"the destinies of the Dominican
"Republic.- The treaty will be
"discussed upon its real merits,
"without the action of private
"interests entering to embroil
"the now principal object;
"and Congress will surely

"not hesitate, in the presence
"of this opportunity to carry
"out its new policy, which is no
"other than to supplant European
"nations in the commercial
"relations they now maintain
"in the different American
"countries.

The attitude of the President of Santo Domingo in this matter is worthy of all praise: it tends, ~~but only~~ to nothing less than to prevent the injury to the commerce of his country which this tobacco question in Germany may cause. Notwithstanding, we, with a stronger Govern=ment than that of the little Republic; we, who are seeing greater and more vital interests compromised in our present commercial relations with the United States, are sleeping tranquilly on the border of a precipice;

we

we are neglecting the true interests of a numerous people with exhausted resources, as are the people of Cuba, and we trust to time for the solution of questions of unusual gravity.

The formalism which dominates among us dilates more and more every day the study of these and of other questions which, we believe, demand immediate solution; and we imagine we have done everything practicable, when we propose simply to study, and not in an active way, one of these questions.

Outside of the economic conditions which now discourage the production of sugar in Cuba, the increase itself which the cultivation of cane has taken in India, Egypt,

Santo Domingo &c. is sufficient to
counteract our influence in foreign
markets and contributes powerfully
to dispossess us of the scant adrant
=ages which the commerce of our
principal staple offered us.

Thus we are, in every way,
at the mercy of the United States,
that can, whenever the interests of their
commerce demand it, crush our own to
the earth. While the Commissions
are studying, sugars produce barely
enough to pay the factorage expences
of the estates and the people, that
cannot afford to eat meat, satisfy
their hunger with such dear and
bad bread as they can obtain.

Let other peoples occupy themselves
about questions of subsistence, let them
act upon, the urgency that these questions
demand; we are rich enough to
postpone them indefinitely: as a
last resort we study and keep on
studying them. We do not know whether
to predict evil or good for Santo Domingo
in her question, with the United States,
about tobacco.

Informal Spanish Minister 28 June Mr Blood

Sir Adee
&
Mr Summers

No 812. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, June 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN
26
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Commercial Agency at San Juan de los Remedios.

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 509 of the 13th instant advising the appointment of Mr Clarence B. Ford to be the Commercial agent of the United States at the above named port.

No 812 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, June 21st 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington -

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction, No 509 of the 13th instant, advising me that the Consular Agency, at San Juan de los Remedios, has been raised to the grade of a Commercial Agency; that Mr. Clarence C Ford, of Virginia has been appointed to take charge of that office, and further instructing me to make application, in the proper quarter, for permission for Mr Ford

to enter upon his official duties, pending his recognition by the Government of Spain.

The instruction will receive due attention and the result will be reported in due course. In order to avoid the same delay, which occurred in obtaining the tempo-
-rary recognition of the agents at Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, and inasmuch as Mr Ford has probably never resided in Cuba, I beg leave to suggest that his appointment may be made known to the Spanish Minister at Washington, together with the antece-
-ents of Mr Ford, that the same may be communicated to the Governor General of this Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, Your obedient Servant
Henry C Hall

Confidential.

No 813. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 1st. 1879.

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Ackgd. July 11

RECEIVED JUL 11 1879 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Spain and Santo Domingo.

Inclosing copies and translations of several newspaper slips, relating to the demand made by Spain upon the Dominican Republic for damages arising from the alleged extradition from a Spanish vessel and subsequent execution of two Dominican insurgent officers.

4 Inclosures.

Confidential.

No. 813. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 1st 1879.

Hon. J.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

During the month of December 1878., a Spanish merchant steamer, one of a line making periodical voyages between this port and St Thomas, touching, each way, at various ports of Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, entered the port of Puerto Plata, having on board, as passengers, two Dominican insurgent officers who were charged with conspiring against their Government. These officers were, with the intervention of the Spanish Consul at Puerto Plata, delivered to the Dominican authorities

at that port, were subsequently tried and executed upon proof, it is alleged, of having violated their paroles.

The facts, relating to this case, have been given me by a native of Santo Domingo; for many years a resident of this Island and, withal, a Spanish subject. Knowing him intimately, I can say that I have the fullest confidence in the accuracy of his statements. He states, that the two officers, whose names were Generals Perez and Caminero, had been engaged in a previous conspiracy; had been pardoned by the present Government of Santo Domingo and had been permitted to leave the Island, after pledging their "word of honor" to do no act inimical to the Government.

They

They selected Porto Rico for
their residence and from
there, it appears, they commen-
ced conspiring in connexion
with other disaffected parties
in the Island. Some of
their correspondence was
intercepted by the Governor
of Puerto Plata, and therein
it was discovered, that these
two chiefs were about to take
passage, for Monte Cristo, in the
same steamer, on board of -
which they were found, with
the object of initiating, at that
place, a revolutionary movement:
the steamer would touch at
Puerto Plata, and, upon her
arrival, the Governor being aware
that they were to be on board,
intimated, through his own
employees, to the Captain -
the delivery of the two chiefs
to his authority; the Captain
declined to surrender them

without the order of the Consul of Spain.

The Spanish Consul, at Puerto Plata, was then applied to and one of the articles of the treaty of extradition, between Spain and the Dominican Republic, considered applicable to the case, was brought to his notice. The consul, it appears, was satisfied that the officers should be given up and he accordingly addressed an order to that effect to the Captain of the steamer; indeed, he appears to have been so convinced of his own duty in the matter, that he actually carried the order on board from whence he returned in company with the two insurgent officers, and when on shore the authorities received them.

I have not been able

to obtain a copy of the treaty above referred to; I have been informed, however, that one of its articles contains a proviso, something like the following: That - Although it is provided that the flag shall cover persons as well as merchandise, it is to be understood that the military, who conspire against established Government, are not included.

There is no proof, that the authorities of Puerto Plata were wanting in proper respect and consideration due to the Spanish flag. The delivery of the two insurgent chiefs and their extradition from the steamer were performed, as has been stated, by the Consul himself, without protest or remonstrance, then or afterwards, from any source

whatever: It may also be added that there are no proofs that the Governor or authorities of Puerto Plata acted upon the orders of the President.

In connexion with the foregoing, I beg leave to invite your reference to a demand, made upon this Consulate General by the Capstain General of this Island, reported to the Department in Consul General Torbert's dispatches nos 87 and 88 of the 25th and 27th of May 1872. On the 24th of that month, the American steamer "City of Mexico", from Vera Cruz bound to New York, touched at this port, having on board, as a passenger, in transitu, the Cuban insurgent chief Bernabé Varona, - subsequently, one of the victims of the Virginius

massacre

massacre.

The Captain General, without notification to this Consulate, sent the Chief of Police on board the steamer and demanded of the Captain that Varona - should be given up; the Captain refused to comply except upon an order of the Consul General: this being reported to Captain General Ceballos, he addressed an official letter in his own handwriting to this Consulate requesting an order upon the Captain of the steamer, to the effect referred to, alleging, at the same time, that it was a proceeding accorded by the laws of nations. I inclose, for convenient reference, a copy and translation of this letter. 1/

I inclose herewith several slips taken from the "Diario de la Marina": five of 2/3

these are telegrams to the
associated press and I would
respectfully call your attention
to their dates with the view
of referring hereinafter, to
certain coincidences which
may be found of interest.

A telegram from
Madrid dated 24th January
1879, states that "the Spanish
"Vice Consul at Puerto Plata,
"Santo Domingo had been
"removed, for having authorized
"the extradition from on board
"of a Spanish steamer, where
"they had taken refuge, of
"two insurgent generals who
"were afterwards shot." The
statement that those officers
had taken refuge on board
the steamer is not borne out
by the facts: they had volunt-
arily left Spanish territory,
Porto Rico, where they could
have remained as refugees,

with

with the intention, as was shown, of landing somewhere in Santo Domingo.

Here the matter apparently ended; there was no complaint against Santo Domingo and only against the consul; nothing more was heard of it until the 9th June, near six months after, when is announced, by telegram from London, that "the Spanish Government has "demanded satisfaction of Santo "Domingo on account of the "execution, at Puerto Plata, "of the two Dominican Generals "who had obtained the protection "of the representative of Spain." This representative can be no other than the same Spanish Consul who surrendered them to the Dominican authorities

On the 20th June, a telegram from Madrid, dated

the 19th, announces that, "the
"Government was about to take
"energetic measures to compel
"Santo Domingo to give
"satisfaction for taking from
"on board a national vessel
"and executing at Puerto Plata
"two Dominican Generals
"who had taken refuge under
"the Spanish flag.

To day is published
a telegram, from London,
stating that "two Spanish
"naval vessels, (now in this port)
"have received orders to leave
"Havana and proceed to the
"coast of Santo Domingo to
"support the demands of the
"Spanish Consul at Puerto Plata,
"and that these vessels will
"establish a blockade if the
"demands are not conceded."

From these telegrams
it would appear, that the
fact, of the Spanish flag.

having

having been subjected to an indignity, was not fully realized until near six months after the occurrence. It is somewhat remarkable, also, that the determination, to take energetic action against Santo Domingo, should coincide so nearly with the present agitation, in that Island, favoring a reciprocity treaty with the United States. But not the least of these anomalies is the publication, in the "Gaceta Oficial" of this date, and by Royal order, of a dispatch from the Consul of Spain at Santo Domingo, to the Minister of State at Madrid, in which the Consul refers to the prevailing fever for sugar and coffee plantations, new industrial enterprises, light houses, rail-roads and other works of public utility.

4

The

The Consul refers, also, to an American, a Mr Crosby, said to be a favorite with the Government, who has in charge the carrying out of these projects. The letter is com=
=municated, it appears, by the Minister of Ultramarine for the information of the Governor General and of the Agriculturalists and manufacturers of Cuba, and it may be added, whose interests are likely to be prejudiced by any development of the resources of Santo Domingo.

From all that I can learn, the present Government, of that Island, is disposed to resist the demands of Spain for satisfaction and for an indemnity of Two hundred thousand dollars which, I have been informed, is the sum demanded.

It is reported that the two naval vessels, named in the telegram of the 30th ult.;

are preparing to carry out their orders: it is said also, that - there being no money in the Treasury for the outfit, the departure of the vessels may yet be delayed several days. It is not known what port or ports the proposed blockade is intended to embrace; it - may be presumed, however, - from the size of the force named, that it will be applied to one or two ports only - San Domingo the capital; - Puerto Plata, or possibly to both. At these places, and especially at the latter, there are American interests of much importance, which could hardly fail of being injured should a blockade be enforced: in that event, the presence, in those waters, of one or more of our naval vessels would be, beyond a doubt, quite indispensable.

I -

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.
1.— The Captain General of Cuba to the U.S. Consul General at Harana May 25th 1872.
2 & 3.— Sundry slips and translations from the Diario de la Marina" of 24th January to 1st July 1879.
4.— Letter from the Spanish Consul at Santo Domingo to the Minister of State, Madrid, published in the Gaceta Oficial, Harana July 1st 1879.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 813.
Havana, July 1st 1879.
Translation.

Commandancy General of
the District of Havana - and
Military Government.

Mr Consul:

I beg that you
will please give me an
order to the Captain of the
American steamer "City of
Mexico" to deliver up the
insurgent chief Don Bernabe
Varona who is on board of
said vessel, as this course
is in conformity with

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.

1.mm The Captain General of Cuba to the U.S. Consul General at Havana May 25th 1872.

2 & 3.mm Sundry slips and translations from the "Diario de la Marina" of 24th January to 1st July 1879.

4.—— Letter from the Spanish Consul at Santo Domingo to the Minister of State, Madrid, published in the Gaceta Oficial, Havana July 1st 1879.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°813.
Havana, July 1st 1879.
Translation.

Commandancy General of
the District of Havana - and
Military Government.

Mr Consul:

I beg that you
will please give me an
order to the Captain of the
American steamer "City of
Mexico" to deliver up the
insurgent chief Don Bernabe
Varona who is on board of
said vessel, as this course
is in conformity with

the laws of nations.

God preserve you many years

Habana, 25th May 1872.

Franco de Ceballos.

To the Consul of the United States.

Copy.

Comandancia General
del Distrito de la Habana.
y Gobierno Militar de la
Plaza.

Señor Cónsul:

Ruego á V.S. se sirva
dár una órden al Capitan
del vapor de su nacion, "City
of Mexico" para que entregue
al cabecilla insurrecto Dn.
Bernabe Barona que está
á bordo de dicho buque por
serveste proceder arreglado
al derecho de gentes.

Dios guarde á V.S. mt. a.
Habana 25 de Mayo de 1872.

Francisco de Ceballos.

Sor Cónsul de los Estados Unidos.

Inclosure N°2.

With Dispatch N°813.

Havana, July 1st. 1879.

Spain and Santo Domingo.

Habana, 24 de Enero de 1879
Madrid idem, idem.

El vice-cónsul español en Pto. Plata, Sto. Domingo, ha sido relevado por haber autorizado que fueran extraidos de abordo de un vapor español, donde se habian refugiados, dos generales insurgentes, los cuales fueron fusilados despues.

From the Diario of 25 January 1879.

Justa demanda.

Segun se habrá visto por el telegrama de la prensa asociada, inserto en el lugar correspondiente, el Gobierno de S. M. ha pedido satisfaccion al de Santo Domingo por el fusilamiento en Puerto-Plata de dos generales dominicanos que estaban bajo la proteccion del representante de España. Nada más en su lugar que semejante demanda, tratándose de un hecho tan inaudito como el que la ha provocado, del cual ya tienen conocimiento los lectores del DIARIO, pues oportunamente lo consignamos en nuestras tras columnas.

From the Diario of 8th June 1879.

Lóndres, Junio 7.

El gobierno español ha pedido satisfacciones al de Santo Domingo por el fusilamiento en Puerto Plata de los dos generales dominicanos que habian obtenido la proteccion del representante de España.

from the same.

Telegramas especiales por el cable.
Habana, 19 de junio de 1879.
TELEGRAMAS.
Madrid, junio 18.

El Gobierno ha dispuesto se lleven á efecto algunas medidas enérgicas para obligar al de Santo Domingo á dar la debida satisfaccion por la extraccion de abordo de un buque nacional y fusilamiento en Pto. Plata de los dos generales dominicanos que se habian acogido bajo la bandera española.

From the "Diario" of 20th June 1879.

Lóndres, Junio 30.

En telegrama de Madrid de la Agencia Reuter, se dice que la fragata *Almansa* y el vapor *Jorge Juan*, han recibido órdenes de salir de la Habana y dirijirse á las costas de Santo Domingo, para apoyar las reclamaciones del Cónsul español de Puerto de Plata, y que esos buques tienen la mision de establecer un bloqueo si el gobierno dominicano rehusa dar á España las debidas satisfacciones.

From the "Diario" of 1st July 1879.

Inclosure N°3.
With Dispatch N°_813.
Havana, July 1st 1879.

Spain and Santo Domingo.

Translation_
From the "Diario de la Marina"
of 25th Jany 1879.

Telegram. _ London June 24th/79.
" The Spanish Vice Consul
at Puerto Plata, Santo
Domingo has been removed
for having authorized the
extradition from on board
a Spanish steamer, where
they had taken refuge, of
two insurgent generals, who
were subsequently shot."

From the same of 8th June 1879.
Telegram. _____ London June 7th
" The Spanish Government
has demanded satisfaction

of Santo Domingo on account of the execution, at Puerto Plata, of the two Dominican Generals who had obtained the protection of the represent-ative of Spain."

A Just Demand

As will have been seen by the telegram to the associated press, inserted in its corresponding column, the Government of His Majesty has demanded satisfaction of Santo Domingo for the execution at Puerto Plata of the two Dominican generals that were under the protection of the representative of Spain. Nothing would be more proper than such a demand in treating of an act so unprecedented as that which has provoked it, and of which the readers

of the Diario are informed through our columns at the time of its occurrence.

From the same of 20th June 1879.

Telegram. Madrid June 18th

"The Government has disposed that energetic measures be carried out to compel the Government of Santo Domingo to give due satisfaction for the extradition from on board a national vessel, and the execution at Puerto Plata of the two Dominican generals that had taken refuge under the Spanish flag.

From the "Diario" of 1st July 1879.

Telegram.- London, June 30th.

A telegram from the Reuter agency at Madrid states that the steam frigate "Almansa" and the steamer-

"Jorge Juan" have received
orders to leave Havana and
proceed to the coast of
Santo Domingo, in order
to sustain the demand
of the Spanish consul at
Puerto Plata, and that
these vessels are ordered
to establish a blockade if
the Dominican Government
refuses to give Spain due
satisfaction.

Inclosure No. 4.
With Dispatch No. 813.
Harana, July 1st 1879.

Official letter from the Spanish Consul at Santo Domingo, to the Minister of State, Madrid

---

Seccion de Fomento — Negociado de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, con fecha 23 de Mayo último, se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, la siguiente Real órden:

«Excmo. Sr.—El Cónsul de España en Santo Domingo, con fecha 31 de Enero último dice al Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Estado lo siguiente.—Con la fiebre de plantaciones de caña de azúcar y de nuevos cafetales, ha entrado tambien el deseo de realizar nuevas empresas industriales, de construir faros, caminos de hierro y otras obras de utilidad pública.—Un norte-americano llamado Crosly, empresario de todas las empresas y que se siente favorecido con preferencia por un miembro del Gobierno, es el encargado de llevar á buen término una porcion de proyectos entre los que se cuenta y solicita la concesion de un ferro carril de Santiago á la bahia de Samaná. Dejando lo que se hará ó nó se hará en este terreno, lo que hay de cierto es que se ha constituido en Lóndres una sociedad con el título de «Neyho--Rock-Salt Company,» con un capital efectivo de trescientas mil libras esterlinas y el propósito de explotar las salinas de Neyho ó sean los cerros de sal, sal mineral ó cristalizada que se encuentran cercas de Barahona, donde se formará el puerto de embarque puesto en comunicacion con los cerros de sal por medio de un ferro-carril que constituirá la compañia en seguida. Esta exportacion hecha en grande escala dará vida á los negocios comerciales tan paralizados hoy en esta república, permitirán el el que se exploten algunos cortes de madera que permanecian improductivos por falta de comunicaciones y será un nuevo elemento de progreso si no viene á estorbar su marcha algun motin ó guerra de las muchas que aquí surjen con tanta facilidad.—De Real órden comunicada por el Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar traslado á V. E para su conocimiento y para que los agricultores ó industriales de esa Isla tengan noticias de dichos proyectos.»

Lo que de órden de S. E. se inserta en la Gaceta de esta capital á los fines indicados.

Habana 27 de Junio de 1879.

Joaquin Carbonell.

Translation.

From the "Gaceta Oficial" of Harana. July 1st 1879.

Section of Interior affairs. Bureau of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce.

By the Ministry of Ultramarine, under date of 23d May ultimo the following Royal order is communicated to His Excellency the

the Governor General.

"Excellency:

The Consul of Spain
"in Santo Domingo, under date
"of 31st January ultimo, says, to
"His Excellency the Ministers of
"State the following: -

With the
"fever for sugar cane plantations
"and new coffee plantations
"has entered also the desire to
"carry out new industrial enter-
"prises, the construction of light
"houses, railroads and other
"works of public utility.

A North American
"named Crosby, (Mr Allen
"Howard Crosby) the chief of
"all these enterprises and who
"seems to be favored with
"preference by a member of the
"Government, has undertaken
"to carry out a number of
"these projects, among which
"are mentioned and solicited

"the concession of a rail-road
"from Santiago to the Bay of
"Samana.

Without reference to
"what will be done or will not
"be done, what there is certain
"is, that a Company has been
"formed in London under the
"title of the "Neyho Rock Salt
"Company" with an effective
"capital of 300 thousand
"pounds sterling, for the
"purpose of working the salt
"mines of Neyho, or the mountains
"of salt, mineral and crystalized
"salt found near Barahona,
"where a port of shipment
"will be made, connecting with
"the mountains by means of a
"rail-road which the company
"will construct at once.

This exportation made
"on a large scale will give life
"to commercial business today
"so paralysed in this republic.

"they will permit the "exploitation"
"of some wood cuttings which are"
"now unproductive for want of
"communications and will be
"a new element of progress
"if no insurrection or war, of"
"the many which occur here
"so readily, should stop its
"onward march."

"By Royal order com=
=municated by the Ministry of
Ultramarine, I transcribe it to
Y.E. for your information, and
that the Agriculturalists and
manufacturers of that Island
may have notice of the said
projects."

Which, by order of His
Excellency, is inserted in the
"Gaceta" of this Capital for=
the purposes indicated.

Habana 27th June 1849.

Joaquin Carbonell.

Mr Hoo.

No 814. U S. Consulate General

Havana, July 3d 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
11
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Attended to July 15

Department of State.

Application for blank forms for invoices and.

One blank book - "Record of Treasury fees."

One do for recording dispatches.

No. 814. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 3d 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have to request that this office may be furnished with the following:

10,000 - Forms No 142 for invoices adapted to this Consulate General like the special form enclosed, herewith which was printed at the Government office - Washington in July 1878.

One blank book - record of Treasury fees.

One blank book - for recording

dispatches.

I beg also to request that the above may be sent out in one of the Department's pouches; all of the invoice forms need not be sent at the same time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Invoice form inclosed.

Inclosure - Spanish Agt
Baracoa

Inclosure

No 815. U.S. Consulate General

Habana, July 3d 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
11
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the Department of State.

Copy to Baracoa July 12

Acknd. July 11

Commercial agency at Baracoa.

Accompanying a copy and translation of a note, from the Secretary of the General Government, advising the recognition, by the Government of Spain, of Mr Datus E. Coon as the Commercial Agent of the United States at Baracoa.

One inclosure. -

N° 815. U. S. Consulate General

Havana, July 3d 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to instruction N° 467, of the 26th July, and to my dispatches N° 737 of 26th Sept and 752 of the 15th November 1878, relating to the appointment and temporary recognition, by the General Government of this Island, of Mr Datus. E. Coon as the Commercial Agent of the United States at Baracoa, I have now to transmit a copy.

and

and translation of a communication from the Secretary General, advising the definite recognition of Mr Coon by the Government of Spain, with permission to enter into the use and exercise of his office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

Inclosure-

1: The Secretary General to Mr Hall - July 2d 1879.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 815.
Havana July 3d 1879.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.
Political Bureau.

In Royal order Nº 971, from the Ministry of the Colonies, the following is communicated to H.E. the Governor General:

Excellency:

"The Minister of State "says to the Minister of the "Colonies, under date of 20th of "May ultimo, the following:

"The usual authorization "having been granted under "this date to Mr Datus E. Coon, "appointed Commercial Agent "of the United States at Baracoa, "I have the honor to communicate

it

"it to Your Excellency, by Royal
"order, with the object that Y.E.
"may please direct that by
"the Captain General of the
"Island of Cuba, he be admitted
"to the use and exercise of his
"office in the accustomed
"form.

"Communicated by Royal
"order, by the Minister of the
"Colonies, I transcribe the same
"to Y.E. for the purposes
"indicated in the foregoing
"dispatch.

God preserve you many years.
Madrid 4th June 1879.
The Sub Secretary.
Enrique de Cisneros.

And His Excellency, under
date of the 27th ultimo, having
decreed the fulfillment of the
foregoing Royal disposition,
I have the honor, by his order,
to transcribe it to you for
your information. and other

purposes

purposes.

× × × ×

Havana 2d July 1879.
Joaquin Carbonell

To the Consul General of
the United States in this Capital.

Copy.— Gobierno General de la Isla
de Cuba. — Secretaria
Seccion de Politica.
Personal.

En Real Orden número 971. del
Ministerio de Ultramar se dice, al Exmo
Sor Gobernador General, lo siguiente:
"Exmo Sor:
" El Sor Ministro de Estado
"dice al de Ultramar, con fecha veinte
"de Mayo último, lo que sigue.
" Concedida, con esta fecha la autorizacion
"de costumbre á Mr Datus E. Coon, —
"nombrado Agente Comercial de los
"Estados Unidos en Baracoa, tengo la honra
"de participarlo á V.E. de Real Orden,
"con objeto de que se sirva disponer

" que por el Capitan General de la
" Isla de Cuba, se admita al interesado
" al uso y ejercicio de su empleo en
" la forma acostumbrada.
" De Real Orden comunicada
" por el Sr. Ministro de Ultramar,
" lo traslado á VE. para los efectos
" que se indican en el anterior
" inserto.
" Dios gue á V.E. ms años.
" Madrid 4 de Junio 1879.
" El Sub-Secretario -
" "Enrique de Cuñeros."

Y dispuesto por S.E. con fecha 27 del mes ppdo: el cumplimiento de la preinserta Real disposicion de su órden me honro en trasladarla á VS para su inteligencia y demas efectos.

Dios gue á VS ms años.
Habana 12 de Julio 1879.
"Joaquin Carbonell"

Sor Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

Ack & file
Impm. Comm. Agt

W Wood

No 816. U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, July 3d 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
11
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Copy to Sagua la Grande July 12

adcy. July 11

Commercial Agency at Sagua la Grande.

Transmitting a copy and translation of a note, from the Secretary of the General Government of Cuba, advising the recognition, by the Government of Spain, of Mr Joseph Lawrence as the Commercial Agent of the United States at Sagua la Grande. Cuba.

One inclosure.

N° 816. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, July 3d 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction, N° 490 of the 20th January, and to my dispatches, Nos 777 and 785 of 31st January and 8th March ultimo, relating to the appointment of Mr Joseph F Burrods, as the Commercial Agent of the United States at Sagua la Grande, I have now to transmit a copy and translation of a letter from //

the Secretary General.—
transcribing communications
from the Ministers of State
and of the Colonies at Madrid,
announcing the full recogni-
-tion of Mr Swords and his
authorization, by the Govern-
-ment of Spain, to enter upon
the duties of his office.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure.
1.— The Secretary General
to Mr Hall July 25 1879.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°816.
Habana July 3d. 1879.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.
Political Bureau.

In Royal order N° 970. from the Ministry of the Colonies, the following is communicated to H.E. the Governor General:

"Excellency:

"The Minister of "State says to the Minister of the "Colonies, under date of 30th May "ultimo, the following: The usual "authorization having been granted "under this date to Mr Joseph J. "Swords, appointed Commercial "Agent of the United States at "Sagua la Grande, I have the honor "to communicate it to Your Excellency

"by Royal order, with the object
"that Y.E. may please direct that
"by the Captain General of the Island
"of Cuba, he be admitted to the
"use and exercise of his office
"in the accustomed form.
"Communicated by Royal order,
"by the Minister of the Colonies,-
"I transcribe the same to Y.E.
"for the purposes indicated in
"the foregoing dispatch.

God preserve you many years.
Madrid 4th June 1879.
The Sub-Secretary.
Enrique de Cisneros.

and His Excellency, under
date of the 27th ultimo having
decreed the fulfillment of the
foregoing Royal disposition, I
have the honor, by his order, to
transcribe it to you for your
information and others purposes.

× × × ×

Havana, 2d July 1879.
Joaquin Carbonell.

To

To the Consul General of the United States in this Capital.

Copy.— Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria -

Seccion de Politica.

Personal.

En Real Orden número 970 del Ministerio de Ultramar se dice al Excmo Sor Gobernador General lo siguiente:

"Excmo Señor:

El Sor Ministro de Estado dice á este de Ultramar con fecha treinta de Mayo ultimo lo que sigue:

Concedida en esta fecha la autorizacion de costumbre á Mr Joseph F. Sturdy nombrado Agente Comercial de los Estados Unidos en Sagua la Grande, tengo la honra de participarlo á V.E., de Real

Orden, con objeto de que se sirva disponer que, por el Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba, se admita al interesado al uso y ejercicio de su empleo en la forma acostumbrada.

"De Real Orden comunicada por el Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, lo traslado á V.E. para los efectos que se indican en el anterior inserto.

Dios gue á V.E. mt. a.s

Madrid 4 de Junio de 1879.

El Sub-secretario

= Enrique de Cisneros =

Y dispuesto por S.E. con fecha 27 del mes p.pdo el cumplimiento de la preinserta Real disposicion de su órden me honro en trascribirla á VS para su inteligencia y demas efectos.

Dios gue á VS mt. años.

Habana, 2 de Julio 1879.

Joaquin Carbonell

Sor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

v Pell
Comm. Agt

Wood

No 817. U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, July 3d 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
11
1873
RECEIVED

copy to Cardenas
July 7

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Acknd
July 11

Commercial Agency at Carde=
=nas, Mr Thomas F. Wilson,
appointed to be the Commercial
agent of the United States at
Cardenas, has received the
full recognition of the Govern=
=ment of Spain.

One inclosure -

N° 817. — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 3d 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your instruct-ions, N° 489 of the 20th January and to my dispatches Nos. 777 of the 31st January and 784 of the 8th March ultimo, — relating to the appointment of Mr Thomas F Wilson as the Commercial Agent of the United States at the port of Cardenas, I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from the

Secretary of the Governor Govern-
-ment of this Island, in which
are transcribed others from
the Ministries of State and of
the Colonies at Madrid, ~
adrising the Governor General
of the recognition of Mr
Wilson and his authorization
to enter upon the use and
exercise of his office.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. The Secretary General to Mr
Hall. July 3. 1879.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 817.
Havana, July 3d 1879.
Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.—

Secretary's office.
Political Bureau.

In Royal order Nº 983, from the Ministry of the Colonies, the following is communicated to H.E. the Governor General:

Excellency:

The Minister of State says to the Minister of the Colonies, under date of 30th May ultimo, the following:

"The usual authorization "having been granted under this date "to Mr. Thomas J. Wilson, appointed "Commercial Agent of the United States "at Cárdenas I have the honor to "communicate it to Your Excellency,

"by Royal order, with the object
"that Y.E. may please direct
"that by the Captain General of
"the Island of Cuba, he be admitted
"to the use and exercise of his
"office in the accustomed form.
"Communicated by Royal order,
"by the Minister of the Colonies,
"I transcribe the same to Y.E.
"for the purposes indicated in
"the foregoing dispatch.

" God preserve you many years.
" Madrid 4th June 1879.
" The Sub Secretary
" Enrique de Cisneros.

and His Excellency, under date of the 27th ultimo having decreed the fulfillment of the foregoing Royal disposition I have the honor, by his order, to transcribe it to you for your information and other purposes.

× × × ×

Havana, 25 July 1879.

Joaquin Carbonell.

To

To the Consul General of the United States in this Capital.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria.

Seccion de Politica.

Personal.

En Real Orden Nº. 983 del Ministerio de Ultramar se dice al Exmo Sor Gobernador General lo que sigue.

Exmo Sor:

"El Sor Ministro de "Estado dice á este de Ultramar con fecha "treinta de Mayo último lo siguiente: "Concedida, con esta fecha, la auto= "=rizacion de costumbre á Mr= "Thomas J. Wilson, nombrado Agente "Comercial de los Estados Unidos en "Cardenas, tengo la honra de parti= "=ciparlo á V.E. de Real Orden, "con objeto de que se sirva disponer "que por el Gobierno General de

"la Isla de Cuba, se admita al
"interesado al uso y ejercicio de
"su empleo en la forma acostum=
=brada.
"De Real Orden comunicada por
"el Sor Ministro de Ultramar, lo
"traslado d VE. para los efectos
"que se indican en el anterior
"inserto.
"Dios gue d VE. mk as.
"Madrid 8 de Junio de 1879.
"El Sub-Secretario.
"Enrique de Cisneros.

Y dispuesto por SE. con fecha 27 del mes p/pdo el cumplimiento de la preinserta Real disposicion de su órden me honro en trascribirla á VS. para su inteligencia y demas efectos.

Dios gue á VS. mk as.
Habana 2 Julio 1879.
Joaquin Carbonell.

Sor Consul General de los Estados Unidos.

Wood

No 818. U.S. Consulate General
Harana, July 5th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Advd. July 11

Transmitting six copies of a newspaper entitled "El Ciudadano" published in Harana, edited and conducted by persons of color and in the interest of the African race.

No 818. U.S. Consulate General
Harana, July 5th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have this day received the accompanying copies of a newspaper, called "El Ciudadano", published in this place under the direction of persons of the African race. The present numbers contain an eloquent appeal to the King of Spain for the emancipation of the slaves of this Island.

The note from the editor, accompanying these papers, is as follows: "I have the honor "to remit you an exposition, addressed "to His Majesty the King of Spain, "asking for the emancipation of "my brethren, the suffering slaves "of Cuba. I remit six copies with

"the object that they may reach
"the hands of public men who
"sympathize with the ideas I
"represent.

This newspaper is published with the permission of the Govern=ment, subject of course to the censorship: I learn that it has a hard struggle for existence, receiving very little encourage=ment from white people, while the other race is generally too poor to contribute to its support.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall
Consul General

Inclosure
With Dispatch No 618
Habana July 5th 1879

SEGUNDA EPOCA

EL CIUDADANO.

BI-SEMANARIO DE INTERESES GENERALES.

ORGANO DE LA CLASE DE COLOR.

AÑO I. | HABANA.—Jueves, 21 de Junio de 1879. | NÚM. 10.

AVISO.

Teniendo que ocupar otro cargo en la Redaccion de este periódico el Sr. D. Agripino García y Alburquerque, han acordado los señores sócios quede encargado de la Administracion del mismo el señor Tesorero D. Casimiro Bernabeu, desde el primero de Julio próximo, con el cual deberán entenderse desde esa fecha los señores Agentes del interior y el público para los comunicados anuncios, y cuanto corresponda á la Administracion, situada en la calle del Sol núm. 90.

OTRO.

Los Sres. Agentes del interior, que no hayan satisfecho las cuotas correspondientes al mes de Abril y Mayo último, se servirán hacerlo á la mayor brevedad, entendiéndose al efecto, con el Tesorero de esta Empresa.—Sol núm. 90.

EXPOSICION

DE

"EL CIUDADANO"

A S. M. CATOLICA

D. ALFONSO XII

DE BORBON Y BORBON.

«Señor: El discurso pronunciado por V. M. al inaugurar las Cortes españolas, es el resumen de todas las aspiraciones de la raza de color de la Isla de Cuba. V. M. ha consagrado el criterio del hombre de color, y domeñado las fuerzas sociales que se oponen al libre desarrollo de nuestro espíritu, de nuestra alma, porque alma y espíritu tenemos los negros.

Tambien el hombre de color es el lazo de lo finito, y en la escala de la Creacion, la única, la gran personalidad libre con todos sus atributos. Tambien el negro de Cuba lee en las conciencias y en el cielo, el pensamiento de Dios: tambien transforma la Naturaleza como el escultor hace del mármol una estátua radiante de inspiracion y de vida; tambien su pensamiento se sumerge en el ether impapable, y nada allí como en su atmósfera. Y si la ciencia es la estela luminosísima que deja el espíritu en el tiempo; si el trabajo es la señal del dominio del espíritu en el espacio; el derecho, primel palabra de nuestro símbolo, es la union maravillosa del espíritu con la sociedad. ¿Qué sería del hombre sin ciencia y sin trabajo? La vida seria como inmensa necho, la Naturaleza una contínua asechanza contra la vida. ¿Y qué es el hombre de color sin el derecho? Pobre juguete del acaso, leve paja que arrastra el viento de la casualidad á su antojo.

El alma tiene una ley, como la tiene la naturaleza. Si el alma no tuviera esa ley sería como una sombra pasagera, como un efecto del acaso, como un fantasma, que se dibujuría un instante sobre la naturaleza, para desvanecerse en la nada, para disiparse como leve humo en el vacío.

V. M. sabe, que el pobre infusorio que se agita en una gota de agua, el pobre gusanillo que nace escondido bajo la verde hoja; los millones de séres que viven fuera del alcance de nuestra vista y de nuestro sentidos, en lo infinitamente pequeños tienen una ley de su naturaleza: y el alma, último estremo de la Creacion, último esfuerzo de la vida, reflejo de la esencia divina, si no tuviera una ley tambien de su naturaleza, seria menos que el grano de arena que pisan nuestras plantas, y mas leve que la gota de rocío que se disipa y se desvanece sobre nuestras cabezas.

Esta ley que nadie puede olvidar ni desconocer; que todos llevamos en el seno de nuestra conciencia; que se revela claramente á nuestros ojos; que es la vida misma de nuestra alma, la esencia de nuestro ser; esta ley tan natural como la aetraccion en los astros, que hace del hombre un ser en sí independiente del mundo y superior al mundo, es la que la filosofía moderna llama derecho del hombre. Y hombre es tambien el negro.

Alejandro vence al Oriente porque tenía una idea superior del derecho; Roma domena al mundo, no por sus armas, sino porque habia llegado á la idea mas alta de la justicia universal, del derecho humanitario; los bárbaros vencen á Roma, porque traian la idea de la personalidad humana alma de un nuevo derecho; los reyes absolutos dominan el caos feudal de la Edad-Media, porque arrancan el derecho á la tierra para elevarlo al cielo; la revolucion francesa vence á los reyes absolutos porque llegó á la concepcion racional del derecho como no lo habia tenido antes ninguna edad de la historia, ningun pueblo en la tierra; y todos los que poseen una idea superior del derecho dominan á su siglo á las generaciones, porque poseen el secreto de la vida. Así se esplica que España rechazara á Cárlos de Borbon y reconociera la soberanía de V. M. El, representa no el pasado histórico, no, sino la idea muerta. V. M. personifica, sí, la tradicion, pero amoldada al presente, al derecho nuevo.

Y no se diga que el derecho no ha sido igualmente comprendido en todos los tiempos y en todas las naciones. Porque si no hay derecho, en razon de haber sido diversamente comprendido, no hay bien porque bien era para los indios matarse en aras de sus dioses, bien para los espartanos estrellar contra las piedras á los niños defectuosos y bien para muchos pueblos libertarse de los ancianos; no hay hermosura, porque hermosura era para los frigios una cabeza de vaca puesta sobre un tronco de encina, para los indios una mujer con cien cabezas, y para los griegos, Venus surgiendo del mar con la sonrisa en los lábios y la luz del placer en los ojos; no hay justicia, no hay verdad, no hay ideal de ninguna clase, y la conciencia humana es como el vidrio de una linterna mágica que dibuja mil figuras fantásticas, sin realidad y sin vida. Todas las ideas son primero un confuso sentimiento, despues una emocion indecisa, y no llegan á ser verdad, á su naturaleza incondicional y absoluta, hasta despues de grandes y heróicos sacrificios de la razon humana; esfuerzos, que si son un signo de nuestra debilidad, son al mismo tiempo una prueba de nuestra libertad, y por consiguiente de nuestra grandeza.

Vuestra Majestad ha dicho últimamente que, las aspiraciones de la raza de color así como tambien las aspiraciones da Cuba, hace siglos están formuladas. Cierto, pero Dios en su inescrutable designio habia reservado al reinado glorioso de V. M., que el pobre esclavo de la Isla de Cuba, dormido en su cabaña de palmas, vea rotas las cadenas que arrastra, bajo el cielo más puro y más azul, y en la tierra más fértil y más deliciosa del planeta que habitamos.

Los antiguos creian que el hombre era libre por haber nacido en una ciudad, por haber sido hijo de Atenas ó de Roma, por ser ciudadano; pero el hombre, ha dicho la ciencia moderna, no es libre por ser blanco ó por ser negro, por haber nacido en esta ó en aquella zona, en esta ó en la otra ciudad, en este ó en el otro Estado; el hombre *es li-*

bre porque es hombre. En efecto, el gran progreso de la civilizacion moderna sobre la ~~civilizacion~~ antigua, consiste en haber demostrado que la libertad es natural al hombre.

Mucho confia la raza de color de la Isla de Cuba en el levantado criterio y humanitarios sentimientos de las Córtes del Reino. Mucho confia en la opinion europea. Mucho confia en el ministerio presidido por el invicto y popular general Martinez de Campos, pero confia mucho más en V. M., en su Rey y Señor, que hará sonar en el reloj de la historia la hora de la redencion del esclavo.

La abolicion de la esclavitud está ya decretada por la opinion universal, está decretada por el cristianismo, está decretada por la filosofía, está decretada por el derecho público, está decretada en la mente de Vuestra Majestad.

No se oculta á nadie la prudencia y el tacto que ha de guardarse para la solucion más favorable, y más breve de la cuestion social. Con ellas están altamente relacionadas dos importantísimas cuestiones, Cuestion de brazos; cuestion de órden público. El criterio de los representantes de Cuba ilustrará sobre punto tan humanitario, al gobierno de V. M., y á los diputados de la Metrópoli.

Conviene hacer presente al gobierno de V. M., que en 1873, los hacendados de Cuba mediante notable documento oficial, se obligaron espontáneamente á reconocer la libertad de sus esclavos, á condicion de que los libertos continuarán trabajando en sus fincas ó ingenios de azúcar, por espacio de diez años, pagándoles un jornal de cuatro pesos mensuales.

Desde entonces hasta hoy, han trascurrido seis años. Durante este transcurso de tiempo el esclavo no ha percibido ni un solo peso. Resulta pues, que los hacendados de Cuba han economizado sobre trescientos pesos, una tercera parte más que los que Francia pagó en 1849 á los hacendados de la Martinica y tres veces más de los que á los suyos pagó tambien la libre y poderosa Inglaterra. Esto hará ver á V. M. que la cuestion de dinero no debe de ser obstáculo para la abolicion, por estar mas que suficientemente indemnizados los dueños de los esclavos.

La abolicion de la esclavitud dará por resultado el que, la raza de color agradecida al gobierno de V. M. sea el más firme apoyo de vuestra dinastía por mil conceptos gloriosa, y el más firme baluarte de la Integridad; lográndose con esto, contrarrestar ciertas perniciosas tendencias, encubiertas hoy, bajo palabras de falso sentido y en estremo equívocas.

La raza de color veria muy gustosa, que al tratarse el asunto de la abolicion de su esclavitud, con objeto de hacerla entrar á vivir la vida moderna, la raza de color, repetimos, veria muy gustosa que se le concediese, llegado este momento, representacion en el Congreso de los Diputados; representacion que sabrian llenar cumplidamente algunos de sus miembros, deseosos de conciliar los derechos de la humanidad, con los intereses de la Isla, pues si bien es verdad que esos intereses agonizan, están todavia autorizados por las leyes de los históricos siglos.

La condicion de toda verdadera libertad es la igualdad. Esta santa idea de la igualdad natural de todos los hombres ha sido desconocida negada en la historia antigua, en la antigua sociedad. La casta por largo tiempo ha rebajado á la humanidad, ha dividido la familia, que Dios creó una en esencia. Existió primero la casta de las razas, pues unos nacian para el poder, otros nacian para la esclavitud, segun la cuna que al nacer los habia recibido en su seno. Existió despues la casta de la pátria. El que habia nacido en Roma ó en Atenas, ese era hombre; los que habian en otras regiones del mundo nacido, esos eran bárbaros. Existió despues cuando ya el cristiano habia sonreido en la conciencia humana la casta de la propiedad, El que poseia inmensos territorios, fuertes y murados castillos; ese era hombre, sus trabajadores eran siervos. La injusticia mudaba de forma; pero quedaba como una gota de veneno en el fondo de todas esas transformaciones de la sociedad. La casta de la familia fué la forma social del Oriente; la casta de la pátria la forma social del mundo clásico, y la casta de la propiedad la forma social de la Edad media.

¡La desigualdad humana fué predicada por los génios más hermosos del mundo antiguo, fué sancionada por los filósofos más grandes! ¡Homero! que andaba pobre y desvalido por los campos y los pueblos; y dice en su lenguaje sublime, que todo hombre al caer en la servidumbre, deja en manos de Júpiter la mitad de su alma. ¡Ay! al ménos, comprendia el poeta que solo robando al hombre su alma puede condenársele á la deshonrosa esclavitud. Platon, el génio más grande, sin duda, de la antigua Grecia, Platon dado á estasiarse en la contemplacion del mundo oriental, predicó la desigualdad humana y organizó en castas su república. En toda sociedad debe haber, segun el filósofo, razon voluntad y pasiones. La razon debe estar representada por los filósofos, nacidos para mandar; la voluntad, por los guerreros, nacidos para hacer valederas y coercitivas, las órdenes de los filósofos, y las pasiones, por los artesanos, por los labradores, por los jornaleros, nacidos para obedecer. ¡Tremenda injusticia, negar la pasion al filósofo y la razon al jornalero!

Vea V. M., á lo que conduce un gran error social; Platon para fundar su república, necesito destruir los fundamentos capitales de su filosofía, la unidad del hombre, la inmaterialidad del alma. Pero no solo Platon se engaña; tambien se engaña Aristóteles. La esclavitud es de derecho natural, segun el gran maestro de Alejandro; el esclavo no tiene no puede tener la misma inteligencia que el hombre libre. Parece imposible: el discípulo conquistador comprendió mejor la naturaleza humana que el maestro, sábio y filosofo. Cuando el gran Alejandro, centelleante de gloria, arrastrado por sus triunfales ejércitos, llevando en sus manos la lira griega y en su joven pecho inmenso y divino amor, estrechaba contra su corazon, palpitante de entusiasmo, todas las razas del antiguo Oriente, y las hacia partícipes de su gloria y de su vida, celebraba sin duda, en medio de su oriental campamento, el primer festin, la primera alborada de una nueva humanidad, fundiendo el vencedor con el vencido, el esclavo con el amo, el griego con el bárbaro, el Oriente con el Occidente, el mundo entero en su inspirado pensamiento.

Pero la desigualdad continúa. El mundo romano está fundado en la diferencia de castas, *majores et minores gentes*. Pero como la humanidad, al aparecer el mundo romano, ha meditado ya mucho, las gentes menores *la perdutta gente*, los plebeyos romanos, han sentido la idea del derecho en su conciencia, la pasion de la igualdad en su pecho. Y realizan lo que sienten. Por eso la historia romana es el poema, sin duda, más grande que ha escrito el génio del hombre. El pueblo rey pedirá la igualdad en las leyes, la igualdad en el campo de batalla, la igualdad en los comicios, la igualdad en el hogar doméstico, la igualdad en el templo; y poco á poco será consul, legislador, pontífice, magistrado; descubrirá los secretos encerrados en las fórmulas de jurisprudencia, pisará el suelo del sacrificio, tomará la espada del capitan para abrir en la tierra surcos donde caigan las nuevas ideas, y subirá hasta la cumbre del capitolio, y llamará allí á todos los pueblos y á todas las razas de la tierra á participar de su derecho y de su augusta soberanía. Pero en aquel pueblo hubo tambien hombres que pensaron y creyeron en la desigualdad humana. Los orgullosos patricios no podian creer que las comedias de Terencio fueran de Terencio, porque no podian creer que un esclavo tuviese inteligencia. Más el esclavo se vengo de ellos; pues un dia pudo decir en el teatro:

Homo sum, et nihil humani á me alienum puto, y pudo ver que hasta los mismos patricios, olvidados de su rango, aplaudian este sentimiento natural de la igualdad humana, encerrado en tan sublime verso. Y en verdad el sentimiento de la igualdad natural iba poco á poco progresando en el mundo, como todas las grandes ideas. La filosofía estoica predicaba la unidad del género humano; Ciceron decia que el hombre siente amor, caridad, hacia el hombre; y Séneca, el gran Séneca, sostenia que el sentimiento de compasion, de amor, de caridad debia estenderse á todos los hombres; porque *ubicunque homo est, ibi beneficio locus est.*

El cielo debia sellar con un sello divino la idea de igualdad. El hijo de Dios, rodeado del pueblo, predicaba que todos los hombres son hijos de Dios, que todos ante Dios son iguales, que todos son hermanos; y cuando sentia las primeras angustias de su tristísima agonía, cuando iba á llevar á sus cárdenos lábios el cáliz de todas sus amarguras, pedia al cielo que uniese á todos los hombres entre si como el salvador está unido á su Padre, palabras divinas, que han sido el bautismo de la raza de color y la comunion divina de la eterna, de la santa, de la verdadera igualdad entre todos los hombres

«Señor:»—Si es cierto que no hay más que una y sola naturaleza humana; si el sentimiento de la caridad, de la compasion, del amor, de la familia es imitado al corazon humano y vive en el seno de todos los hombres, de tal suerte, que sin esos sentimientos la vida se evaporaria en lo vacio; si la conciencia proteje bajo sus alas, como ángel de paz, el alma de todos los hombres; pues todos sienten y conocen lo justo y lo injusto, y todos tienen, cuando bien proceden, la satisfaccion interna, y cuando proceden mal, todos sienten la herida del remordimiento; si la razon se alza sobre las facultades intelectuales de todos los hombres, porque no hay ninguno que no ten-

ga idea de lo bueno, de lo verdadero y de lo hermoso; si la idea de igualdad durmió en el seno del caos feudal por mucho tiempo, hasta que por fin se desperto en el siglo pasado; si no se alcanza y no se comprende como la conciencia no ha descubierto antes esa idea de la igualdad humana, si el hombre de color retrata en su órganizacion todas las maravillas del universo, coronado por un cerebro, en el cual se oye palpitar siempre una idea; si el hombre de color le iluminan hermosos ojos radiantes de espiritualismo, que se pierden con su mirar allá en el ethér; si el hombre de color, tiene fuerzas que aunque débiles, son bastantes á sujetarla todos los séres de las escalas inferiores de la creacion; si el hombre de color tiene una voz que es más dulce y más suave, y más flexible que el cántico del ruiseñor escondido en la enramada, cuya palabra es el eterno comentario de la creacion; si el hombre blanco debe reconocer que todos los hombres tienen esta misma organizacion privilegiada y que todos son fundamentalmente iguales en el seno de la madre naturaleza; si esta doble gualdad de los hombres por la naturaleza y por el espíritu hizo nacer *la idea de humanidad*, que presintió Alejandro, que Roma realizó en sus codigos, que el cristianismo reveló en su esencia moral; idea superior á todos los tiempo, á todas las diferencias de climasoy de razas, idea que alcanza al pobre esclavo de Cuba dormido bajo los azahares que pican el Sun-sum, y el colibri de cien colores, como al Lord inglés recostado en los divanes de su palacio de mármol; idea que es como el luminar explendoroso de las artes, de las ciencias, y que debe encarnarse pronto, muy pronto en las instituciones nuevas de la Isla de Cuba, para que todos los que residen en Cuba sean hermanos y reconozcan á Jesus por único Dios, y por único señor, á V. M.; si todo esto es cierto ¡Màgnánimo Rey! á la corona de la paz de España y Cuba, añadid otra corona: *la corona de la redencion del esclavo*, que aun llora y aun gime, despues de diez y nueve siglos de cristianismo y de revoluciones.

Setecientos mil hombres de color, arrodillados, todos elevan sus más fervientes votos al cielo, para que Dios conserve la preciosa vida de V. M. católica. A los grandes laureles que ya tiene la madre España, por haber sido la descubridora la civilisadora de America, agregue el inmortal y humanitario laurel, de haber echo entrar á la vida moderna á setecientos mil hombres, descendientes de Adan, poseedores de inteligencia, de sentimiento y voluntad, y condenados como los demás hombres de otras razas, á desaparecer de este planeta al entregar su último aliento á la muerte, su última mirada á los cielos y á confundirse en el seno de tu Espiritu Infinito; de Ti, gran Dios, ante cuyo poder todo se nivela, en razon de que el africano y el europeo, apesar de la variacion de sus razas de sus climas, de su cultura, de sus religiones, de sus adelantos y de los colores de su tez, no tienen mas que una sola patria: el cielo; un solo padre; Dios.

¡Gran Dios del Golgotha¡ Tu que no has necesitado de que estalle el trueno ni de que brille el relampago, para que los filósofos alemanes hayan esclarecido la conciecia humana; y para que Linneo, Cubier y sobre todo Bulfon, libertasen al hombre de las preocupaciones y temores que lo atormentaban, interpretando asi á la humanidad, los secretos de la creacion: ¡Gran Dios del Golgotha¡ Tu, que has obligado á los artistas griegos buscar los arboles de Marathon y de Platea para cortar sus liras y derramar en el corazon de los pueblos modernos el viril sentimiento de libertad; Tu, que permitiste que Kant en señará los limites del derecho, Descartes proclamará la independencia de la razon, Fenelon escribiera la idea madre del 93, riyera Voltaire y pensara Roussean; Tu que inspiraste á Colou la idea benditisima del descubrimiento de esta parte del planeta, de la hermosisima América, con sus orizontes inundados de luz, con sus Audes cubiertos de nieve y coronado de fuego; con sus bosques ceñido de flores y de arboles gigantes, con sus lagos dormidos y sus mares inmensos como cielos, continente bellisimo, donde mil pueblos han levantado un templo al progreso, templo donde el hombre dobla su rodilla para lo artu Supremo Poder, á igual manera que reza el marinero, tras la tempestad, al ver levantarse el sol centellante entre las espumas blanquisimas de la ola de la mar.....! Tu, que permitistes que envenenasen á Socrates y abrieran las venas á Seneca, martirios que trajeron estos tiempos modernos é hicieron que amaneciese otra idea en el horizonte de las sociedades: ¡Gran Dios del Gólgotha! Tú, que distes poder fuerte a los reyes absolutos, para que desplomasen el feudal castillo, levantado como el águila, allá en el pico de las montañas. ¡Tú, que no quieres ninguna tirania, que no quieres uingun despotismo, ni el despotismo de los sacerdotes, ni el de los guerreros consagrado en Oriente, ui el despotismo de la sociedad consagrado en Grecia y Roma, ni el despotismo feudal consagrado en la Edad-Media, ni el despotismo de los reyes consagrado en el Renacimiento, ni mucho menos. el despotismo de las muchedumbres, el mas inaguantable de los despotismos: ¡Gran Dios del Gólgotha! Tú, que nos dás el espectáculo bellísimo, de que el sunsun, recite al oido de los azahares y de las rosas, de amor, versos perfumados por la brisa, y que el colibrí de cien colores, hechido de ternura cante sus quejas en el seno de la magnolia enagenada. ¡Tú, que dás inspiracion divina á la mente del poeta, matices y armonia á los campos, fulgor á la estrella, que anuncia el dia al empezar, endechas de amores al lírico sinsonte, trémulo verdor á la sabana, oro y carmin á la sonrosada tarde; luz al sol, canto al ave, amor á la mujer y pensamiento inmortal al inmenso espíritu del hombre. ¡Tú que veces tantas¡ sintieras rodar por las mejillas del africano esclavo sublime lágrima en el silencio de la noche derramada !Tú , que has concedido belleza incomparable á las rojas tintas de la aurora, suspiro eteruo á las ondas del Adriático, susurro dolorido á las palmas y manglares' nota tierna al ruiseñor meloso; mirada bella á la virgen de los amores primeros. á Cuba cielo azul, inspiracion, fantasía, inagotable númen: ¡Gran Dios del Gólgotha! Tú, que en rojo fuego enciendes la region inmensa del yacío, infinita mansion do Tú Espíritu vaga, seguido de querubines de doradas álas y bendecido por aquella mugerianunciada por los profetas, vestidas con las estrellas arropada con los cielos, calzada de la luna y por el sol, coronada la sien esplendorosa. Tú, que templas la brisa de la caliente zona; poetizas el bosque, todo rumor; miras la estrella, como diamante, tenue brillar, gemir el aire y sobre las playas morir las olas blancas é inmensas del Océano, dormir soñando la mariposa, sueño de amores..... todo un suspiro la virgen ser, y agitados por la electricidad del sentimiento, embriagados por el licor de la inspiracion, los escritores, estender en el seno de los pueblos toda una mirada de luminosas ideas, que tienen más vida que la naturaleza, más luz que el cielo y más profundidad que el mar: ¡Gran Dios del Gólgota! Tú, tan grande y tan poderoso; tú, que aspirastes la primera áura embalsamada de los babilónicos jardines de semiramis, distes la primera nota del arpa hebrea, presenciastes los misterios de las selvas, distes fé á los cruzados, laud á los trovadores, distes á los juglares que á veces lloran como lloraba *Rigoletto* en el palacio de su señor, por su *morta figlia*, heroismo á S. Luis valor á Juana d' Arc, civismo á Rienzi, entusiasmo á Guillermo Tell, inspiracion á Rafael, genio titánico á Miguel-Angel, fé grande á Colon, don de profecía á Shakspeare, armonía á Palestrina, espada al general de los generales, Napoleon el grande, y frase brillantísima al inmortal Quintana.¡ Tú, que has comunicado al hombre, hecho á imagen tuya y no á semejanza de la fiera, los secretos de la imprenta, del vapor, de la brújula, del telégrafo, del para-rayo, del telescopio, de tantos y tantos descubrimientos que son innumerables y que han abismado á la humanidad en ese inmenso cielo, donde ruedan en concertada y nunca interrumpida armonia, maravillosos mundos, que muestran en su rica luz la abundante florecencia de la vida; Tú, Dios de nuestros abuelos, Dios de nuestros padres. que has dado á los pobres mortales el bálsamo consolador, la infinita esperanza de que existe otra vida inmortal, que nunca pasa, que nuuca acaba; Tú Dios del amor, Dios del perdon, Dios de la caridad, pide á tu Eterno Padre, que ilumine la mente del Rey de España, la mente de los legisladores de España, para que estos, ante cientos de siglos venideros que los contemplan, den las tablas de su derecho á los sufridos, á los honrados negros de Cuba, que tantas pruebas de lealtad y de civismo han hecho manifiesta.

Atiende Dios del amor, esta religiosa plegaria que te elevamos del fondo de nuestra alma cristiana. Atiéndala, sí, y has, que Señor Dios os bendiga. Dios os bendiga Señor.

A los Reales piés de Vuestra Magestad Católica somos con el mas profundo respeto de vuestra autoridad Real, fieles súbditos.

El Mandinga.— Director *Manuel Garcia Alburqrcrque.*—Tesorero *Casimiro Bernabeu y Fucutes.*—Contador *Teodoro Urrutia.*

FORTUNY.

La exhumacion del célebre pintor Fortuny acaba de verificarse en Roma en el Cementerio de San Lorenzo.

Como quiera que la tumba primitiva estaba en un terreno muy húmedo, la viuda del malogrado artista consiguió que fuese trasladada á una eminencia que domina unos cuantos métros al nivel de la colina.

Cuando sacaron el doble féretro

de la tumba, los asistentes pudieron ver una vez mas, las facciones del gran pintor, gracias á un cristal que había sido colocado á la altura de la cabeza en ámbas cajas.

La cara estaba perfectamente conservada, pero había tomado el color oscuro propio de las momias á consecuencia, probablemente, del embalsamamiento: la frente y la boca estaban como en vida, soberbias. Fortuny se asemejaba á uno de esos árabes que tan bien sabia pintar y grabar al agua fuerte, y la semejanza es tanto mas grande, cuanto que la cabeza y los hombros están envuellos todavía en sudario blanco.

Llevaba al cuello un medallon de oro, recuerdo de su amada, que luego fué su esposa, la hija del célebre pintor Madrazo; en un hombro, sostenida por una correa, se veía la caja de colores que siempre llevaba consigo en sus excursiones artísticas; en el otro, el retrato de Beethoven, su último dibujo.

SECCION POETICA.

LA DANZA CUBANA.

I

Vuelve otra vez, mejicana,
y al contacto de tu mano,
hierve la danza cubana
sobre el marfil del piano.

Porque al herir tu instrumento
un cubano espíritu engañas,
haciendo gemir al viento
en las hojas de las cañas.

Que el sonido que así brota
del armónico teclado,
es la tristísima nota
que condensa mi pasado.

Aroma de aquel cariño,
que solo una madre siente
sus años que tuve de niño
y que perdí adolescente.

Dando con que algun idea
mi cálida cien traspasa,
voz del ave que gorgea
en el techo de mi casa.

Efluvios de mi sabana,
murmurios de mi laguna,
rezo de oracion cristiana
en el borde de mi cuna.

Bien haya, cielos, bien haya
el armónico concierto,
de las olas de mi playa
con las olas de mi huerto.

II.

¿Cuando el piano se queja
americana beldad,
en él alma no te deja
triste voluptuosidad?

Si tu mano al nácar hier
¿no le parece escuchar,
la paloma que se muere
fatigada de arrullar?

Tras eso furtivo gozo
con que regalas tu oido
¿no sorprendes un sollozo
que se pierde en un gemido?

Gemido que el aire hiende
al corazon arrancado
dolor que nadie comprende,
llanto que nadie ha secado.

Tumbos de la mar que gime,
ecos del cañon que truena,
martirio del que redime,
maldicion del que condena!

Porque en los tiempos insanos
de la contienda sombría,
era ... la amarga elegía
de los valientes cubanos!

Alfredo Torroella.

¡Qué alegre luce la niña
Sus galas en el salon!
¡Cómo en sus lábios palpitan
Dulces sonrisas de amor!

¡Gran aérea red de iz
Del wals al mágico son!
¡Cómo despiden sus ojos
Dulces miradas de amor!

.....

Y en tanto, un hombre espirante
Y ciego en mísero jergon!
Es el amante infelice,
El desdichado amador
De la niña que luce sus galas
Que valsa y que ríe allá en el salon!

Aurelio Gonzalez Acosta.

GACETILLA.

Respuesta oportuna.—De parte de mi madre, dijo una muchacha á su vecina, que me haga Vd. el favor de prestarme, un cedazo ó sea un jibe clarito, el mas claro que tenga Vd.

—Dá tu madre hija mía, *que no me dá la gana*: que si lo quiere mas claro todavía....¡Que le eche agua.

PENSAMIENTOS.

Máximas.—El que no siente dinero, és un ave sin alas, un navío sin velas, un mónstro sin garras.

* * *

La envidia llega á destruirse por la sincera amistad, y la coquetería por el verdadero amor.

* * *

El alma no tiene secreto, que no revele conducta.

* * *

Los hombres se quejan de la veleidad de las mujeres, y si son constantes, llegan á cansarles.

* * *

Quien habla, siembra. Quien escucha, recoje.

ANUNCIO.

DR. PIAR.

DENTISTA.

Ha trasladado su laboratorio á la calle de la Amargura núm. 71.

FUERA EL CALOR

OIDO á LA CAja.

Sacos de olan crudo de hilo, á 3 pesos 75 centavos. Calzonsillos de baño 50 y 60 centavos uno. Tohallas de granitos, á 25 centavos. Idem idem de Felpa, á 70 centavos. Idem, Jabon de rosa á 10 centavos. Idem, pañuelos de olan blancos y de color, á 25 y 40 centavos. Idem medias medias blancas Inglesas, á 25 centavos. Idem Camisas de cutre de colores y blancas, á 2 pesos 50 centavos. Idem, de mangas cortas para trabajar, á peso. Camisetas interiores, á 50 centavos Medias de colores para Señoras, á 50 centavos. Idem en la Elegante, sastreria Calle del Sol Núm. 100 esquina á Villegas.

CONDICIONES DE LA SUSCRICION.

Este Boletin se publica los juéves y domingos de cada semana, abonando los Sres. suscritores ochenta centavos adelantados en el acto de suscribirse.—En el interior de la Isla importa la suscricion un peso franco de porte. En el extrangero los pagos en oro.

En los puntos de suscricion se venden números sueltos á 15 centavos.

Los pedidos y reclamaciones se dirigirán á la Redaccion y Administracion calle del Sol 90.

EN EL ESTRANGERO

Cayo Hueso.—Sr. D. José Herrera
Philadelfia.—Sr. Cristóbal Escobar y Armenteros.

PRECIOS DE ANUNCIO.

Por un aviso que no pase de ocho líneas, por 3 inserciones.$ 80 cent
Si nuevo por una sola insercion ..... " 2 "
Décimas por una sola vez ..... " 1 "
Comunicados 5 centavos por línea de 10 letras cada dia.
Las demas poesias y anuncios de mayores dimenciones se cobrarán á precios convencionales.

PUNTOS DE SUSCRICION.

Sr. D. Pedro Manuel Guerra.—Calle de la Obrapia esquina á Villegas.—Barberia "La Luisita".
Sr. D. Bernardino Valdes Barán.—Calle de Bernaza. Barberia "La Emperatriz. sastrería.
Sr. D. Juan Barrera.—Angeles num. 1, barbería "La Matancera.
Sr. D. Bernardino Valdés Barán.—Angeles 54, barberia. "La Segunda Emperatriz.
Sr. L. Vidal Perez.—Florida 42.
Sr. D. Manuel Alvarez.—Manrique 30 esquina á Animas.
Sr. D. Antonino Hernandez, Maloja 65
D. Pastor Veitia, Luz 70.
D. José Bernabeu. Villegas esquina a Sol, sastreria La Elegante.
Sr. D. Luis Morejon, barberia La Constancia. Calle de la Concordia.
Jesus del Monte.—Sr. D. Simon de Cárdenas, Calzada Real, 781.
Guanabacoa.—Sr. D. Julio Mullan.—Division 22.
Regla.—Sr D. Andrés Cámara, Santuario núm. 74.

AGENTES EN EL INTERIOR.

Güines.—D. Miguel Valdevia, Real de la Ceiba, núm. 80.
Santiago de las Vegas.—D. José Mallan, Amargura, 29.
Guanajay.—D. Sebastian Duarte, calle de la Merced, núm. 79
Santa Clara.—Sr. D. Mauricio Villavicencio. Imprenta «del Alba»
Sagua la Grande.—Sres. Guasdado y Pozo. Amistad, 67
Cienfuegos.—Sr. D. Nicanor Castro. Velazco 11.
Gibara.—Sr. D. Antonio F. Vega. Fortaleza 13.
Colon.—D. Lino Cobian y Farró.
Bejucal.—Sr. D. Bernardino Lastra. Liceo 33.
San Antznio de los baños.—Sr D. Carlos Ochoa.
Pinar del Rio.—Sr. D. Rafael Ramirez Tellez.
Matanzas.—Sr. Antonio Lopez Roberts
Sr. D. José Ramirez.
Holguin.—Sr. D. Rafael Carbet Santa Cecilia 70.
Trinidad.—Sr. D. Teodoro Pacheco

"EL CIUDADANO"

REDACCION Y ADMINISTRACION

SOL NUM. 90

La Intrépida, Teniente Rey.

Ans. 0. 7 respects to Statistical blanks sent to for prep.

Sherwood.

to the Prep July 12 GEO

No 819.

U. S. Consulate General

Havana July 5th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 11 1879 RECEIVED

Gen Hall to the

Acknd. July 11

Department of State

Cd/7 to James Saunders July 14

Reduction of direct taxes in Cuba.

Transmitting a slip from the "Diario de la Marina" of this date, announcing the resolution, of the Government of Spain, to reduce the rates of direct taxation in this island.

One inclosure.

No 819. U. S. Consulate General

Havana July 5th 1879.

Hon E. H. Seward,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

The "Diario de la Marina" of this date contains important news in regard to the so-called extraordinary taxes, the subject of so much complaint, and about which so much has been written during the past five years.

It is announced that from the 1st instant, the present 25 per cent tax, decreed in October 1878, will be reduced to 16 percent, on rural and urban property, commerce, industries and the professions. Sugar planters and

See dispatch No 756 of 27 Nov 187

pay 2 per-cent only. It is further stated that these reductions are due to economies in the estimates of the War and other departments of the insular administration.

This measure will, without doubt, afford planters temporary relief; but such relief must be only temporary, unless followed by other economic measures which will enable planters to obtain their supplies, at very much lower prices than at present.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Henry C Hall

Inclosures - Consul General

1° Slip and translation from the Diario de la Marina of 5th July 1879.

Inclosure No 1.

With Dispatch No 819.

Havana July 5th 1879.

Importante telegrama.

La resolucion del Gobierno de S. M. que era esperada en estos dias, segun lo hemos anunciado anteriormente en el *Diario*, ha llegado ayer tarde, comunicada telegráficamente al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General. En sù virtud queda reducida la contribucion directa que pagan todos los ramos de riqueza rústica y urbana, comercio, industria y profesiones al 16 por 100 en lugar del 25. Las fincas azucareras serán gravadas solo con el 2 por 100.

Estas considerables rebajas principiará á ser efectivas desde el ejercicio actual que ha comenzado el 1º del presente mes, y son el resultado de las activas gestiones de nuestra digna Primera Autoridad, secundadas eficazmente por el Excmo. Sr. Director General de Hacienda. Son asimismo la inmediata consecuencia de las economías introducidas en el de guerra y otros ramos, que han ascendido á mas de nueve millones de pesos y se han consagrado por completo al alivio de los contribuyentes.

Demás está el que declaremos que aplaudimos y agradecemos en nombre del país esta beneficiosa medida.

Translation.

From the "Diario de la Marina" of 5 July 1879.

Important Telegram.

The resolution of the Government of His Majesty which, as we have already announced in the "Diario" was -

expected in three days, arrived yesterday evening, having been communicated by telegraph to His Excellency the Governor General. In virtue of this resolution the direct tax paid upon all kinds of rural and urban property, commerce, industry and the professions, is reduced from 25 to 16 per-cent. Sugar plantations will be taxed 2 per cent only.

These important reductions will commence to have effect from the first of the present month: they are the result of the active exertions of our worthy Chief Authority — efficiently seconded by His Excellency the Director General of Finance. They are also the immediate consequence of the economies introduced into the departments of War and others. —

Amounting

amounting to upwards of nine millions of dollars, which have been dedicated entirely to the relief of tax-payers.

It is needless for us to declare, that we applaud and give thanks, in the name of the country, for this beneficial measure.

to the Pres. July 17 1879
G&S

Mr Hall

No 820. U.S. Consulate General -
Havana, July 10th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
17
1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall to the
Acknd. July 25 Department of State.

Decree of the Government of Santo Domingo favoring agricultural establishments.

Transmitting a copy and translation of the above Decree, as published in the "El Triunfo" of Havana, with the comments of that paper.

One inclosure

No. 820. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 10th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatches Nos 811 of the 20th ultimo and 813 of the 1st instant, I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy and translation of a Decree of the Government of the Island of Santo Domingo which I find published in the "El Triunfo" newspaper of this city of the 9th instant.

This Decree offers special inducements to persons who are disposed to open plantations of sugar, coffee and other exportable products of that Island, permitting the importation free of imposts for a period of six

crops or say six years, of all kinds of machinery, agricultural implements, building materials, cooperage stock, boxes and bags for sugar as well as carts and wagons for agricultural purposes. Dominican laborers employed on the plantations are to be exempt from military service during the crop seasons.

The comments of the "El Triunfo" manifest the same envious spirit so conspicuous in its article of the 19th ultimo, accompanying my dispatch N° 811, in connexion with which and with my N° 813, I am persuaded that the present inclosure will be found of interest.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall
Consul General

Inclosure.

1.- Decree of the Dominican Government of 5th May, published in the "El Triunfo" of Havana of 9th July 1849.

Inclosure N°1.-
With Dispatch N°820.
Havana, July 9th 1879.-
From the "El Triunfo" of July 9th 1879.

OTRO COMPETIDOR.

El Eco de la Opinion, periódico de la capital de la isla de Santo Domingo, ha publicado en 5 de Mayo último el siguiente Decreto del Congreso dominicano, concediendo extraordinarias franquicias á la agricultura, que servirán poderosamente para favorecer á los ingenios de azúcar; que miéntras estos decaen en Cuba abrumados bajo el peso de toda clase de impuestos, allí protejidos por el gobierno y contando con brazos baratos amenazan á nuestra desgraciada industria con una terrible competencia. Dice así:

EL CONGRESO NACIONAL EN NOMBRE DE LA REPUBLICA.

Considerando: que la agricultura es la fuente de donde mana con abundancia la riqueza de las naciones.

Considerando: la conveniencia, á la par que la necesidad, de dictar leyes adecuadas al propósito de favorecer todos los ramos agrícolas, como así las industrias originadas en ellos, á fin de que se propaguen en el pais aclimatándose de una manera estable y permanente.

En uso de la 35a atribucion del artículo 38 de la Ley fundamental,

DECRETA:

Art. 1o Se declara libre de impuesto fiscal y municipal: la maquinaria aplicable á todo género de establecimientos agrícolas; los arados y toda clase de instrumentos de labranza.

Artículo 2o Se declara libre de impuesto fiscal y municipal, por una sola vez, todo el material necesario para la fábrica é instalacion de las casas y talleres de las haciendas. Al efecto, el dueño, ó encargado de éstas, presentará, al fundarlas, al Ministro de lo Interior una nota detallada de lo que creyere necesario en ese concepto, la cual aprobada, con modificacion ó sin ella, se pasará al Interventor de la Aduana del puerto por donde debe hacerse la introduccion de los efectos para el debido permiso de entrada.

§ No se comprenden en estas franquicias las haciendas ya instaladas y que funcionan corrientemente.

Art. 3o Quedan libres de impuesto fiscal, por el período de seis zafras, ó de igual número de cosechas: las duelas, barriles y bocoyes armados, ó por armarse, cajas y sacos, carretas y wagones para el servicio de establecimientos agrícolas.

§ Las zafras ó cosechas, de que habla en el artículo anterior, empezarán á contarse, en los ya fundados y que funcionan con regularidad, del 1o de Diciembre próximo; en los demás, desde el dia en que comienzan á producir.

Art. 4o Los trabajadores dominicanos, ocupados en estos establecimientos, quedarán exentos de servicio militar, miéntras duren en esas faenas; no pudiendo ser movilizados, por autoridad ninguna, sino en el caso de guerra exterior. Para hacer efectiva esta gracia, se calcula la dotacion máxima de las heciendas, de esta manera: un trabajador por veinte tareas de cultivo para las de caña; uno por diez tareas para las de café, cacao y algodon; uno por cada cinco tareas para las de tabaco. Las de trigo, añil, y toda otra; un trabajador por cada veinte tareas en cultivo.

§ Los individuos pertenecientes al ejército permanente, no podrán participar en tales trabajos si no estuviesen provistos del correspondiente permiso de sus jefes.

Art. 5o Para gozar de las franquicias de que hablan los artículos 2o, 3o y 4o, es preciso que los establecimientos de caña, café, cacáo, tabaco, algodon, trigo, añil, ú otro fruto ó producto exportable, se fomenten en grande escala.

§ Se consideran de grande escala: los de caña, si producen de mil quintales adelante; los de café, de doscientos quintales adelante; los de cacao y tabaco, de trescientos adelante; los de algodon y trigo, de quinientos adelante; los de añil, de cien adelante. Los demás, proporcionalmente á un minímun de produccion de tres mil pesos.

Art. 6o Para el goce de la cuarta franquicia, miéntras no se hallen en estado de producir, se reputarán de grande escala: todos los establecimientos que tengan doscientas tareas, por lo ménos, en cultivo.

§ Los que tengan en estado de produccion cincuenta tareas, á lo ménos, de cualque fruto exportable, gozarán del mismo beneficio concedido en el artículo 4o á los de grande escala en la proporcion correspondiente á la tierra en cultivo.

Art. 7o Los dueños de establecimientos de caña, café, cacao, etc. etc. están obligados, á pena de no gozar de otras franquicias, y hace la inscripcion de ellos en las Gobernaciones de Provincias y Distritos, ó en las Jefaturas Comunales, cuando distaren mucho de aquéllas. La inscripcion debe espresar: la naturaleza del establecimiento, el lugar donde se halla situado, y el área y estension de su cultivo.

Art. 8o Del mismo modo están obligados á suministrar mensualmente á las Gobernaciones de Provincias y Distritos, ó á las Jefaturas Comunales, donde hayan hecho, la inscripcion, una lista nominativa de los trabajadores dominicanos ocupados en sus establecimientos.

§ La falta de cumplimiento de esta disposicion aparejará al transgresor la pena á que pudiese dar lugar, en virtud de los perjuicios ocasionados al órden público.

Art. 9o Los Gobernadores de Provincias y Distritos, Jefes Comunales é Interventores de Aduanas, cada cual en la parte que le concierna, quedan encargados de velar por el cumplimiento de esta Ley; la cual deroga toda otra, ó cualquier disposicion rigorosa que le sea contraria.

Art. 10o El Poder Ejecutivo cuidará de la exacta aplicacion de este Decreto.

Dado en la Cámara del Senado &. &. &.

Translation

Translation.—

—Another Competitor—

The "El Eco de la Opinion", newspaper of the Capital of the Island of Santo Domingo, published on the 5th May ultimo the following Decree of the Dominican Congress granting extraordinary franchises to Agriculture, which will serve powerfully to foster sugar plantations; while the plantations of Cuba are decaying, under the crushing weight of all kinds of imposts, in Santo Domingo they are protected by the Government and counting upon cheap labor, they threaten our unfortunate industry with a terrible competition: it says as follows:

"The National Congress
"in the name of the Republic.

Considering

Considering: that Agriculture is the fountain from which proceeds, with abundance, the wealth of nations:

Considering: the expediency as well as the necessity of making laws adequate to the purpose of favoring all branches of agriculture as well as the industries therefrom originated to the end that they may be developed in the country and acclimated in a permanent and stable manner:

In virtue of the 35th attribute of the 38th Article of the fundamental Law.-

It is decreed:

Article 1st. Machinery applicable to all kinds of agricultural establishments, ploughs, and all kinds of agricultural implements are declared to be free from fiscal and municipal imposts.

Article 2nd All material necessary for the construction and installation of the buildings and the shops of plantations are declared exempt from fiscal and municipal imposts for once only. To this effect the owner or person in charge of the plantations shall present, at the time of establishing them, to the Minister of the Interior a detailed note of what he may consider necessary for the purpose, which being approved, with or without modifications, shall be passed to the Inspector of the Custom House of the port through which the importation of the effects is proposed, for the corresponding permit to entry.

Plantations already made and in current operation are not comprised

in

in these franchises.

Article 3.— During the period of six crops; staves, barrels and hogsheads set up or shooked, boxes, bags, carts and wagons for the service of agricultural establishments, shall be exempt from fiscal and municipal imposts:

The crops referred to in the foregoing article shall begin to have effect, for the plantations already in operation, on the 1st December prox.° and for others, from the day on which they commence to yield.

Article 4.— Dominican laborers, employed in these establishments, shall be exempt from military service while these operations are going on; they cannot be mobilized by

any authority whatever, except in the event of a foreign war. In order to make effective this exemption the maximum number of laborers required upon plantations is calculated in the following manner: one laborer for every twenty "tareas" of cane: one for every ten "tareas" of coffee, cacao and cotton; one for every five "tareas" of tobacco. The plantations of wheat, indigo and others, one laborer for every twenty "tareas" in cultivation.

Persons belonging to the regular army cannot participate in such labors unless provided with a permit from their chiefs.

Article 5 — In order to enjoy the franchises mentioned in Articles 2, 3 and 4. it is indispensable that the —

plantations of cane, coffee cacao, tobacco, cotton, wheat, indigo or other exportable production or product, shall be worked on a "large scale".

Plantations on a "large scale" shall be considered those of cane, which produce a thousand centals cwt.s and upwards: of coffee, those which produce two hundred centals and upwards: of tobacco and cacao, those that produce three hundred centals and upwards: of cotton and wheat, five hundred centals and upwards: of indigo, one hundred centals and upwards. The others proporcionally to a minimum of production of three thousand dollars.

Article 6. — For the benefit of the 4th franchise, until they are in a state of

production they will be considered on a "large scale" all plantations having not less than two hundred "tareas" in cultivation.

Those plantations which have in a state of production fifty "tareas", at least, of any exportable product, shall enjoy the same benefit conceded in the 4th article to those on a "large scale" in the corresponding proportion of the land under cultivation.

Article 7th The owners of plantations of cane, coffee, cacao &c &c. are obligated, under the penalty of not enjoying these franchises, to register them in Provincial and District governments or in the communal head-quarters, when at a long distance from the former. The inscription must

must express the nature of the plantation, the place where it is situated, and the area and extent of its cultivation.

Article 8. - In the same manner the plantation shall furnish monthly to the District Governments and Economical headquarters, wherever they may be inscribed a list of the names of the Dominican laborers employed thereon. -

Failure to comply with this disposition will subject the infractor to the penalty which might arise in consequence of any perturbance of public order.

Article 9. — The Governors of Provinces and Districts, Communal chiefs and the

Inspectors of Customs, each in the part that may concern him, are charged to be vigilant in complying with the Law; which revokes every other Law or disposicion in conflict with it.

Article 10. The Executive Power will attend to the exact enforcement of this Decree.

Given in the Chamber of the Senate &c &c

Inform G. W. & Co
I have no instruction
A.P.W.

W Wood

No 821. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, July 10th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 17 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Package forwarded to Grinnell Minturn & Co July 18

Department of State.

Accompanying a package addressed to the order of Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co. New York city containing $90.600 in certificates of stock of the United States registered in the name of Mr Antonio de Veytia y Zayas of Havana, returned for redemption.

I have taken a memorandum of the said certificates but have assumed no responsibility for their safe delivery and, as in other instances, I have merely acceded to his request to forward them in the Department's pouch, he being unwilling to entrust them to the Havana Post Office for transmission.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall
Consul General

Enclosed.

One package containing U.S. Stock certificates addressed thus -

To be held to the order of -
Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co.
New York City.

No. 821. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, July 10th 1849.

Hon F.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

At the request of the owner, Mr Antonio de Veytia y Zayas of this city, I transmit herewith a package containing certificates, to the amount of $90,600.— of registered stocks of the United States, returned for redemption, which he desires to have held at the disposal of Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co. of New York City.

I

W Hall

No 8292. U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, July 11th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
17
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Wkgd July 26

The United States Sanitary Commission.

Acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Sewards letter of the 16th April 1879 - introducing Dr Stanford E. Chaillé - chairman of the com= =mittee appointed by the National Board of Health to study the yellow fever in Cuba - and advising the arrival of this Committee at this place.

N° 822. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 11th 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th April ultimo, introducing Doct Stanford E. Chaillé, Chairman of the Committee appointed, by the National Board of Health, to study the yellow fever in this Island.

The Committee arrived at this place on the 6th instant. I have presented them to the Governor General who has given

them assurances of his great interest in their work and that they can depend upon his cordial cooperation in every thing, that upon him may depend, to facilitate in all ways the studies they are instructed to make. Other authorities and prominent physicians of the place have called upon them and have manifested the same interest. I am persuaded, therefore, that the Committee will meet with no obstacles, of an authoritative character, to interfere with the prosecution of their interesting work.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Asmy E Hall

Comm'l General

to the Press under previous despatch 819

Ack. I give
Just to the Supt

H. Adee
Wood

No 823. — U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 16th 1879.

RECEIVED
AUG 24
1879

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Reduction of direct taxes in
Cuba.

Ackgt

Transmitting a decree of the
Governor General, reducing the
income tax of 25 per cent to
2 per cent for sugar planters
and to 16 per cent for other
contributors.

One inclosure.

N° 823 U. S. Consulate General
Havana, July 16th 1849.

Hon J. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch N° 819 of the 5th instant announcing the resolution of the Government of Spain to reduce the direct taxes collected in this Island, I have now to transmit the Report of the Director General of Finance, to which is appended the Decree of the Governor General, published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of the 10th instant promulgating the measure referred to.

I transmit a translation of the Decree: it provides for a reduction, of the late 25 per cent direct income tax to 16

per cent, upon urban and rural property in general, industries, commerce, the arts and professions. For sugar estates the tax is reduced to 2 per cent.

I have not deemed the lengthy report of the Director General of Finance of sufficient importance for a translation: it is in the usual adulatory style of such papers when relating to any measure, of the Home Government, affecting this Island.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall
Consul General

Inclosure
1°. Report and Decree, published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of 10 July 1879, relating to a reduction of direct taxes in Cuba.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N° 823.
Habana, July 16th 1879.
From the "Gaceta Oficial" of 10th July 1879.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

EXPOSICION.

Excmo. Sr.:

S. M. el Rey, de acuerdo con su Consejo de Ministros y á reserva de lo que á su tiempo puedan resolver las Córtes, ha otorgado á propuesta de V. E. á este su predilecto grupo de provincias ultramarinas, una singularísima gracia, por muchos creida inasequible y para todos ciertamente inesperada; la de rebajar hasta 16 p.% el tipo de la contribucion directa que pagan la Industria y el Comercio, las Profesiones y las Artes, las fincas urbanas y las rústicas en general, reduciendo especialmente hasta solo 2 p.% la de las fincas destinadas al cultivo de la caña de azúcar.

Abrigaba hacia tiempo el ilustre caudillo, que hoy preside los Consejos de la Corona, la noble persuasion, que V. E. ha confirmado desde su llegada á esta Isla, de que la fidelidad de estas Provincias, una vez acabada la guerra, hace innecesario un ejército numeroso; y que á todo evento, la adhesion sincera de las mismas á la patria española, no ha de consolidarse infundiendo temor con nuestras armas, sino inspirando confianza por la justicia y por el ilustrado cariño de una buena gobernacion, y haciendo comprender á toda persona sensata y recta, que para alcanzar las franquicias, que concede al hombre la moderna constitucion de los pueblos, es más breve y seguro camino la activa y legal participacion en el Gobierno, que las rebeliones sangrientas, que han retardado siempre la consecucion del objeto apetecido.

Con este pensamiento lo primero á que se consagró el Gobierno de S. M. fué á estudiar la posible diminucion del ejército; obra complicada, porque no es tan fácil, como á primera vista parece, disolver regimientos, licenciar soldados y dejar de reemplazo á multitud de Oficiales beneméritos, que acaban de sufrir, hace tan poco tiempo, las duras penalidades de los combates y de los campamentos: pero todo lo allanó la firme voluntad de V. E. secundado por el Gobierno, llegándose afortunadamente á reducir el Presupuesto de la Seccion de Guerra desde poco menos de 25 millones de duros á poco más de 17.

Con este antecedente, que era de todo punto indispensable, pudo ya el Gobierno pensar en la reduccion de algunos tributos y estudiar cuales y en que cuantia podrian ser los que se rebajaran para aliviar la angustiosa situacion de esta poblacion laboriosa; y discurrió que, no siendo posible en estos instantes todas las reducciones que lo serán con el tiempo y que con activo estudio se preparan para su dia, era preferible conservar íntegra por el pronto la tributacion indirecta, y hacer sentir el beneficio total de la rebaja allí en donde la exaccion estaba menos asentada, en donde era evidentemente más extraordinaria por lo inusitado de los tipos, y en donde por lo fijo de los vencimientos se hacia más sensible al contribuyente.

Decidió, pues, el Gobierno aplicar todo el beneficio de la reduccion á la contribucion directa, concediendo la diminucion de los tipos en la forma ántes manifestada; y al hacerlo así, no ha procedido sin conocimiento de la contrariedad que su resolucion ha de encontrar en opiniones determinadas, que por delante de todo y con preferencia á todo, piden y seguirán pidiendo la supresion de los derechos de exportacion, como contrarios á los principios de la ciencia económica. Pero el Gobierno ha tenido presente, y deben tenerlo todos los que de estas materias públicas se ocupan, que nunca se han gobernado ni se gobernarán las naciones por los principios de la ciencia pura: que el arte de gobernar se compone de una série de discretas transacciones entre lo necesario en abstracto y lo hacedero en concreto; y que todo lo científicamente perfecto no ha sido nunca, ni será jamás lo humanamente posible.

Es esa perfeccion absoluta del principio el límite ideal que la razon presenta al pensamiento para que á él aspire, y hácia él se dirija y á él se acerque, aunque sin esperanza de alcanzarlo nunca: es en la vida social lo que en la Geometría son las asímptotas, á las cuales incesantemente se aproximan las curvas sin llegar nunca á confundirse con ellas. Por consiguiente lo que deben vigilar esos centinelas avanzados, que por generoso sentimiento, quisieran llegar á lo mejor de un vuelo, es descender un poco de su abstraccion y examinar si los

Translation.

gobernantes, en la direccion que imprimen á las cosas públicas, se alejan de los legítimos ideales ó se aproximan á ellos: y los gobernantes por su lado, dejándose de soñar en exclusivos sistemas ó en fantásticas utopias, deben elevarse serena é imparcialmente lo mismo sobre los tímidos recelosos de todas las innovaciones, que sobre los impacientes enamorados de todos los progresos: deben custodiar con mano firme los intereses creados y los elementos de gobierno sobre los cuales libra la sociedad su presente existencia, preparando con activa perseverancia las transformaciones que han de conducir á más dichoso futuro; y deben dirigirse entre tanto con rumbo fijo hácia donde les alumbra el faro del bien claramente posible, con la concepcion segura de lo que conviene á su lugar y á su tiempo.

Bien merece sinceras felicitaciones el Gobierno que de tan valerosa manera comienza la reconstitucion de la Hacienda cubana; bien las merece V. E. que con tanto acierto le secunda, y bien puede asegurarse que dados estos primeros pasos, son ya relativamente fáciles los que han de conducir á la formacion de un buen Presupuesto y no muy difíciles los que deben darse para arreglar las cuestiones relativas á la Deuda de este Tesoro, cuestiones que ya reclaman atencion preferente.

Y bien merece tambien ser felicitado S. M. el Rey, porque la universalidad del pueblo cubano hace justicia á sus nobilísimos propósitos y agradece sus favorables disposiciones, proclamándolo así con voces que resonarán gloriosamente en el corazon de la Patria, diciendo al mundo entero, que ya en vano entre España y Cuba tiende sus hirvientes olas ese Atlántico mar en otro tiempo creido inmensurable y hoy estrecho ante la rápida comunicacion de todo lo material por las líneas de vapores, ante la casi instantánea trasmision del pensamiento por medio de los cables submarinos, y sobre todo ante la comunidad de intereses y de miras que de hoy más ha de enlazar para siempre á estas dos partes de una misma Patria.

Para llevar á cabo la resolucion á que esta exposicion se refiere, el Director que suscribe, tiene la honra de someter á la aprobacion de V. E. el siguiente proyecto de Decreto.

Habana, 7 de Julio de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

DECRETO.

Autorizado por el Gobierno de S. M. y de conformidad con lo propuesto por la Direccion General de Hacienda, vengo en resolver lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º La Industria y el Comercio, las Profesiones y las Artes, las fincas urbanas y las rústicas en general, contribuirán al Tesoro durante el año económico de 1879-80 con el 16 p.% de su riqueza líquida.

Art. 2º Las fincas destinadas al cultivo de la caña de azúcar, contribuirán solamente con el 2 p.% de su líquido imponible.

Art. 3º Las cuotas de los contribuyentes que pagan por tarifa fija, se reducirán en la proporcion de 25 á 16.

Art. 4º El Director General de Hacienda me propondrá ó dictará las medidas necesarias para la ejecucion de este Decreto.

Habana 7 de Julio de 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

Translation.

Decree.

By authority of the Government of His Majesty and in conformity with what has been proposed by the General Direction of Finance, I decree the following:

Article 1st. Industries, Commerce, the Professions and Arts, urban property, and rural property in general, shall contribute to the Treasury, during the Fiscal year of 1879/80: 16 percent of their net wealth (incomes?).

Article 2d. Estates destined to the cultivation of sugar cane shall pay 2 percent only upon their net assessable incomes.

Article 3— The quotas of tax payers who pay upon a fixed rate shall be reduced in the proportion of 25 to 16.

Article 4. The Director General of Finance shall propose to me or shall dictate the necessary measures for the execution of this Decree.

Habana, 7th July 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

file

Wood

No 8214. — U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 16th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Arrears of extraordinary taxes.

Transmitting a Decree of the Governor General, post-poning, until the 1st January 1880, the collection of the arrears of the abolished 5, 10, 15 and 30 per cent extraordinary taxes.

One inclosure.

N° 824. — U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, July 16th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatches, N°. 633 of 27th November 1877, Nos: 769 and 770 of the 14th and 17th January and particularly to N° 791 of the 10th April of the present year, I beg leave to transmit here=with a report of the Director General of Finance, relating to the pending arrears due to the Treasury of Cuba on account of the abolished 5, 10, 15 and 30 per cent extraordinary taxes.

To this report is appended a decree of the Governor General, postponing, until the 1st January 1880, the collection of such arrears.

That these abolished taxes were, in their time, absolutely beyond the ability of this people

to bear, is evident from the report of the Director General; he says:- "On the 10th day of July 1874, in order to provide for war necessities, the first named of these imposts was created; and today, after a lapse of five years, there are many tax-payers who are owing the full amount of their quotas." he further says-" Of all of these taxes a part, but by no means the larger part, has been collected."

It is hardly necessary to refer again to the fact that there are considerable sums pending against citizens of the United States, on account of these abolished taxes from which German subjects were officially declared to be exempt two years ago.

I am Sir, very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure:
1- Report and Decree of 12th July 1879 relating to arrears of abolished taxes.

Inclosure Nº 1.-
With Dispatch Nº 824.-
Harana, July 16th 1879.-
From the Diario of 16th July 1879.

Gobierno general de la Isla de Cuba.

HACIENDA.

EXPOSICION.

Excmo. Sr.

La liquidacion que en muchos dias y con no poco trabajo ha hecho esta Direccion General de las cantidades que se adeudan al Tesoro de esta Isla por las contribuciones directas del 5 por 100 sobre el capital, y del 10, 15, 30 y 25 por 100 sobre las utilidades, ha venido á suministrar una demostracion nueva de la situacion en que se ha hallado el país durante ese período de dificultades á que constantemente hacemos referencia.

En 10 de julio de 1874, para subvenir á las necesidades de la guerra, se creó el primero de los impuestos citados; y hoy al cabo de cinco años hay muchos contribuyentes que deben íntegramente sus cuotas. En 3 de Agosto siguiente, se ordenó la cobranza del 10 por 100 sobre las utilidades, creado algunos meses ántes para la amortizacion de los billetes de Banco emitidos por cuenta del Tesoro: en 1º de abril de 1875, se estableció el 15 por 100 tambien sobre las utilidades para sustituir el impuesto sobre el capital: en 29 de marzo de 1876, se duplicó el 15 por 100, elevándole hasta el 30, y por último, en 10 de diciembre de 1878 se redujo el 30 al 25.

De todos estos tributos se ha cobrado una parte, no la mayor por cierto, resultando así grandes perjuicios al Tesoro y áun á los mismos contribuyentes: pues si estos hubieran satisfecho desde el principio puntualmente sus cuotas, no habrian quedado sin pagar tantos y tantos servicios como desde aquella época quedaron, y para los que se satisficieron, no habria sido preciso levantar por el crédito sumas tan grandes, ni más tarde habria sido forzoso duplicar el tipo del 15 por 100. Porque la verdad es que el Tesoro necesitaba sumas dadas, y no pudiendo obtenerlas por medio de tipos moderados, se vió obligado por la fuerza de las circunstancias, á irlos levantando para procurar saldar sus descubiertos.

La paz, y el órden administrativo que es uno de los más inmediatos frutos de ella, han permitido al Gobierno el retroceder en aquel camino, y establecer una tributacion directa, cómoda para el contribuyente; y que distribuida y cobrada con toda la regularidad que permitan los actuales medios administrativos, será bastante á llenar su contingente en el Presupuesto de ingresos, siempre que el país, apreciando en cuanto vale el beneficio recibido, coopere á su propio bien y se preste al pago sin esa resistencia pasiva que muchos han opuesto hasta ahora, y renunciando á esa ocultacion escandalosa, que falseando las bases de la imposicion, hace odiosos los tributos.

Pero la Direccion General comprende que, cualesquiera que sean las causas que en cada deudor individualmente hayan concurrido á que lo sea, dado ya el hecho más ó ménos culpable por morosidad, más ó ménos excusable por dificultades materiales positivas, si hoy se despliega para cobrar de un golpe los atrasos, segun es justo, toda la energía de la Administracion y se emplean todos los medios coercitivos reglamentarios, el efecto inmediato será mas ó menos provechoso para el Tesoro, pero será indudablemente fatal á la mayoría de los deudores que en los peores meses del año se van á ver forzados á pagar sumas comparativamente considerables.

En esta situacion, la Administracion pública, que se levanta siempre por encima de consideraciones pequeñas, debe olvidar la culpa del que no pagó por moroso y atender al apuro del que se retrasó por justas causas y debe tender á todos su protectora mano, poniéndolos en condiciones de extinguir sus débitos de una manera que enlace la comodidad del deudor con las necesidades del Tesoro. Esto á juicio del Director que suscribe, puede lograrse concediendo una moratoria general que comprenda todos los atrasos de las contribuciones directas arriba enumeradas, correspondientes al período de tiempo desde 10 de Julio de 1874 á 31 de Diciembre de 1878, y permitiendo á los deudores por ellas, satisfacer sus alcances, pagando en cada trimestre, á contar desde el 2º del actual año económico, uno de los que deban atrasados.

La Direccion no se detiene á explanar las grandes conveniencias de esta medida: V. E. las comprende desde luego, y el país no podrá ménos de apreciarlas como beneficiosísimo complemento de la gran concesion que acaba de otorgarle el Gobierno de S. M.

En este supuesto, el Director que suscribe tiene la honra de someter á la aprobacion de V. E. el siguiente proyecto de Decreto.

Habana 12 de Julio de 1879.

Excmo. Sr.

Lope Gisbert.

DECRETO.

De conformidad con la Direccion General de Hacienda y á reserva de la aprobacion del Gobierno de S. M., vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Se concede una moratoria general á los contribuyentes deudores á la Hacienda por las contribuciones directas del 5 p. § sobre el capital y del 10, 15 y 30 p. § sobre las utilidades en el período desde el 10 de Julio de 1874 á 31 de Diciembre de 1878.

Art. 2º El pago de los débitos por dichos impuestos, se hará, satisfaciendo el contribuyente deudor un trimestre de los que deba, en cada uno de los trimestres del año, ó de los años económicos sucesivos empezando desde el 2º trimestre del actual.

Art. 3º Los dos trimestres desde 1º de Enero de 79 á 30 de Junio último, son de vencimiento corriente y no se incluyen en esta moratoria, por cuya razon se satisfarán desde luego.

Art. 4º Esta moratoria general anula todas las especiales y todas las gracias particulares relativas al pago de los expresados tributos, cualquiera que sea la forma en que las gracias ó las moratorias se hayan concedido.

Art. 5º El Director General de Hacienda dictará las disposiciones necesarias para la ejecucion de este decreto y procurará su más exacto cumplimiento, haciendo puntualmente la cobranza.

Habana 12 de Julio de 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

Translation.

Translation.—

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.

Finance
Report.

Excellency:

The liquidation, ~~—~~
requiring much time, and no little
labor, which has been made by this
General Direction, of the sums
due to the Treasury of this
Island for the direct taxes
of— 5 per cent upon capital and
10, 15. 30 and 25 percent upon
incomes.—
furnish a new showing of the
state of the country during that
period of difficulties to which
we are constantly making
reference.

On the 10th July 1874,
in order to provide for war
necessities, the first named
of these imposts was created;

and today, after a lapse of five years, there are many tax-payers who are owing the full amount of their quotas.

On the 3d of August following (1874) the collection was ordered of a 10 per cent tax upon incomes, decreed some months previous, for the amortization of the notes of the Spanish Bank issued for account of the Treasury.

On the 1st April 1875, the 15 per cent tax also on incomes was established in substitution of the 5 per cent tax on capital.

On the 29th March 1876 the 15 per cent tax was doubled - raised to 30 per cent - and finally on the 10th December 1878 the last named tax was reduced to 25 per cent

Of.

Of all of these tributes a part, but by no means the larger part, has been collected and, as a result, the Treasury and even the contributors themselves have suffered great prejudices; for if the latter had, from the beginning, paid their quotas punctually, so many services would not have remained unpaid - as have remained since that period; it would have been unnecessary to raise such large sums upon credit, nor would it have been necessary to double the 15 per cent tax. The truth is, the Treasury needed certain sums and not being able to obtain them at moderate rates, was obliged by force of circumstances to go on raising them to pay deficits.

Peace and administra-
-tive order, which is its most

immediate result, have enabled the Government to retrocede in that road and to establish a direct tribute, easy for the contributors, and which, being assessed and collected with all the regularity which the present administrative means permit, will be sufficient to cover its contingent in the estimate of revenues, should the country, appreciating in its full value the benefit received, cooperate for its own good and meet the payments, without that passive resistance which many have made use of up to the present; renouncing also that scandalous occultation which by falsifying the bases for the imposts, makes them odious.

But this General Direction comprehends, whatever may be the motives

of each debtor individually, in view that there exists a dilatoriness more or less culpable, or more or less excusable by reason of real, material difficulties, that if today an attempt were to be made to collect the arrears at once, as is just, making use of all the energy of the Administration and all the coercise reglamentary meanes, the immediate effects might be more or less profitable for the Treasury, but it would, undoubtedly, be fatal to the majority of the debtors who, during the worst months of the year will be forced to pay comparatively large sums.

In this situation the public Administration, which always rises above insignificant considerations,

should overlook the fault of the dilatory payer and attend solely to him who for just cause, is backward in payment, and should extend to all its protecting hand, placing them in conditions to pay their dues in a way that will harmonize the convenience of the debtor with the wants of the Treasury. This in the judgment of the undersigned, Director, can be realized by conceding a general deferment of payments ~~which~~ comprising the arrears of all the above named direct taxes, correspond=ing to the period embraced from 10th July 1874 to the 31st December 1878 - and permitting debtors to pay their arrears by quarters, one during each quarter, commencing with the 2d quarter of the present fiscal year.

The

The Director will not dwell upon the great expediency of this measure: Your Excellency will under=stand them at once and the country cannot otherwise than appreciate them as the most benificent complement to the great concession which the Government of His Majesty has just granted.

With this object, the undersigned, Director, has the honor to submit to the approbation of Y.E. the following plan of Decree.

Habana 12th July 1849.

José Gibert.

Decree

In conformity with

the General Direction of Finance and under reserve of the approval of the Government of His Majesty. I decree the following:

Article 1.— A general derrement of payments is conceded to tax payers, owing the Treasury, for the direct taxes of 5 per cent upon capital, and the 10, 15 and 30 per cent upon incomes during the period embraced from 10th July 1874 to 31. December 1878.

Article 2.— The payment of dues arising from the said taxes shall be made by the contributor debtor paying one quarter of those that he owes, in each one of the —

quarters of the succeeding fiscal year or years, commencing with the 2d quarter of the present fiscal year (1st January 1880).

Article 3d The two quarters from 1st January 1879 to 30th June ultimo, are of current maturity, and are not included in this deferment; consequently they shall be paid at once.

Article 4.—

This general deferment of payments annuls all special extensions of time and all private concessions relative to the payment of the said taxes whatever may be the form in which the concessions or the deferments may have been granted.

Article 5th The Director General of Finance shall dictate the necessary instructions for the execution of this Decree and will attend to its most exact observance making punctually the collections.

Havana, 12th July 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

Mr Wood

No 825. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 18th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
24
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Acknd. July 25

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos 510 of 27th June and 511 and 512 of the 11th July 1879.

N° 825. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 18th 1879

Hon. J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions N° 510 of the 27th ultimo and N°s 511 and 512 of the 11th instant.

The subject of N° 511, accompanying a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting a schedule of the fines and penalties to which foreign vessels entering Cuban ports

are liable whose manifests falsely represent the cargoes with which they are laden, will receive early and due attention.

I am Sir, very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

Harry C. Hall

Consul General.

a. 20. aug. 79.

H Wood

No 826. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 24th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
1
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Commercial Agency at San
Juan de los Remedios.

The Governor General of Cuba.
grants the usual temporary
authorization, to Mr Clarence
C Ford, appointed Commercial
Agent of the United States
at San Juan de los Remedios,
to take charge of that office.

4 inclosures.

N° 826. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 24th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction N° 509 of the 13th and to my N° 812 of the 20th June ultimo, relating to the appointment of Mr Clarence C. Ford to be the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan de los Remedios, I have now to inform the Department that the Governor General of Cuba has extended the usual temporary recognition

to Mr Clarence C. Ford, and
authorization to discharge
the duties of that office
pending the definitive
resolution of the Government
of Spain. I inclose herewith
1/4 my correspondence with the
General Government upon
this subject.

I am Sirs, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure

1- Mr Hall to the Governor General June 21. 1879
2- The Secretary General to Mr Hall July 14. "
3- Mr Hall to the Secretary General " 16. "
4- The Secretary General to Mr Hall " 24. "

Inclosure No 1.
With Dispatch No 826.
Havana, July 24.th 1879.
Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America at Havana.

To His Excellency
the Governor General.

&c &c &c.

Excellency:

Havana, June 21.st 1879.

Complying with the instructions of my Government, I have the honor to inform Y.E. that Mr Clarence. C. Ford has been appointed, by the President, Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan de los Remedios, to reside at the port of Caibarien.

I am further instructed to request that Y.E. will be pleased to extend to Mr Ford

the usual recognition and temporary authorization to enter upon his official duties pending the full recognition of the Government of Spain, which has been solicited through the Legation of the United States at Madrid

I have no information that Mr Ford has ever resided in this Island or in any of the dominions of Spain.

I have the honor to be with high respect and distinguished consideration

Y[our] E[xcellency]'s very Obedient Servant.

(Signed) Henry C Hall

Consul General

Inclosure N°2.
With Dispatch N°826.
Havana, July 24th 1879.
Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Secretary's Office - Political Bureau.

For the purposes solicited by you in your communication of the 21st June ult°, in regard to the recognition and authorization in favor of Mr Clarence C Ford to take charge of the Consulate (?) of your Nation at Caibarien, it becomes necessary that you will please make known to this Government the present residence of that person.

I improve with pleasure this opportunity to repeat to You my respect and distinguished consideration.

× × × ×

Havana.

Havana, 14th July 1879.

Joaquin Carbonell

To the Consul General of the United States.

Copy.— Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba — Secretaria — Seccion de Politica

A los fines solicitados por V. en comunicacion de fecha 21 de Junio p.pdo acerca del reconocimiento y autorizacion á favor de Mr. Clarence C. Ford para el desempeño del Consulado de su Nacion en Caibarien de hace preciso se sirva V.S. manifestar á este Gobierno la actual residencia de aquel.

Aprovecho con gusto esta ocasion para reiterar á V.S. mi respeto y consideracion mas distinguida.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s

Habana 14 Julio 1879.

Joaquin Carbonell

Sor Consul General de los Estados Unidos.

Inclosure N°3
With Dispatch N°826.
Havana, 24th July 1879.
Translation.

Consulate General of the United States of America, at Havana.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you in answer to your communication dated the 14th instant that from the information I have received Mr Clarence. C. Ford appointed to take charge of the Commercial Agency of the United States at Caibarien, is at present a resident of the State of Virginia one of the United States, and that he has never resided in this Island nor in the dominions of Spain.

× × × ×

Habana July 16th 1879.

(signed) Henry C Hall
Consul General

To the Senor Secretary of
the General Government
&c &c

Inclosure N° 4.
With Dispatch N° 826.
Havana 24th July 1879.

Translation.

Government General of the
Island of Cuba. Secretary's Office.
Political Bureau.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to admit Mr Clarence. C. Ford, appointed by the Government of your nation to take charge of the Commercial Agency of the same at San Juan de los Remedios, to the use and exercise of his office temporarily and conditionally with what the His Majesty may, in due course, be pleased to decide. Which, by order of H.E. I have the honor to make known to you for your information and other purposes, improving, with pleasure, this opportunity to repeat to you

assurances of respect and consideration.

× × × ×

Havana, July 24th 1849.

Joaquin Carbonell.

To the Consul General of the United States.

&c &c &c.

Copy.—

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba.
Secretaria.

El Exmo Sr Gobernador General se ha servido admitir á Mr Clarence C Ford — nombrado por el Gobierno de su nacion para el desempeño de la Agencia Comercial de la misma en San Juan de los Remedios al uso y ejercicio de sus funciones con el — caracter de provisional y á reserva de lo que tenga á bien en su dia disponer S. M. el Rey. (q D. g.).

Lo que de órden de S E. me honro en manifestar á Vs para su inteligencia y demas efectos aprovechando con gusto esta ocasion para reiterarle los sentimientos de mi respeto y consideracion.

Dios

Dios gue á V.E. m.s a.s
Habana July 24. de 1879.
Joaquin Carbonell

Señor Cónsul General de
los Estados Unidos.

Wants this Circular to be referred to Madrid

a. 20 aug. 79.

Mr Hoar

No 827.

U.S. Consulate General

Havana July 30th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 4 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of ~
instructions Nos 513 and 514 of the
15th July 1879.

No 827. U.S. Consulate General

Havana July 30th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward-

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions, Nos 513 and 514 of the 15th instant; the former, relating to the complaint of Mr J. H. Terry, master of the Brig "Mary C Conery" of Baltimore, on account of outrages committed upon him at the port of Cardenas in May last, has my attention and will be reported upon in due course. I beg leave to state, however, that I look for no favorable result from any representation that may be made to

these authorities in claims of the
nature of the present; it appears to
be a settled principle with them to take
no heed of such complaints unless
transmitted through the medium of
the Home Government; in this course
they probably, act in accordance
with instructions.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General

Repeat L B Aug 21
by instruction to Hall Aug 22

ack. Aug. 25. 79
W Wood

No 828 File 06

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
7
1879
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General
Havana July 31st 1879.

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Case of John M. Elden.

Transmitting the affidavit of
Mr John M. Elden together with
copies of correspondence with
the Superior Authorities of Cuba,
in relation to an outrage upon
Elden, by the local authority at
the town of Bolondron.

---

3 enclosures.

No 828.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana July 31st 1879

Hon:
F. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

About the 20th March last, I was informed by a private letter from Mr John M. Elden. addressed to a friend in this place, that he had been the victim of an unwarranted outrage on the part of the local authority of a small town called Bolondron. Mr Elden requested that I should bring the facts to the knowledge of the Department; before doing so, however, I deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Superior Authorities of the Island to the case in order that the statements of Mr Elden might be investigated.

Mr Elden is a native and resident of Maine, he is by occupation a machinist and has been employed for several years past, during portions of each year, in putting up and in superintending the working of sugar making machinery. He is known to be a person of correct habits and deportment.

On the 24th February ultimo, while travelling by rail from one estate to another, the latter near Poloudrow, Mr Elden was called upon by the civil guard, on the train, for his pass, or "cedula", as here called, a document of the nature of a safe-conduct, which, in accordance with the law, foreigners are expected to obtain through their respective emsulates and to produce when called upon by the proper authorities; the law, however, imposes no penalty for the want of that document. Mr Elden informed the guard that his "cedula"

was.

was in his trunk and that his trunk was on the same train: the guard was apparently satisfied with this explanation.

Upon arrival at Bolondron, Mr Elden was taken to the guard house and there placed in the stocks; while in this position he was beaten by the guards with the flats of their swords. Finally it seems to have occurred to the guards that it might be well to ascertain whether Mr Elden's statement, that the "cedula" was in his trunk, was true; the trunk was sent for, the "cedula" produced and he was released after being subjected to the indignities referred to, which could have been prompted only by the innate brutality of the perpetrators.

Upon receipt of the information communicated by Mr Elden, I addressed a communication, dated the 24th March, to the Governor

1/ General as per copy enclosed -
Subsequently Mr Elden appeared
at this office and made a sworn
statement of the case, a copy of
which is also enclosed.

2/ Under date of the 18 instant
the Secretary General replies to my
communication of the 24th March,
3/ I enclose herewith a copy and trans-
lation of this document, to which
I respectfully invite your attention.
He transcribes the report of the Lieut:
Colonel of the Civil Guard of Matanzas,
whose jurisdiction, it may be sup=
posed, comprises Bolondron: the
report is evasive, if not self contradic-
tory. It states that there was no
officer of his corps at Bolondron on
the 24th February, and consequently
no officer of the corps could have
inflicted the outrage of which Mr.
Elden complains, leaving the inference
that there was no outrage. He
then goes on to state that Mr
Elden's conduct left much to be

denied when he was detained for want of proper documents. Again, in referring to Don Nicasio Garcia the officer named in my communication of the 24th March, by whose orders Mr Elden was arrested, and who was in command of the guards at Bolondron, he states substantially that he had been removed, leaving in doubt also whether this removal occured before or after the outrage. But not the least important part of this communication, is the intimation to this Consulate General to abstain from addressing the Government upon such subjects and to make known to my "country-
" men who may have or believe they
" have any cause of complaint against
" the authorities or functionaries of
" the Government, shall claim and
" apply directly to the Superior
" authorities"; all of which is mere subterfuge to avoid the question at issue in this case and the many

others that are continually turning up.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.
Your Obt Servant
Henry C. Hall
U S Consul General

Enclosures.

1. Mr Hall to the Governor General.
   March 24th 1879.
2. Affidavit of John M. Elden,
   April 1st 1879.
3. The Secretary General to Mr. Hall.
   July 18th 1879.

Inclosure No 1.
With Dispatch No 828.
Havana July 31st 1879.

Copy.

Consulate General of the
United States: Havana=

To His Excellency
the Governor General
&c &c

Havana March 24th 1879

Excellency:

It is my duty to call the attention of Y. E. to an occurrence, which I am informed, took place on the 24th inst. at Bolondron, and which has but recently come to my knowledge.

The person who makes this statement is Mr. John M. Elden; he is a native of the United States; by occupation a machinist, a person of unexceptionable antecedents, and at present employed on the plantation called "La Julia" of Sr. Don

Adolfo Molinet in the district of Bolondron.

It appears from his statement that Mr Elden, while passing through Bolondron on the 24th ultimo, was the victim of a gross and unwarrantable personal outrage on the part of the officer of guardias civiles, whose name is believed to be Don Nicasio Garcia, then stationed at that place. This officer, for no other offense than that he could not produce his "cedula" the instant it was demanded, caused Mr Elden to be placed in the stocks and there detained more than an hour; in this defenseless situation he was several times struck with the flat side of a machete by one of the guardias, under the command of the aforesaid officer.

The reason why Mr Elden could not instantly produce his cedula, was because it was in his

trunk, and the trunk happened to be at the Station some distance off, and although he offered to go to the Station with the Guardias and there open his trunk and produce the cedula, it was refused him and he was subjected to the ignominious treatment referred to.

I beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of Y. E. to the conduct of the aforesaid officer for which there appears not to have been the slightest cause or provocation.

I have the honor to be, with high respect and consideration Y. E's most Obedient Servant

(signed) Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure No 2.
With Dispatch No 828.
Havana July 31st 1879.

Copy.

Deposition of Mr John M. Elden.

Consulate General of the United States - Havana -

On this 1st day of April 1879 before me, the undersigned, U. S. Consul General at Havana, Cuba, personally appeared Mr. John M. Elden, a citizen of the United States, and being duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:
that his name is John M. Elden, unmarried; 43 years of age, born in Gorham, Maine, and is a machinist by occupation; that he had been engaged as such upon the plantation "San Joaquin" near the Torriente Station.

On the 24th day of February last, he left this place to go upon the plantation "Julia" of

Don Adolfo Molinet near the Bo=
londron station; that between
the stations of Guira and Bolon=
dron, while the train was still
in motion, he was accosted by a
negro who had been employed
on the same estate, and happened
to be aboard the same train. The
negro seemed to be in custody of
two Guardia civiles, and to have been
brought before him for the purpose
of identification: this deponent
identified the negro to them, as
one who had been employed on
the same estate as himself; the
Guardias then demanded of this
deponent, if he had any cédula
or travelling pass with him, to
produce it; this deponent answered
that it was in his trunk which
was on board of the same train.

Upon arrival at the Bolon=
dron Station, this deponent noticed
that a group of the guardias civiles
and others, apparently officers, were

to be talking or consulting together. One of them, the guardia, who had interrogated him in the cars, beckoned him to follow them, and this deponent the guardia and the negro, followed after the other guardias and the officers, who walked a little ahead, this deponent supposing that he was needed in order to give his declaration regarding the negro, or for further identification, and not for once imagining that he was himself under arrest, as nothing of the kind had been intimated to him. A few minutes walk brought them to a house some two hundred yards or more from the Station, which seemed to be Police Headquarters or something of the kind. The guardia took this deponent and the negro into an inner room, and showing him a stocks, ordered him to put his foot into it; this deponent then civilly inquired what for, and was again roughly ordered

to put his foot in; this deponent thereupon complied, but remarked to the Guardia that he considered it an outrage, and wanted to know why he was treated in such a manner; that if on account of his papers, these would be found in his trunk, which he was willing to open for them; and again demanded to know why he was treated in such a manner, standing up and endeavoring to pull his foot out of the stocks; by this time, there were other guardias in the room, and near the door; when he endeavored to pull his foot out, the guardia drew his short sword and ordered him to sit down, and struck this deponent several times over the arm with the flat of it. This deponent then remarked that this treatment was an outrage upon himself and upon his Government, and that his Government should be informed of this outrageous

treatment

treatment, and then remained quiet. In a few minutes another of the guardias came and asked this deponent for the check for his trunk, which at first he declined to give him but finally did so, and within a quarter of an hour, the trunk was brought opened, and this deponent took out and exhibited his cedula. Upon which he was released and allowed to go at liberty.

This deponent then proceeded to the estate and there showed the bruises on his arm to the sugar master and others on the estate, and the following or next day, to Mr Adolfo Molinet, the owner of the estate.

This deponent further declares that Mr Molinet was himself a passenger by the same train in the first class car; and that if he had known or supposed that he was arrested, he would

have called upon him for assistance, but he was put into the stocks most unwarrantably, without any reason assigned, and then brutally struck several times on the arm near the shoulder by the flat of a sword in the hands of one of the guardia civiles or rural guards of the district.

That he heard no order nor knew of any being given for the treatment to which he was subjected.

This appearer further demands that the facts of this outrage shall be brought to the knowledge of the Superior Authorities of Cuba, and of the Government of the United States; declaring also that in due course he shall claim indemnification for the outrages, insults, and injuries to which he has been subjected by persons acting under the authority of the Spanish Government.

(Signed) John M. Elder.

Sworn and subscribed to before me
this 1st April 1879.

(signed) Henry C. Hall
U.S. Consul General

Inclosure nº 3.
With Dispatch nº 828.
Havana July 31st 1879.
Translation.

General Government
of the
Island of Cuba.

Secretary's Office.

Bureau of
Public Order and Police.
R G. 6590.

His Excellency the Civil Governor of Matanzas has communicated to His Excellency the Governor General, the following:

"The Lieut Colonel, First
"officer of the Civil Guard of this
"city under date of the 14th
"instant reports as follows: Sir:
"In obedience to Y.E.'s instruct=
="ions, contained in your commu=
="nication dated 30th of March

"last, I have the honor to forward
"the proceedings instituted in
"investigation of the grounds of
"complaint preferred to the
"Consul General of the United
"States, against an officer and
"force of this Commandancy by
"the American citizen Mr John
"M Elder, a machinist upon
"the estate "La Julia" near the
"town of Bolondron for alleged
"ill treatment to which he states
"he was subjected on the 24th of
"February previous; it being
"proven in said proceedings
"that not only no officer of
"that corps was in Bolondron
"at that date, and consequently
"could not have inflicted the
"gross and inexcusable outrage
"of which Mr Elder complains,
"but that the conduct of the
"latter left much to be desired,
"upon being detained for want
"of proper documents, allowing

"himself to insult by word and
"deed the persons who arrested
"him within the limits of their
'orders.

'Which I have the honor
"to transmit to you including
"the proceedings referred to, for
"your superior knowledge and
"corresponding decision."

And His Excellency having resolved, in conformity with the Fiscal who asked that the proceeding be quashed, and it further appearing that the Lieutenant referred to therein was the "pedaneo" inferior officer Don Nicasio Garcia, who no longer exercises any authority having been ordered to cease in his functions- has ordered also that you shall be courteously informed of this decision, in reply to your polite note of 24. March last; having also to add, that

you are requested to make known to your countrymen who may have or believe they have any cause of complaint against the authorities or delegated functionaries of the Government, and shall need its protection, they shall claim and apply for the same directly to the Superior Authorities without having recourse to you which they shall do only when justice is not done them, or their claims are not attended.

God preserve you many years

Harana July 18. 1879.

Joaqn Barbonell.

To the
Consul General
of the United States

Copy

Cofsy.—

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria.

Orden Público-

y Policia

R.G. 6590.

El Exmo Sor Gobernador Civil de Matanzas en oficio, informa al Exmo Sor Gobernador General lo que sigue-

"El Sor Coronel, Teniente Coronel 1er Gefe de la Guardia Civil de esta ciudad en comunicacion fecha 14 del actual me dice lo que sigue:

"Exmo Señor:

"En cumplimiento á lo resuelto por V.E. en su comunicacion fecha 30 de Marzo ultimo tengo el honor de elevar á sus manos el expediente instruido en averiguacion de los fundamentos de la queja producida al Cónsul de los Estados Unidos contra un oficial y fuerza de esta Comandancia por el subdito americano Mr John M Elden

"maquinista del Ynjenio "La Julia"
"inmediato al poblado de Bolondron,
por supuestas rejaciones de que dice
fue objeto el 24 de Febrero anterior
en cuyo expediente se comprueba
no solo que no existia oficial del
cuerpo en aquella fecha en
Bolondron y que por consiguiente,
no pudo inferir el grosero é inves-
=sable ultraje de que se queja Mr
Elden sino que este dejó mucho
que desear al ser detenido por
indocumentado permitiendose
ultrajar de palabra y obra á
los individuos que lo deturieron
dentro de lo mandado.

Y tengo el honor de trasla
darlo á V.S. con inclusion del
espediente de referencia, para
su superior conocimiento y
resolucion que proceda."

Y habiendo resuelto
S.E. de conformidad con el fiscal
que pidió el sobreseimiento, y
resultando ademas que el

teniente de que se trata lo era
el pedáneo D.n Nicasio Garcia
que ya no ejerce autoridad
por haberse mandado cesar
á los de su clase ha dispuesto
tambien que se instruya á
VS. cortesmente de este acuerdo
como respuesta á su atenta
nota de 24 de Marzo ultimo
debiendo añadir que es de
suplicarse á VS. para que lo
haga entender á sus nacionales,
que cuando tengan ó crean
tener algun motivo de queja
de las autoridades ó funcion=
=arios delegados del Gobierno
y necesiten su proteccion,
reclamen y pidan directa=
=mente á las autoridades su
periores sin acudir á V.S; lo
cual solo deberán hacer,
cuando por aquellas no
se les hiciese justicia ó no
atendiesen sus reclamaciones.

Dios

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s
Habana Julio 18 de 1879.
= Joaquin Carbonell

Sor Consul General de los
Estados Unidos.

wrote to Barnet, Aug. 14. asking for a more full statement. ABA

a. 20 aug. 79.

Wood

No 829. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 31st 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 7 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

re instruction to Havana Sept. 16

Case of Miguel. G. Barnet.

Transmitting a copy of the protest of Miguel. G. Barnet a citizen of the United States on account of arrest, imprison=ment and ill treatment by functionaries of the Spanish Government in Cuba.

3 Inclosures.

N° 829. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 31.st 1869.

Hon F.W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington -

Sir:

On the 16.th instant, I was advised by letter from Gavino J. Barnet, a physician, that he had received inform=ation, that his brother, Miguel G. Barnet, a citizen of the United States, had been arrest=ed the previous day at Matanzas and that, at the time of his writing, was being conducted as a prisoner to Cienfuegos: he further stated that he had no knowledge whatever as to the causes or motives for this action on the part of the functionaries or employees of the Spanish Government. I immediately sent copies of this letter to the

Vice Consul at Matanzas and to the Consul at Cienfuegos, requesting them to make inquiry and report as soon as possible.

On the 17th instant, at about 5 P.M., I was informed by a person who had followed Barnet, while he was being conducted through the streets of this city, in the custody of an armed guard, that he had been taken to the Palace. A few minutes later, Barnet appeared at this office and presented me a paper signed by the Secretary General of which the following is a translation:

"By Superior order Don
"Miguel G. Barnet is ordered
"to be put at liberty.

Habana 17th July 1879.

(signed) Joaquin Carbonell

Barnet reported to me the facts,

he

he subsequently put in writing, in Spanish, and in the form of a protest: a translation is transmitted herewith.

He states that he resides in this city; that on the 15 instant he went to Matanzas, on business, and put up at the house of his brother Jaime Barnet, and that when leaving the house of his brother, to attend to some business in the street, he was accosted by a person in citizens dress, who upon ascertaining from Barnet his name, turned him over to a couple of Military policemen who hand-cuffed him and conducted him to their barracks, where, according to his statement, the treatment he received was almost too revolting for description.

The following day, the 16th instant, he was carried by rail to Cienfuegos where he

arrived at about 6. P.M. at
about midnight, of the same
day, he was taken from prison
and, in the custody of the armed
civil guard, was conducted
outside of the city, where, he
supposes, it was intended to
dispose of him by the application
of what is commonly known
as "La Ley de Fuga" – a summary
way of disposing of obnoxious
persons, by carrying them to
uninhabited places, shooting
them and then accounting
for their deaths by some sort
of inquest in which it is made
to appear that the prisoner
was shot in attempting to
escape from arrest. Whatever
may have been the intention
it appears to have been stopped
by the arrival of a courier who
communicated some secret to
the escort; whereupon, all
returned to the town, from

whence he was sent the next day to Havana, still a prisoner and manacled; here, he was set at liberty, advised to leave the Island and money offered him for the expenses of the voyage. It is to be noticed that during the three days, or nearly, that he was under arrest and was conducted from Matanzas to Cienfuegos and thence to Havana, he was brought before no judicial authority, heard of no charge being preferred against himself and was, up to the time he was set at liberty in Havana, kept in the most absolute uncertainty of the fate that awaited him. 1/

On the 19th instant I received a note from the Secretary General, as per inclosure, in which he states that Barnet is an ex-insurgent chief, 2/

that he is now promoting the formation of some parties which are marauding in the Villas district; that he was recently captured by the civil guard and placed at the disposition of the General Government: that, without entering into the question of his citizenship, he requests me to make Barnet comprehend the convenience of his leaving the Island, which, he says, Barnet offered to do. I did not inform Barnet that I had received such a commu=
=nication from the Secretary; he had however informed me ~~previously~~ that as he did not consider his life safe, for a single day, in the Island, and that it was his intention to leave as soon as he could make his arrangements to that end.

Whatever may be the suspicions of these authorities

in

in regard to Barnet, I imagine they have no other foundation than their constant apprehension, in regard to another insurrection, and the belief that he is in some way implicated therein, of which, however no proofs have been offered.

I further inclose a private letter from the Vice Consul at Matanzas, which throws a new light upon the subject and I am constrained to take his view of the case: Barnet appears to have been the victim of personal revenge and was, beyond a doubt, falsely charged, without the shadow of proof, with being engaged in promoting another insurrection in Cuba. The Department will be able to judge from the facts herewith communicated, of

3/

the extent of the personal security for persons who, like Barnet, have at any time incurred suspicions or the personal enmity of such persons as Fernandez is reputed to be. The anxiety of the Government to have Barnet leave the Island may also be considered as indicative of the chronic state of apprehension here in regard to another insurrection.

Barnet was registered in this office in May last upon his passport N° 12,483 dated May 15th 1879, issued by the State Department. His certificate of naturalization was issued by the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New York April 2d 1878.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Comm'l General

Inclosures.

Inclosures.

1- Protest of Miguel G. Barnet dated July 25th 1879.

2- The Secretary General to Mr Hall July 19th 1879.

3- Mr Washington to Mr Hall, July 17th 1879.

Inclosure N°1
With Dispatch N°829.
Havana July 31. 1879.
Translation—

Protest of Miguel. G. Barnet.

To the Consul General of the United States.

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States of America, domiciled in this city, at Campana=rio street N°38, appeals to you for the purpose of putting in writing, the verbal protest he made before you on the 17th day of the present month, on account of the scandalous outrage, on the part of the Spanish Authori=ties of this Island, of which he has been the victim and for which purpose he makes the following statement of facts.

1st. That on the 15th day of the

present month, the undersigned went from this city to Matanzas where he arrived at about 5. P M of the same day, going at once to the house of his brother, Jaime Barnet Merced St Nº 165, in which he remained for the space of an hour when he started for the street to attend to the business which had brought him to Matanzas:

2d.____ That at the moment of leaving the house of his aforesaid brother Jaime, a person in citizens' clothes presents-ed himself to the undersigned; the name of this person, as he afterwards learned, was Federico Valverdi, Chief of the Civil Guard Station at Salto in the juris-diction of Cienfuegos, who asked the undersigned if his name was Miguel Barnet, and being answered affirmatively he gave orders to a couple of

of military police (Orden Publico) who were near to hand, to arrest the undersigned which they did, by placing the undersigned in handcuffs with his arms behind his back.

3d That in the act of being so unexpectedly and so unjustly arrested, in a way so violent, so offensive, and so degrading, the undersigned manifested, to the said Chief Valverdi, that he was an American citizen and that he desired, at that moment, to place himself in communication with the Consul of his nation; to which request Valverdi refused; thereupon the undersigned protested, although uselessly, against the unmerited and outrageous treatment he was receiving.

4th That as a prisoner, secured in the aforesaid manner, the undersigned was conducted

by the said Chief Valverdé
and the aforesaid policemen,
to the police barracks a distance
of some three fourths of a mile,
which he went over on foot and
through the most populous
part of the city, and there he
was locked up in a disgusting
filthy calaboose, wherein were
imprisoned some negroes and
mulattoes.

5.——— That at near midnight
of the same day, the under-
signed was transferred from
the calaboose, in which he was
first placed, to a privy of the
said barracks in which place
he was obliged to remain
until the morning of the next
day, the 16th, without a bed or
seat of any kind, being obliged
to remain standing all the
time, leaning against a pile
of bricks which was there, without
being able to sleep and having

to

to undergo the nauseating odor,
natural to such a place and to
its destined uses, all of which
so affected the stomach of the
undersigned that for the
space of several hours he was
vomiting and, in consequence,
became prostrated and almost
lifeless without medicine or
assistance of any kind.

6to._____ That on the following
morning, the same individual,
Federico Valverdi, presented
himself no longer in citizens
dress, but in the uniform of a
Lieutenant of the Civil Guard,
and accompanied by several
officers and soldiers of police
(orden publico) gave the under=
=signed to understand that he
must prepare to depart, as
within half an hour he would
be conducted to another place
without mentioning the name
of it.

4to

7th ——— That the undersigned, being sick and profoundly excited by want of sleep and the unrest and anguish natural to one ignorant of the fate reserved for him, improved this new opportunity to ask the Lieutenant Valverdi, inasmuch as a few moments of liberty to repair the physical and mental sufferings of the previous night could not be granted, that he might, at least, be permitted to communicate with the Consul of his nation, for the purpose of bringing to his knowledge what was passing and to give him certain instructions respecting the family and the business of the undersigned; this request was again denied under the pretext that there were no orders therefor.

8th ——— That a few moments

afterwards, accompanied by a
three couples of Military
police (Orden Público) the
undersigned was conducted
with hand-cuffs on his wrists
and his arms pinioned behind,
on foot, and across the town
a distance of near a mile, to
the Bahia Railroad station,
where the Lieutenant Valverdi
and two couples of civil guards
were in waiting, who took
charge of the undersigned,
placing him in a car of the
3ª class, for Villa-Clara, as he
noticed by the passage ticket
in the hands of one of the
guards; he noticed also that
Valverdi took a seat in a car
of the 1st class.

Q:—— That while yet at the
railroad station in Matanzas,
the undersigned desired to
speak with a friend of his
who, like himself, is a citizen

of the United States; to this, the officer opposed, although the undersigned made known to his friend, in a loud voice, his wishes that he should protest in the name of the undersigned before the American Consul.

10.—— That the undersigned left Matanzas at a few minutes before eight and was carried by rail to a place called "Las Cruces" - where he arrived at half past five in the evening and changed cars, the undersigned noticing that instead of taking the train for Villa Clara, as he expected, they took the train for Cienfuegos where they arrived at 6. o'clock of the same evening.

11.—— That upon arrival at Cienfuegos, this appearer was taken to the barracks of the

Civil

Civil Guard, where he remained about two hours, and afterwards was transferred to the Infantry barracks and put in a cell, — which he occupied from 8 oclock till about midnight, having here to suffer the discomfort of a damp and filthy place with little ventilation, in which his health, already greatly affected by his previous suffering in body and spirit, became worse.

12.—— That the same night, as the undersigned heard say, General Don Ramon Blanco, the Superior Governor of this Island arrived at Cienfuegos on his way to Santiago de Cuba.

13—— That at about mid= =night, the undersigned was taken from the cell in the — infantry barracks in which he was confined and delivered to a corporal and a couple of the Guardia Civil, who conducted

him outside of the town, the
distance of about a mile, with
the object, beyond a doubt; of
shooting him as in former
times was the custom, and
is, even yet, ~~with~~ the Guardia
Civil, with the prisoners entrust=
-ed to them.

14.——— That in those moments,
the undersigned, with his
memory fresh of so many cases
of executions which occurred
under circumstances similar
to his own, sick and extenuated
as he was and believing the
end of his existence to be at
hand, experienced the horrible
sufferings which can be imagined,
and which contributed greatly
to increase his debility and
nervous excitement, to the extent
of afterwards having to have
medical treatment, and being
still suffering from attacks of
a grave character of frequent

occurrence, that put his life in danger and will, at least, incapacitate him for work in the future.

15th.——— That while the under=signed was in the place on the outskirts of the town of Cienfuegos, and about to be shot, a person on horseback, from the direction of the town, suddenly presented himself and spoke privately to the escort, and then they, together with the undersigned, still a manacled prisoner, — returned to the town, they tarried a few moments at the barracks of the Civil Guard and after=wards went to the Railroad station and awaited the depart=ure of the train for Havana, at daybreak of the 17th instant.

16th.——— That the sudden apparition of the courier referred to, at the place in which the undersigned was to have been

shot, and which perhaps was due to some order of General Blanco, who was at the time at Cienfuegos, en route for Santiago de Cuba, as has been stated, was what saved the undersigned from the fate that awaited him, and although General Blanco was aware of what was occurring and that the under=signed was an American citizen, he did not, apparently, give any order to impede that the undersigned should continue a prisoner and to be maltreated.

17.——— That the fact that the execution of the undersigned was not carried out was also due, perhaps, to the steps taken by the American Consuls of this Capital, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos to whom opportune notice was given of his im=prisonment.

18.—— That at daybreak of the 17th instant the undersigned, accompanied by an escort of a sergeant and two others of the Civil Guard, was trans=ferred from Cienfuegos to Havana, where he arrived at 4. O'clock P.M. of that day, and at this hour he was marched on foot and transferred the long distance from the Rail-road station to the Palace of the Captain General, carried to the presence of the Secretary of the the Superior Government of this Island, Don Joaquin Carbonell, by whom and by the Superior order of the General, Second in Command, he was set at liberty.

19.—— That to the said Secretary of the Superior Government of the Island, as well as all the Spanish functionaries and employees

whom he saw, the undersigned made known that he was a citizen of the United States: that he complained in dignified and decided terms of the outrages of which he was the victim, the more unjust and inexcusable at the present time when the Island is in a perfect state of peace according to the declaration of the Spanish Government itself.

2O ___ That the manifestation of the undersigned, that he was an American citizen ~~was~~ unheeded by the several chiefs of the escort that had him in custody, notwithstanding their having been aware of it, by the "Cedula" that the undersigned carried with him and which he showed them whenever it was called for.

21.—— That the fact of the undersigned being an American citizen was known to the Superior Government of the Island, inasmuch as the "cedula" referred to was issued at the Secretary's Office of the said Superior Government.

22.—— That while the undersigned was still manacled and under the custody of the escort and in the presence of the Secretary of the Superior Government, the latter, far from indicating even what had been the crime or fault committed by the undersigned, did not hesitate in manifesting that the imprisonment had been unjust, that there had been no reasons for it and that therein the authority or authorities who had ordered it, had acted with much arbitrariness.

2 3 ——— That notwithstanding these declarations of the Secretary of the Superior Government and notwithstanding the order of liberation which was placed in the hands of the undersigned, in which his innocence was tacitly recognized, neither the Governor General nor the General Second in command, acting during his absence, have taken any measure whatever for the punishment of the culpable subordinate authorities nor to redress and indemnify the undersigned for the offences committed against his honor, the injury to his health and to the damages caused to the business in which the undersigned was engaged.

24. ——— That besides the outrages related of which

the

the undersigned has been the victim, his baggage was the object of a scrupulous search in the house of his aforesaid brother Jaime Barnet in — Matanzas: this was performed by the Commissary Don Manuel Fernandez, aided by the "celadores" of that city Don Manuel Lopez and Don Tomas Aguirre, without there having been found any papers, belonging to the under= =signed, which would in any way compromise him and nothing besides his clothing in use and books and — pamphlets upon agriculture.

25 —— That besides the impris= =onment which the undersigned has suffered with the attend= =ing circumstances which he has related, he has been — informed by the Secretary of the Superior Government of

the Island, Dn Joaquin Carbonell, under the guise of advice, that he must leave the Island with which manifesta= =tion, which is equivalent ~ almost to an order, the ~ damages caused by his ~~~ imprisonment have been augmented, as he is placed in the position of impossibility to continue engaged in the business in which he was ~ engaged as also the establish= =ment of an agricultural ~ colony in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, a project in which he has, up to the present, employed much time and no small sum of money spent in journeys to different parts of the Island and which he was on the point of realizing and which promised him no small profits.

26. ~~~ That when the ~

Secretary of the Superior Government, suggested to the undersigned the expediency of his leaving the Island, he was offered, by the Secretary, such sum of money as he might need for the expenses of the voyage, which offer the undersigned refused, believing that by this act of apparent generosity it was only intended to infer a new insult to his dignity.

2°. _____ That the imprisonment which the undersigned has been made to suffer and the indication to leave the Island has been without cause, the undersigned — having ~~in no way~~ been wanting in respect to the laws of the country nor in the neutrality demanded of him in his character of an American citizen.

28.——— That no judicial proceedings of any kind have been instituted against the undersigned, nor has there been imputed to him the commission of any offence, on the other hand he has been proceeded against in the same manner as if he had been a criminal and as if the Island were still in a state of war.

29.——— That in consequence of what he herein manifested, the undersigned protests in the most solemn manner against the Spanish Government for all the injuries which its representatives in this Island have caused him by their conduct, and for which he reserves the right to establish, opportunely, the corresponding reclamation before the Department of State of the United States.

Habana, July 25th 1879.

(signed) M. G. Barnet.

Inclosure Nº 2
With Dispatch Nº 829.
Habana, July 31. 1879.
Translation.

Government General of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office
—
Political.

Don Miguel Barnet ex chief of the insurrection and at present the promoter of the formation of some parties maur=auding in the Villas, was recently captured by the Civil Guard and placed at the dis=position of this Government General.

This person has alleged his character of North American citizenship and has manifested his purpose of leaving the Island, to which His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to accede, without
prejudging the question of
citizenship alleged by himself,
nor that the fact of participating
it to you with the object of your
having the party interested under-
=stand, the expediency of his
carrying out immediately
what he has offered, implicating
or signifying the recognition that
of his supposed character of a
citizen of the United States,
and only as an act of deference
and tolerance due to the
friendly relations existing
between Spain and the
United States.

× × ×

Habana, 19th July 1879.
Joaquin Carbonell

To the Consul General of the
United States in this Capital.

60/sy — Gobierno General de
la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria.

Politica.

Don Miguel Barnet, ex —
cabecilla de la insurreccion y
en la actualidad promovedor
de la formacion de algunas
partidas que merodean por
las Villas, fue recientemente
capturado por la Guardia
Civil y puesto á disposicion
de este Gobierno General.

Este ha alegado su
carácter de ciudadano Norte
Americano, y manifestado
su proposito de salir de la
Isla, á lo cual el Exmo —
Señor Gobernador General
se ha servido acceder, sin
prejuzgar la cuestion de
ciudadania alegada por
el mismo, ni que el hecho

de participarlo á V.S. para
que haga comprender al
interesado la conveniencia
de que realice cuanto antes
lo ofrecido, signifique ó
implique el reconocimiento
de su supuesto carácter
de ciudadano de los Estados
Unidos y sí solo un acto de
deferencia y tolerancia,
atendiendose las amistosas
relaciones que existen entre
España y los Estados Unidos
Dios gue á V.S. m.ª a.ª
Habana, 19 Julio 1849.
Joaquín Carbonell.

Señor Cónsul General de
los Estados Unidos en esta
Plaza.

Inclosure Nº 3.

With Dispatch Nº 829.

Habana, July 31st 1879.

Copy

Private.

Consulate of the United States.

Matanzas, July 17th 1879.

Mr Henry C. Hall

&c &c &c

Habana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yest=erday, accompanying a copy of another from Dr G. J. Barnet, in reference to the arrest of Mr Miguel G Barnet, has been received.

From

From trustworthy sources
I have obtained the following
particulars in regard to
Barnet. There has been
a person living near here,
in San Juan, named
Manuel Fernandez, of
very doubtful reputation:
among others he had two
daughters, one of these went
off with a reputed bandit
named Pedro Hernandez.
In revenge Fernandez
informed the authorities,
a short time ago, that
Hernandez was living on
the Dalcour Estate nearhere
and about a fortnight ago
the Police aided by Cavalry

surrounded the house one night and killed him and his brother. You may have read an account of the affair in the papers.

Fernandez as a recompense for his services, in securing the capture and death of Hernandez, was appointed to a non-commissioned office, Sergeant or corporal, in the Police.

To return now to Barnet; he has been in the insurrection, but has also resided in the United States where he became a citizen. He returned to Cuba some four or five months ago and, it is said, engaged in

the cattle business. He
appears to have been on
intimate terms with Fernandez'
family and in concubinage
with his other daughter
until some two months ago
when they quarrelled:
Barnet left her and went
to living in Pueblo Nuevo.
Fernandez apparently did
nothing until he got his
appointment on the Police
force and then he determined
to be revenged. This he has
accomplished in the manner
indicated, for it is he, beyond
a doubt, who has made
all this trouble for Barnet
for no other object than
personal

personal revenge and in
the hope possibly of getting
him expelled from the
Island or of having him
dealt with in accordance
with the "Lex de fuga."

Yours very respectfully

Geo L. Washington.

Application for Passport.—Naturalized. W. Reid Gould, Law Blank Publisher and Stationer, 168 Nassau St., N. Y.

No. 12483. Issued May 15" 1879

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF New York
COUNTY OF New York } ss.

I Michael G Barnet do swear that I was born in Havana, Cuba on or about the 10th day of January 1841 that I am a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, and about to travel abroad; and further, that I am the **Identical Person** described in the **Certificate of Naturalization**, herewith presented and the Identical Person making application for said Passport.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of May 1879

Michael G Barnet

Geo. E. Hickey
Notary Public.
City & County of New York N.Y.

Description of Michael G. Barnet.

Age:	38 years.	Mouth:	medium
Stature:	5 feet, 4 1/2 inches, Eng.	Chin:	Bearded
Forehead:	High	Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Grey	Complexion:	Dark
Nose:	Aquiline	Face:	Small

I, Michael G. Barnet do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully [illegible]

State of New York,
City and County of New York. } ss.

I, HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Clerk of the City and County of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and County, being a Court of Record, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That Geo E Hickey before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, a Notary Public of New York, dwelling in said City and County, duly appointed and sworn and authorized to administer oaths to be used in any Court in said State, and for general purposes; and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court and County, the 14 day of May 1879.

Hubert O. Thompson Clerk

N.Y. City

Application for Passport.—Naturalized. W. Reid Gould, Law Blank Publisher and Stationer, 168 Nassau St., N. Y.

No. 12483. Issued May 15" 1879

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF N.wyork
COUNTY OF N.wyork } ss.

I Michael J Barnet do swear that I was born in Havana, Cuba on or about the 10th day of January 1841 that I am a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, and about to travel abroad; and further, that I am the **Identical Person** described in the Certificate of Naturalization, herewith presented and the Identical Person making application for said Passport.

Sworn to before me this 14 day of May 1879

Michael G Barnet

Geo. E. Hickey
Notary Public.

Court of Common Pleas New York City N.Y.

Description of Michael J. Barnet.

Age: 38 years. Mouth: medium
Stature: 5 feet, 4 1/2 inches, Eng. Chin: Bearded
Forehead: High Hair: Black
Eyes: Grey Complexion: Dark
Nose: Aquiline Face: Small

I, Michael J. Barnet do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law.

So help me God.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of May 1879.

Michael G Barnet

Geo. E. Hickey
Notary Public N.Y.C.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required, in U. S. currency, with each application.
When husband, wife, *minor* children and servants expect to travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice.
For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required.
Address Department of State, Passport Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Passport Clerk

Please return to Geo E Hickey
Superior Court
N.Y. City.

Wood
a. 20. aug. 79

No 830. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 5th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Accompanying a package, addressed to the order of Messrs C. Marti & Co of New York city, containing $31,800.- in certificates of registered stock of the United States returned for redemption.

No. 830.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana August 5th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

At the request of the owner, Mr Franco F de Ibañez of this city, I transmit herewith a package containing certificates, amounting to $31800.-, of registered stock of the United States, returned for redemption, which he desires to have held at the disposal of Messrs C Martin & Co of New York city to whom the same have been assigned before me.

D.S.

As customary, I have assumed no responsibility in regard to the safe delivery of this package.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General

Enclosure.

One package containing U.S. Stock certificates addressed thus:

To be held to the order of

Messrs C. Martí & Co.

New York city.

Fdk v refer
to Treasury Dept

a. 20 aug. 79.

ans to 20 aug. 79.

Wood

No 831. U.S. Consulate General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
11
1879
RECEIVED

Havana, Aug: 5th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Fines upon vessels.

In answer to the Departments' instruction No 511 of July 11th 1879, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting a schedule of the fines and penalties to which foreign vessels are liable whose manifests falsely represent the cargoes with which they are laden.

2 Inclosures.

N°831.— U.S. Consulate General

Havana, August 5th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Recurring to your instruction N° 511 of the 11th ultimo, accompanying a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in which, with reference to my dispatch N° 809 of 19th June ultimo, he requests a schedule of the fines and penalties to which foreign vessels are liable whose manifests falsely represent the cargoes with which they

are laden, I now transmit a note of such fines and penalties furnished me by order of the "Director General of Finance".

These fines and penalties, he states, are prescribed by the "Regulations, for the observance of masters of vessels, of 26th December 1872". The "Regulations" will be found on page 990/992 of Vol: 2 of the book upon Foreign Relations for the year 1873; they are, with some modifications, which do not, however, lessen the hardships upon shipmasters, the same that were promulgated on the 1st July 1867, and have

been

been, hitherto, the subject of so much complaint: their inefficiency to prevent fraud, upon the Cuban revenue, is evident from the representations now made by the Director General. It would seem that the intention, of the framers of these Regulations, was to throw the burden, of detecting frauds, upon ship-masters instead of customs officials.

The list of the fines, referred to, was communicated to the Department with my dispatch No 133 of 30th October 1872 and, previously, in a paper, prepared by me, which accompanied

Mr Biddle's dispatch No 151 of
the 10th June 1870: for convenient
reference I enclose a partial
copy of the former.

As has been frequently
stated in regard to these fines,
they are oftener enforced for
the most trivial faults, in
vessels' manifests, arising from
ignorance of the Regulations,
or for extreme technical errors
or omissions, than for offences,
like those of which the Director
General complains, where no
doubt remains as to fraudulent
intentions, but which could
not possibly be carried out
except by collusion, not with
the subordinate employees of

the Custom House, but with officials of the highest rank.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

Inclosures.

1- Mr Romero to Mr Hall with note of fines and penalties to which vessels are liable.

2- Mr Hall to Mr Hale - Oct 30th 1872

Inclosure Nº. 1.
With Dispatch Nº 831.
Havana, August 5th 1879.
Translation.

To the Consul General of the United States.

My dear Sir:

I comply with the order of H.E. the Director General, enclosing to you a note of the fines, to which masters of vessels are liable for reglamentary infractions; the said note is an extract of the Regulations of 26 December 1872, prescribed for the observance of masters and supercargoes of vessels.

I have the honor to repeat to you.

&c &c &c.

Manuel Romero

Habana 18th July 1879.

Penalties

Penalties to which masters of vessels, engaged in the import trade between foreign ports and the Island of Cuba and Puerto Rico, are liable.

For omitting to present a manifest when the vessel is in ballast - fine _____ $ 200.-

If the vessel brings cargo and the manifest is not presented, in the act of being visited upon entry, _____ $ 500.-

---

For the omission of the Consular attestation to the manifest $ 100.-

---

If the manifest does not contain all the requisites prescribed by Rule 1st. of the "Regulations for the observance of masters and supercargoes of vessels" for each omission, or inaccuracy expressed, a fine of _____ $ 25

but the total amount of such fines shall

shall not exceed ——— $200.

The master is liable to a fine equal to the value of every package of merchandise, omitted in the manifest, when the duty thereon does not exceed 400 dollars: if they exceed and the goods should belong to or be consigned to the owner, master or supercargo of the vessel, the fine shall not have effect, and in lieu thereof the vessel her freights and other earnings shall be confiscated.

If upon the discharge of a vessel any of the packages manifested are missing and for which the consignee has not made opportune entry, a fine of ——— $200.- is imposed for each package

---

If entry is made in proper

time, (by the consignee) the master is liable to the payment of a fine equal to the full value of the goods or effects which he has not manifested.

For discharging effects without competent permission $1000.-

For discharging in non-habilitated ports the vessel and appurtenances will be confiscated.

If the vessel has on board any excess over what appears in the clearance register and permits for exportation, such excess shall be confiscated and the master shall incur a fine equal to the value of the effects attempted to be embarked fraudulently.

Copy

Copy –

Señor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos-

Muy Señor mio:

Cumplo la orden del Exmo Sr Director General enviando á VS. nota de las multas en que incurren los capitanes de buques por infracciones reglamentarias: dicha nota es un extracto de las reglas de 26 Diciembre 1872 dictadas para gobierno de los capitanes y sobrecargos de buques

Tengo el honor de repetirme de VS atto ss. q. b. s m.

Manuel Romero

Habana 18 Julio. 1879.

Peñas

Penas en que incurren los capitanes de buques que hacen el comercio de importacion desde puertos estrangeros á los de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico.

Por falta de presentacion de manifiesto cuando el buque vaya en lastre ——— $ 200.
pesos, de multa.

Si el buque conduce carga ó no presenta manifiesto en el acto de la visita de entrada $ 500.-

---

Por no contener el manifiesto atestado consular. ——— $ 100.-

Si el manifiesto no contiene todas las circunstancias que marca la regla 1ª de las dictadas para gobierno de los capitanes y sobrecargos de buques, 25 pesos por cada una de ellas que omitan ó

espresse con inexactitud sin
que en este caso pueda exceder
el total de estas multas
de ——————————— $ 200.

———

El capitan incurre en
multa de igual valor al de
todo bulto que se omita en
el manifiesto siempre que
el derecho del genero que
contengan no pase de 400
pesos, porque en este caso, y si
los articulos fuesen de propiedad
ó consignacion del dueño, ~
capitan ó sobrecargo del bugue,
queda sin efecto la multa y
en su lugar se decomisa el ~
bugue con sus fletes y todo otro
aprovechamiento.

Si concluida la descarga
falta algun bulto de los consig-
=nados en manifiesto, sin que
el consignatario presente —
oportunamente factura de su
contenido, incurre en la multa

de 200 pesos por cada bulto.
Si se presenta la hoja en
tiempo habil el capitan
queda sugeto á pagar una
multa igual al total valor
de los generos ó efectos que
no haya declarado en el
manifiesto.

Por desembarcar efectos sin
el permiso competente e
incurre en la multa de
$1000.-

Por descargar en puertos
no habilitados se decomisa
el buque con todos sus enseres.

Si llera en su cargamento alguno
exceso de lo que arroja el registro
y guias de exportacion se decomisa
dicho exceso y el capitan incurre
en una multa igual al valor
del mismo exceso.

En el mismo comiso y multa se incurre
por los efectos que se intenten embarcar
fraudulentamente

Inclosure No. 2.
With Dispatch No 831
Havana, August 5th 1879.
Copy -

No. 133 - U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Oct: 30th 1872.

Hon Charles Hale.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to dispatch No. 1213, of 28th ultimo I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your No 96 of 9th instant accompanying a copy of a dispatch, from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, requesting certain information relative to fines that are imposed upon our vessels in these ports.

A full report upon this subject was transmitted to the Department, with Dispatch No 101 of June 10th 1870 to which

I would now call your attentions
what I now communicate will
be, in some respects, a repetition
of that report.

I transmit herewith three
copies of what are styled the
"Regulations for the guidance
of Captains and supercargoes
of Spanish as well as foreign
vessels" &c &c. These "regulations"
are a recapitulation of the
Royal order of 1st July 1859.
put into force on the 1st July
1867, which has so frequently
been referred to in communica=
tions from this office. Under
these Regulations fines are
imposed for the following
offences.

"For omitting to express class of
vessel, whether ship, bark, brig,
&c: ~~$~~ 25.-

"For omitting the nationality

"of the vessel, it is not sufficient to state the brig ___ of Boston; the master must state the American brig _____ of Boston; the penalty of such omission is _____ $25.-

---

"For omitting name of the vessel. _____ $25.-

"For omitting masters name. $25.-

"For omitting the port or ports from whence arriving ___ $25.-

---

"For omitting to state the exact Spanish tonnage measurement. $25.- } this para is now obsolete

---

"For omitting the name of the shipper or shippers, each omission. _____ $25.-

---

"For omitting names of consignee or consignees, each omission $25.-

---

"For omitting to state the kind of package. ——— $25.-

"For omitting to state in writing, as well as in figures, the quantity, or number of packages or pieces. ——— $25.-

"For omitting marks and numbers, although the package may have neither. ——— $25.

"For omitting to state the generic class of the effects manifested, such as wooden hoops iron nails &c. ——— $25.-

"For omitting to state the gross weight of different items, $25; and other penalties for discrepancies in weights. If goods are to go into bond, or are in transit, and not so stated. ——— $25.-

"For

"For omitting to state at the foot of the manifest that the vessel brings no other cargo, although she may be in ballast. ——————— £ 25.-

———————

"For omitting to give the weights and measurements in the decimal or French system, £25. for each omission.

———

"For omitting to manifest any goods that the crew may have in their possession, £25.-

———————

"Omitting to note the surplus stores, ——————— £ 25.-

———

"Omitting to state the arms and ammunition on board £25.-

———————

"Omitting to state the quantity of coals on board, if the vessel is a steamer, ——————— £25.-

"Omitting to deliver the manifest the moment of the visit, $200.

"For manifesting goods to order, whether or not so required by the bills of lading, — $25.-

"If the manifests have not been authenticated by the Spanish consul, a fine of —— $100. is imposed. In a case where the Spanish consul had neglected to impress his seal on the manifest, it was held by the customs officials at Matanzas that there was no authentication, and the vessel was fined accordingly.

"For omitting in the manifest any of the requisites of Rule 1, (?) —— $25.-

"In addition to the consular manifest, called "sobordo",

another simple manifest, not authenticated, is required; this requisite is not clearly provided for in the royal order and only inferred from the second paragraph of Rule 7; nevertheless a failure to produce it subjects the master to a penalty of ——————— $500.-

Numbers of our vessels have been subjected to these exorbitant fines. Any erasure, alteration, or interlineation, subjects the master to a charge of forgery.

"I know of no instances where this penalty has been enforced. A fine of $25.- is usually imposed for each defect.

—

"The presentation of the consular manifest is obligatory in all the ports of the Island at which the vessel may touch,

for orders or in distress.

"Rule 12- provides that the master who does not declare the exact Spanish tonage, shall pay the expense of admeasurement, should there result an excess of 10 percent. The rule is inconsistent with the first paragraph of Rule 1.

this requisite has been abolished

"All goods omitted in the manifests are confiscated, and a penalty of double duties is imposed on the master, and if the duties should exceed $400.- the freight money, &c will be confiscated.

"For every package missing, upon the discharge of a vessel, a fine of $1000.- is imposed.

"Articles 16, 23 and 26 provide for

for penalties which are not clearly defined.

"Vessels coming from a port where there is no Spanish Consular Officer are required to have their manifests verified by three merchants, who will also certify that no such officer resides at the place, or within a radius of thirty kilometers; if omitted, a penalty of $100. is imposed. There is no provision for this penalty in the regulations, but the fine is frequently imposed notwithstanding.

× × ×

× × × ×

× × × ×

I am Sir very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) Henry C Hall
Vice Consul General.

Copy to N.B.H. 8/15/79 Mr Mead

a. 20. aug. 79.

No 832. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 7th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
15
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the

Department of State.

National Board of Health.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's telegram of 5th instant directing the report, by telegraph, of the departure of infected vessels. Transmitting a copy of a circular letter to other Consular officers.

One inclosure.

N°832.— U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Aug 7th 1879.

Hon F. W Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 5th instant, as follows:

"Hall - Consul - Havana.

"Report by telegraph to National "Board of Health departure of "infected vessels and instruct "Consular officers likewise.

In compliance with the foregoing instruction I have today addressed the National

Board of Health the follow-
ing telegram:

"Following vessels reported had
"yellow fever on board while
"here: Salisbury — Alfred —
"Barbadian - Sagadahoc and
"Energi for New York since 21st
"ultimo. John Welsh and
"Iroas for Delaware Break-
- "water. Five Brothers for Pascar
= "goula. Of Spanish vessels
. "Justo and Salas no information.
Hall "

I also enclose a copy
of a circular letter of this date
which I have addressed to the
consular officers at Matanzas,
Cardenas, Laguna la Grande,
Remedios, Nuevitas, Baracoa

Santiago

Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos,
requesting the officers, at the two
last named ports, to instruct
their respective agents in accord-
-ance therewith.

I beg leave to add that
it being a difficult matter for
anyone, not an expert in such
matters, to decide when a vessel
is or is not infected, I have
thought best to consult Dr Chaillé,
the President of the U.S. Sanitary
Commission now here, in draw-
-ing up the said circular letter.

It would possibly obviate
a great deal of difficulty, and
many unpleasant questions
with masters, of all vessels
coming from infected ports of

the Island were to be considered infected vessels.

The "Havana Weekly Report," of which copies are forwarded every week to the Department and to the Treasury, contains the names of all vessels which may have cleared at this port during the week and at all the other ports of the Island up to latest accounts. It has occurred to me that this Report may be of service to the National Board of Health and to the Health Officer at the port of New York, as it gives the names and ports of destination of all vessels leaving the Island and the dates of their departures.

I

I have concluded, therefore, to forward a copy to each, hereafter, by the steamers leaving every Saturday.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Henry C. Hall

Consul General

Inclosure

1. Mr Hall to the Consular officers of the United States in Cuba. August 7th 1879.

Inclosure No 1.

With Dispatch No 832.

Havana, August 14th 1879.

Copy.

U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Aug 7th 1879.

Sir:

I have received from the Department of State the following telegram dated the 5 inst:

"Report by telegraph to
"National Board of Health,
"departure of infected vessels
"and instruct consular officers
"likewise."

In order to comply with the above instruction I shall be obliged by your

reporting to me the names of all vessels, of whatever nation-ality, which have cleared at your port, during the past ten days and which may hereafter clear for ports of the United States, giving the names of the ports to which they may be bound and adding thereto the following particul-ars, as far as you may be able to obtain them, respecting each vessel.

1– All cases of yellow fever or deaths by that disease on board of vessels while on the voyage to your port.

2– All cases and deaths — which have occurred or may

occur in your port upon vessels bound for the United States, stating particularly whether the deaths occurred on board or on shore.

In addition to the foregoing any other inform= =ation in regard to the preval =ence of yellow fever and other infectious or contagious diseases as well as regards the general public health of your port and vicinity will be appreciated and communicated in your name to the National Board of Health.

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) Henry C Hall.

To

To George S Washington Esq
Vice Consul of the United States
Matanzas.

Also to the consular officers of the United States at
Cardenas.
Sagua la Grande.
Remedios.
Nuevitas.
Baracoa.
Santiago de Cuba
Trinidad, and
Cienfuegos; and
the last two instructed to forward copies to their agencies.

copy to N.B. 76. 8/15/79 No 7 Mon

a. 20 - aug. '79.

No 833. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, August 9th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
15
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the

Department of State.

Yellow fever Commission of the U.S. National Board of Health.

The Commission solicits certain reports in regard to the totab number of vessels with their tonnage, crews &c which sail from the various ports of Cuba to various ports of the United States. The reports to embrace the last two to five years.

One inclosure—

No. 833. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, August 9th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

The Havana Commission, of the National Board of Health of the United States, solicits from this Consulate General various statistical reports upon subjects, embraced in their investigations, among which, is the following:

"A report of the annual
"statistics by months of the total
"number of vessels with their
"tonnage, crews &c. (passengers?)
"which sail from the various
"ports of Cuba to the various

ports of the United States, the said various ports, of each country, to be specified by name and locality: The report to embrace a period of two to five years."

With the data at my command, I find that it will be quite impossible to furnish the Commission with as complete a report as will be required, within anything like the limit of time given me, and believing that the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department can furnish the same information much more readily, I am constrained to request the Department to

to solicit the same from that office. The annual reports of the Bureau furnish nearly all that is required, except the names of the different ports of Cuba from whence the vessels have arrived at ports in the United States.

As regards American vessels, I could obtain the required information through our different consular offices, but not so readily and probably not in so complete a form as could be furnished by the Bureau. For Spanish vessels, application would have to be made to the local authorities of each port and to the several

foreign consuls, as to the vessels of their respective nationalities.

The Havana Weekly Report contains the names of the vessels of all nationalities, arriving at and departing from the different ports of the Island as well as the ports to which bound; but the tonnage and the numbers of the crews are not always expressed: a report compiled from that paper could not therefore, fail of being defective; besides foreign vessels frequently clear for one port in the United States and proceed to another; others clear for no definite destination as for instance, Hampton Roads.

or Delaware Breakwater, for orders, and of whose final ports of destination the Consulates have no knowledge. It is also to be borne in mind that foreign vessels bound to ports of the United States are not obliged to take any document, not even a certified clearance, from our consulates.

I beg leave to submit herewith a form to be followed by the "Bureau of Statistics" in preparing these statements. The Commission asks for reports by months: Dr Chaillé, how=
=ever, informs me that reports by quarters will answer as well. He further states that he

would like to have reports for the several quarters of the years 1874 to 1878 both inclusive or at least for the years 1877 & 1878 and the first six months of 1879.

I am Sir, very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall

Consul General.

Inclosure -

1. Drs: Chaillé and Sternberg to Mr Hall July 21. " 1879.

Form for the use of the Bureau of Statistics.

Inclosure No. 1 –

With Dispatch No 833

Havana, August 9th. 1849.-

Copy

"Havana U. S. Commission of the U.S. Nat: Bd. Health".

Havana, Cuba, July 21st 1849.

Sir:

Your attention is respect=fully solicited to the following extracts from our official instructions, and your aid requested in the matters to be specified.

The Commission is instructed to "ascertain the actual sanitary condition of the principal ports in

Cuba - from which shipments are made to the United States, more especially the ports of Havana and Matanzas."

One set of facts, needed to execute these instructions, is a report of the annual statistics, by months, of the total number of vessels, with their tonnage, total number of crew &c. which sail from the various ports of Cuba to the various ports of the United States; the said various ports of each country to be specified by name and locality. Your aid is solicited for such a statistical report, to embrace the last two to five years.

x x x x x

Your

You would greatly oblige the Commission by furnishing it with reports on the two subjects above specified at your earliest convenience, and it is hoped this will not be later than Sept: 1st 1879.

With sincere regard,

Your Obedient Servants.

(signed) Stanford E. Chaillé.
Chairman.

" Geo W Sternberg.
Secretary.

Mr Clements

Del - Sper
to Treasury

No 834. Copy with
Inclosures
to Treasury Dept. Sept. 5th 1879

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 22d 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
28
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Ackgd. Sept. 10

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's circulars Nos 13 and 15 dated 10th June and 9th July ultimo relating to invoices.

Copies of two invoice forms.

N°834 — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug 22, 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward-
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments circulars N°13, dated the 10th June and N°15 of the 9th July ultimo, the former directing that in cases where the values expressed in the invoices appear to be too low that a note shall be made on the invoice expressing what, in the opinion of the Consular officer, is the true value of the goods, contained therein, and to advise the Department of the ground on which such opinion is based.

With reference to Circular N°15. referring to charges not expressly specified in invoices of imported goods, I beg leave to

2/

transmit herewith copies of two invoices of sugars shipped at this port, and verified by me, wherein it is understood that the goods have been contracted for and delivered - "free on board - the vessel", thus including, in the cost of the goods, all charges thereon at this, the port of shipment.

This form of invoice has been in use, at this and other ports of the Island, for two years or more and, as far as I am aware, has been accepted without hesitation at the New York and other Customs' offices. I beg leave to submit them herewith and shall be glad to be informed whether there is any objection to my continuing to admit and to verify such invoices, as hitherto.

I am Sir, very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

2/ Copies of invoices as above.

Mr Wood

No 835 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Augt 22. 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG
28
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Ackgd Sept. 10

Department of State.

National Board of Health

Acknowledging the receipt of the following:

Instruction No 515 of 25th July 1879, on the 1st instant:

Separate Instruction dated June 24th 1879, on the 20th instant:

Instruction No 516 of 13th instant, the two latter relating to the National Board of Health.

N° 835. U S Consulate General.

Havana, August 22d 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction N° 515 of the 25th ultimo, of separate instruction of 24th June relating to the cooperation of consular officers with the National Board of Health, and of instruction N° 516 of the 13th instant advising the assignment of Doctor Daniel M. Burgess, one of the sanitary and quarantine inspect=
=ors of the said Board, to duty at this port.

I

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry Ctall

Consul General.

M'Clernand

Navy Dept

Telegram — Cipher.

Copied - 27 aug - 79.

Havana Aug. 26. 1879

Recd Sept. 10

Secretary of State,

Washington,

Lithgow Consul at Puerto Plata

in a letter dated twentieth requests

vessel of war for protection of Americ

interests. He says Spain threaten

bombard or blockade coast if dema

for satisfaction is not conceded. He sa

Dominican authorities will resist dema

subject reported my dispatch eigh

hundred thirteen

Hall

Mr Clement

Ans 7V

No 836 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Augt 28th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
4
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall. to the

Ackgd. Department of State.

National Board of Health.

Assignment of Dr Daniel

M. Burgess to duty as a

sanitary inspector at this port

No. 836. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 28th 1879.

Hon: J. W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to your instruction No. 516 of the 13th and to my dispatch No. 835, of the 22nd instant, relating to the assignment of Doctor Daniel M. Burgess to duty at this port, as a sanitary inspector, I have to inform the Department that I have brought the subject to the notice of the Governor General in a communication of this

date, with the view of obtain-
-ing the necessary recognition
of Doct^r Burgess, to the extent
that he may be permitted to
perform the duties required
of him by his instructions in
inspecting vessels of other,
than American, nationalities.
I have accompanied my
communication with an
abstract of so much of the Act
referred to, as relates to the
duties of the medical inspect-
-ors and of Consular officers
and the penalty to which
vessels will be subject, which
do not comply with the terms
of the Act, after its promulga
-tion.

Although

Although I have
received no special instruct-
-ion in regard to the promul-
gation, at this port, of the
Act of 2nd June 1879, I infer
that I am expected to see
that it is duly published;
however, under the press
restrictions existing here I
could not do it except with
the approval of the Superior
Authority; and in addressing
him, I have made known
my intention to give publicity
to the law provided there
should be no objection on the
part of this Government.
He has the subject under
consideration and will probably

decide upon it in the course of a few days. It is proper that I should state that I have noticed no little sensitiveness, in regard to this arrangement, on the part of the Governor General, and although he did not so express himself in plain words, I was led to infer from the general tone of his remarks that he is disposed to look upon the assignment of an officer of another government, to the duty of inspecting vessels, and even Spanish vessels when bound to the United States, in these ports, as an infringement upon Spanish jurisdiction; possibly, he

he imagines that these inspections should, if required, be performed by Spanish functionaries and that the Bills of Health, issued by the Cuban Sanitary Boards, should receive full faith and credit in the United States. I trust, however, if such are his views, they will become modified when he shall have become better acquainted with the object and terms of the law itself. Practically, Spain makes similar requirements upon American vessels, proceeding from ports of the United States to her dominions; among these requirements are a bill of health

to be issued by a Spanish Consul
=ar officer, authentications of the
crew list and of the vessel's
manifest - failure to produce
the latter subjects a vessel to
a fine of five hundred dollars
and failure to produce a bill
of health from a Spanish Consul=
=ar officer subjects the vessel to a
fine of one hundred dollars and detention in guarant=
=ine, although coming from
a perfectly healthy port.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

M. Clemente

Pk. 4.

No. 837.— U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 30th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 4
1879

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Wkgd. Sept

National Board of Health

Transmitting a copy and translation of an official circular published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of this date, prohibiting consuls from issuing Bills of Health - and stating that the Sanitary Boards of the Island are solely and exclusively authorized to issue such documents.

One inclosure.-

No. 837. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 30th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 836 of the 28th instant I now transmit, herewith, an official circular which appears in the "Gaceta Oficial" of this date, in which Consuls, residing in this city, are advised, to the effect that "Bills of Health" can be issued, only and exclusively, by the employ=ees of the Government, in charge of that branch of public admin=istration, and that the issuing of these documents by Consuls is in contravention of the laws of the Island, and prejudicial to the public revenue.

This circular may be considered as specially directed

to this Consulate General and as an answer to my communication of the 28th ultimo notwithstanding its date being of the 27th instant. It is also in conflict with the requirements enjoined upon consuls by the Act of June 2d 1879. I have therefore to request the Department's instructions in regard to whatever action may be required of me in fulfilling my duties under the said law, and especially as regards its promulgation.

I have the honor to be Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

Inclosure

1 Circular of the Governor General prohibiting Consuls issuing Bills of Health dated 27th August 1879.

Inclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No 837.

Habana, Aug: 30th 1879.

From the "Gaceta Oficial" August 30th 1879.

Sanidad.—Circular.

Enterado el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General por diferentes comunicaciones producidas por la Diputacion de Sanidad del puerto de la Habana, de la práctica que vienen observando algunos Sres. Cónsules, residentes en esta ciudad, de expedir patentes de Sanidad á los buques nacionales y extranjeros que salen de dicho puerto, contraviniendo así las leyes que rigen en esta Isla sobre la materia, y causando por ello los consiguientes perjuicios á la Hacienda pública; S. E. se ha servido disponer se signifique por medio de la presente circular á los expresados Sres. Cónsules que estando prevenido que los documentos de que se trata se expidan única y exclusivamente por los empleados españoles encargados de este ramo de la Administracion, se limiten á certificar en las indicadas patentes de Sanidad de la autenticidad de las firmas que las autorizan y de su opinion acerca del estado sanitario que en las mismas vaya declarado.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 27 de Agosto de 1879.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,

Joaquin Carbonell.

Translation.

—Health - Circular—

His Excellency the Governor General being informed by different communications presented to him by the "Health Deputation of the port of Havana".

of the practice, observed by
some Consuls, residing in
this City of issuing Bills of
Health to national as well
as to foreign vessels, leaving
the said port, in contravent
-ion of the laws, upon the
subject, in force in this Island,
as causing thereby the conse-
-quent injury to the public
revenue: His Excellency has
been pleased to order that it
be made known, by means of
the present circular, to the
said Consuls that it being
provided that the documents
referred to, be issued solely
and exclusively by the Spanish
employees, in charge of this

branch of the public Adminis
tration, that they restrict
themselves to certifying u
pon the said Bills of
Health, the authenticity
of the signature authori=
=zing them and their own
opinion in regard to the
sanitary conditions therein
set forth.

Which by order of His
Excellency is published in
the Official Gazette for
general information.

Habana, 27th August 1879.

The Secretary of the General Government

Joaquin Carbonell.

Mr Clement

Pub 74

No 838. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, August 30th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 4 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Ackgd Sept. 17 Department of State.

Insurrectionary movements in Cuba.

Transmitting skips from the "Diario" and the "El Triunfo" of Havana in regard to reported insurrectionary movements in the Eastern Departments of the Island.

One inclosure.

N°838. — U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Aug: 30th 1869.

Hon J.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

No little surprise was created here, on the 28th instant, by the announcement, in the "Diario de la Marina", of the appearance of two bands of insurgents in the Eastern Department of the Island; one at, or near, Holguin and the other in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that immediately, upon receipt of the information, the Government sent, with all haste, a battalion of regular troops to that Department.

It is not generally believed that this movement is in accord with any concerted

plan of insurrection, although there is some apprehension that, unless very promptly put down, it may in some way be seconded by the slave population who, it is said, are becoming, day by day, less reconciled to their condition.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

Inclosure -

1 - Slips from Havana papers of the 28th and 29th instant.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°. 838.
Havana, Aug: 30th 1879.

From the "Diario" of 28th August 1879.

"INTENTONA CRIMINAL.

Se ha sabido por telégrafo que ayer se han levantado dos pequeñas partidas insurrectas, una en las inmediaciones de Santiago de Cuba y otra cerca de Holguin. Desde el primer momento han salido fuerzas en persecucion de dichas partidas. Atendida su escasa importancia, y la vigilancia de nuestra primera Autoridad que inmediatamente ha tomado las disposiciones más enérjicas, dirijiendo tropas suficientes al lugar de los sucesos, es de esperar que desaparezcan pronto y que quede sofocado ese insensato y criminal intento de sumir nuevamente á ese rico territorio en la sima de desgracias que quedó cegada con la paz, obtenida hace año y medio.

No abrigamos ninguna duda respecto de la actitud que tomarán en la ocasion presente todas las personas sensatas y de buena fé, cualesquiera que sean su procedencia y opiniones, que condenarán enérjicamente con nosotros ese loco conato de gentes díscolas, mal avenidas con todo órden de cosas. La generalidad de la poblacion de esta Isla, amante de la paz, del sosiego y del trabajo, reprobará igualmente esa intentona descabellada, que será reprimida con todo vigor.

From the "El Triunfo" 29th August.

AMPLIACION.

En nuestro editorial de hoy *Nuestro Deber*, manifestamos cuanto sentíamos el modo incompleto con que el *Diario* habia dado al público la triste nueva de que dos partidas insurrectas habian aparecido en Holguin y Santiago de Cuba.

Hoy, bien enterados, podemos manifestar á nuestros lectores que aquellas carecen de verdadera importancia, pues segun datos oficiales, la de Holguin tan sólo consta de cien hombres que se han internado en el monte, y á poco más asciende la de Santiago de Cuba. No se sabe positivamente quién capitanea la primera, y se asegura que al frente de la segunda se ha puesto un hermano del ex-general Maceo.

En el Gobierno General se han recibido recientemente noticias de Jamaica, y, segun ellas, permanecian allí los Sres. Calixto García, Maceo y otros á quienes se supone aquí instigadores del movimiento de que nos ocupamos.

El gobierno es el primero interesado en que el público con cuya cooperacion cuenta, esté siempre bien enterado, y publicará cuantò á tan inesperado movimiento se refiera. Confien nuestros correligionarios, de que EL TRIUNFO, que no olvida sus deberes, les tendrá al corriente de cuanto pase; y desconfien de las muchas falsas versiones que quizás con la mejor buena fé, pero produciendo mucho mal, se propalan por nuestra ciudad.

Translation.-

—From the "Diario"—

"A criminal attempt."

It has become known by telegraph that yesterday (26th

two small insurgent bands have risen, one in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba and the other near Holguin. From the first moment, forces have gone out in persecution of these bands. In view of their little importance and of the vigilance of our Chief Authority who immediately took the most energetic measures, directing a sufficient number of troops to the points where these occurrences took place, it is to be expected that they will soon disappear and that this mad criminal attempt will be frustrated, which would sink that rich territory into the abyss of calamities closed by peace, obtained eighteen months ago.

We entertain no doubt in regard to the attitude which all sensate and honorable persons, of whichever origen and opinions, will assume in this occasion,

nor that they will, with us, condemn energetically that mad adventure of dissolute persons, to whom all order is unwelcome.- The generality of the popula=tion of this Island in favor of peace, quietness and labor, will equally reprobate this insane attempt which will be suppressed with all vigor.

From the "El Triunfo" of 28th Aug 1879.

"extra"

In our editorial of today we manifested how much we regretted the incomplete manner in which the "Diario" had made public the sad news that two insurgent bands had appeared at Holguin and at Santiago de Cuba.

Today we are better informed and can say to our readers that these bands are of no real importance, as according to official data that of Holguin contains only some one hundred men who have gone into the woods: that of Santiago

de Cuba is a little larger. It is not known, positively, who is at the head of the first named — and it is said that the Chief of the latter is a brother of the ex General Maceo.

At the General Govern= =ment news has been received recently from Jamaica, that Messrs — Calixto Garcia, Maceo and others, who are supposed to be the instigators of the move= =ment referred to, are still there.

The Government is the most interested in that the public, upon whose cooperation it relies, should be well informed, and it will publish whatever relates to this unexpected — movement. Our co-partizens can be sure that the "Triunfo" will not forget its duties, and will keep them well advised of what occurs; let them distrust the many false versions which perhaps in good faith, but producing much evil, are propagated in our city.

Feb. 4. 74

M. Clement.

No 839. U.S. Consulate General
Habana, Aug: 30th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 4
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

acknl. Sept. 10

Spain and Santo Domingo.

Transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr William Lithgow, Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at Puerto Plata requesting the writer to telegraph to the Department in regard to the presence of a vessel of war at that port.

One inclosure.

No 839. U.S. Consulate General

Habana, Aug: 30th 1879.

Hon: J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a dispatch from Mr William Lithgow, Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo in which he states that Spain has made certain demands upon the Dominican authorities and, in the event of these demands not being complied with, threatens to bombard or blockade that Coast. He further states that the Dominican authorities will resist the demand, and he requests me to telegraph to the Department asking that a vessel of war may be sent to that port.

In compliance with this request I cabled the Department

on the 26th instant the follow=
=ing.

"Secretary of State -

Washington -

'Lithgow, consul at Puerto
"Plata in letter dated twenti=
'=eth, requests vessel of war for
"protection of American inter=
"ests. He says Spain threatens
'bombard or blockade coast
"if demand for satisfaction is
'not conceded: he says Dominic=
"=an authorities will resist
"demand - subject reported
"my dispatch eight hundred
"thirteen. = Hall.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure -

1. Mr Lithgow to Mr Hall Aug:
20th. 1879.

Inclosure Nº. 1

With Dispatch Nº. 839

Havana, Aug: 30th 1879.

Copy

U.S. Commercial Agency.

Pto Plata Aug 20th 1879.

Henry C. Hall Esq

United States Consul General

Havana.

Sir:

I have to communicate to you that a few months ago the authorities of this place took from a Spanish steamer by force, two Dominican Generals and shot them a few hours later of the same day.

The Spanish Gorernment

demands a satisfaction of one hundred and one guns, and if not, they threaten to either bombard or blockade this Coast. The Authorities of this place are determined to resist and will not give any satisfaction.

Now you will understand the position of the American citizens and foreigners in general.

In case that you have a vessel of war in your port please show this communication to the Commander and urge him to come this way to give us protection in case of need and if not, please cable to

the Department of State.

Without further

Iremain,

Yours truly

Wm Lithgow

U.S. Vice Commercial Agent

Mr Clement

Ack. Note. M

No 840. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 25 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 8 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Ackd. Sept. 10 Department of State

In answer to the Department's circular, No. 17 of 30th July, in regard to the contemplated publication of a work, upon the subject of "The Wealth of the United States."

No 840.— U.S. Consulate General
Havana, September 2 1869.

Hon William M Evarts.
Secretary of State-
Washington-

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular, No 17 of the 30th July ultimo, in regard to the intended publication of a work upon the subject of the "Wealth of the United States", intended for free distribution, by the association which has undertaken the work, and requesting Consular officers to give the Department full information as to the commercial libraries, boards of trade and other institutions of a like character, within their respective consular districts, which may appear to be favorable depositories of the work.

In compliance with the circular I beg leave to suggest

that one copy may be sent, through the Department to this Consulate General, for each of the following societies or corporations of this city:

La Real Sociedad Económica:
El Centro Agricolo é Industrial:
El Circulo de Hacendados:
La Dirección de Obras Públicas:
La Universidad de la Habana:

I believe that the foregoing are the only institutions of the place, having libraries, where the works could be deposited with any prospect of accomplishing the objects proposed by the publishers. A few copies, say half a dozen, could be advantageously distributed, by this Consulate General, among newspaper establishments.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6
1879
RECEIVED

No 841. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 2 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Acknd. Sept. 10 Department of State.

National Board of Health

Transcribing a copy of a telegram, to the "National Board of Health," asking for five hundred copies of the Act of June 2d and the regulations of 26th June prepared in accordance with the said Act.

No 841. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 2d 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward -
Assistant Secretary of State -
Washington -

Sir:

Referring to your instruction, No. 516 of the 13th ultimo and to other instructions relating to the Act of June 2d 1879 "for the prevention of the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States", I have to inform the Department that I have as yet been furnished with but one copy of the said Act and of the Regulations, thereto appended, of the 26th of the same month.

In order to carry out, as far as I may be able, the duties charged upon me in connexion with this law, I have requested the Board to forward to me, through the Department,

five hundred copies of the said Act and Regulations, for distribution among shipmasters and others whom it may concern: this request was this day transmitted in the following telegram-

National.

Washington-

Please send me through State Department five hundred copies Act of June second for distribution.

Hall.

In a letter of this date, addressed to the Secretary of the "Board," I have further suggested that copies of the Act and Regulations should be distributed among masters of vessels, leaving ports of the United States for ports of this Island, in order that they may not allege ignorance of what will be required of them on their return to the United States.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Henry Hall

Consul General

Mr Clement

No 842

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana. Sept 4th 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 12 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Acknl. Oct. 7

Transmitting accounts for Extra Clerk Hire, and Miscellaneous Expenses paid during 2nd quarter of 1879, ending June 30: 1879

---

2 Enclosures

No 842.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. Sept 4th 1879.

Hon: F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I transmit herewith the following accounts for extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous expenses, at this Consulate General, during the quarter ended June 30th 1879: viz:-

1/ Enclosure No 1. Account for extra clerk hire:

Paid Mr L. V. Schmidt	$375.	
" " José Calvo	" 90.	$465-

2/ Enclosure No 2. Account for miscellaneous expenses: viz

Rent	$300.	
Stationery & Printing	" 10.20	
Postage &c	" 121.80	
Boat Hire	" 83.80	
Subs: to Havana Com'l Reports & Newspapers	" 38.80	
Carry over	$554.60	$465.

Brought over	$ 554.60	$ 465.
Telegrams	" 3.70	
Expense on box of Stationery to Paracoa	" 22.11	" 580.41
Total:		$ 1045.41

The above amounts have been debited to the U.S. in my account current for Salary & Fees for 2nd quarter of 1879, and I trust will be found in order.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servant,

Henry Hall

Consul General.

2 inclosures.

No. 76

In Cleveland

No 843. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 6th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
12
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

National Board of Health

The port authorities of Matanzas attempt to compel the master of an American vessel to take one of their own Bills of Health but finally desist and allow the vessel to clear.

Copy to B. of H. Sept. 13

N°843. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana Sept.r 6th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With my dispatch N°. 837 of the 30th ultimo, I transmitted a copy and translation of an official circular, signed by the Secretary of the General Govern=ment, notifying consuls that Bills of Health can be issued, solely and exclusively, by the employees of the Government in charge of that branch of public adminis=tration. I heard, subsequently, that it was intended to refuse clearances to all vessels, not provided with these documents, issued by the local Sanitary Board, but as yet no attempt has been made to enforce the rule in this port against American vessels.

Yesterday, the Vice Consul

at Matanzas, telegraphed me that the Captain of that port had refused to clear an American vessel without a Spanish Bill of Health. I replied stating that "vessels bound to the United States do not need such documents," and instructing the Vice Consul to protest against any detention of the vessel upon the ground referred to. At about 10 o'clock last night I received another telegram from him advising me that the vessel had cleared.

I am at a loss to understand, why these authorities would compel American vessels to take documents, not asked for nor needed and solely to be used in the United States. If there is any law, upon which this pretension is based, I have never heard of it and, to my knowledge, this is the first attempt to enforce it during my consular experience.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry Ahad
Consul General

Ltr, No. 46 Wood

No 844 U.S. Consulate General

Habana, Sept.r 12th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP
18
1879
RECEIVED

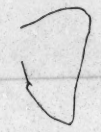
Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

National Board of Health.

Transmitting an article from the "Las Novedades", a Spanish newspaper publish=ed in New York, in regard to Consular Bills of Health.

One inclosure.



N° 844.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, September 12th 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my dis=
=patches, N° 837 and 843 of the
30th ultimo and 6th instant, c
the former accompanying an
official circular of the Govern=
ment prohibiting consuls from
issuing Bills of Health, I
have now to transmit an
article, from the "Las Novedades"
of New York of the 6th instant,
referring to this subject, c
containing several statements

to which I respectfully invite the Department's attention, for the reason, more especially, that the newspaper, referred to, is understood to be in the interest of Spain.

The writer intimates that the Government of the United States, has ordered its Consuls in Cuba not to authent-
-icate the bills of health issued by Spanish functionaries: that this was occurring in Havana, and leaving the unfounded inference that for this cause, the circular was issued.

Upon receipt of your instruction N° 816 of the 13th instant, steps were taken

to

to notify all shipmasters,
bound to the United States,
of the necessity of having their
vessels inspected, in conformity
with the Act of June 2d, and
of taking such bills of health
as are required under the
regulations adopted in
pursuance of the said law:
these requirements were made
known to the masters of
Spanish vessels, when they
presented, for authentication,
their bills of health issued
by the local Sanitary Board;
but in no case was such
authentication refused: the
shipmasters were advised,
however, that they thereby

incurred a needless expense, inasmuch, as the only bills of health which could be of any service to them, in the United States, were those prescribed by the National Board of Health. The Spanish ship-masters were generally very much pleased with the arrangements, they accepted my suggestions without hesitation and all would, probably, be working smoothly but for the circular referred to.

Referring to the fines to which Spanish vessels are exposed, that do not present bills of health upon arrival in the United States, the writer

says: no Government can impose fines for imaginary faults, yet this is precisely what American vessels are subjected to in Cuba whenever they arrive from the United States without bills of health: I could mention other instances where our vessels are subject to fines for offences purely imaginary.

He further states that a vessel (Spanish of course) has arrived at New York from Havana ballasted with water, with a clean bill of health issued by the Consul, without sickness on the voyage, and has been subjected to quarantine:

the statement, I am confident, is untrue: no vessel has left here, during the past five months, with a clean bill of health issued by this Consul=ate, and previous to that time, there was no quarantine at New York, (since October 1878)

The article contains other ex-parte statements of little conse=quence, however, other than as showing the disposition of the writer to make out a case of great grievance against the Government of the United States and our quarantine laws.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.
Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure -
1- as above.

Inclosure nº 1.
With Dispatch nº 844.
Havana, Sept. 12th 1879.
From the "Las Novedades" of New York
of 6th September 1879.

Patentes de Sanidad.

Antojósele al gobierno norte-americano—que en cuestiones de cuarentena está dando muchas y soberanas pifias—que los cónsules de los Estados Unidos en los puertos de la isla de Cuba expidieran las patentes de sanidad á los buques que de aquellos puertos salieran con destino á los de la república del Norte de América.

Los cónsules de todos los paises del mundo certifican en las patentes de sanidad las firmas de los empleados que las expiden y añaden las observaciones que creen pertinentes. Nada se opone esto á que los gobiernos encarguen á sus cónsules que envien por vapor, por telégrafo, semanalmente, todos los dias, cada hora, cada minuto, si así lo creen necesario y oportuno los expresados gobiernos, noticias del estado sanitario que sirvan de norma para imponer con más ó ménos rigor las medidas de cuarentena.

Podrá el gobierno norte-americano, si así le place, tener á sus cónsules empleados de dia y de noche en este servicio; pero no puede de ninguna manera disponer que sus cónsules dejen de legalizar las patentes que dan los funcionarios del puerto de salida, y esto es lo que estaba sucediendo en la Habana.

El *Herald* de Nueva York, discurriendo sobre esta misma cuestion, muy á la ligera, dice que el gobierno norte-americano podrá imponer una multa de mil pesos á todo capitan que venga sin la expresada patente consular. Está muy equivocado el *Herald*, porque no hay ningun gobierno que pueda imponer multas por faltas imaginarias; no existe falta en quien cumple las prescripciones del país en que se encuentra, y no llega la jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos á mandar en los países extranjeros.

Pero ¡qué gracioso es el *Herald*! Acaba su artículo diciendo que la tal medida, la de la multa, suspenderia el tráfico por algun tiempo, evitaria con certeza la fiebre amarilla, y seria de utilidad para los los plantadores de caña en la Luisiana.

¿No comprende nuestro apreciable colega norte-americano que los refinadores y los importadores primeramente, y luégo los consumidores pedirian á voz en grito que vinieran los azúcares de Cuba? ¿O querrá decirnos el primer periódico de los Estados Unidos que el azúcar que de Cuba se trae, viene sólo por un exceso de benevolencia de los cariñosos norte americanos?

Estamos tratando de patentes de sanidad y de cuarentenas, y no queremos dejar la pluma sin protestar de los perjuicios que sin razon se están infiriendo en estos meses á los buques procedentes de la isla de Cuba.

En primer lugar ¿la fiebre amarilla que está diezmando la poblacion de Ménfis y otras, ha sido importada de la isla de Cuba? En segundo lugar ¿sucede este año en Cuba algo que no haya ocurrido todos los años, que justifique las medidas excepcionales y rigurosas que ahora se toman?

Buques españoles han llegado, con patente del cónsul norte-americano, á los que se ha obligado á cargar en la cuarentena con notable recargo de gastos.

Capitan ha habido que ha recibido una atenta carta de un jefe de sanidad, para que fuera *en persona* á su oficina á solicitar el permiso para salir de cuarentena, siendo *requisito indispensable* para concederlo, esta visita *personal* del capitan.

Buque ha entrado procedente de la Habana, con patente limpia del cónsul, que no ha tenido la menor novedad en el viaje, y que venia lastrado con agua, lo cual quiere decir, que despues de achicado el buque quedaba á plan barrido, y con todo se le ha sujetado á cuarentena. Pasajeros amigos del jefe de sanidad han saltado en tierra, miéntras los demas hacian cuarentena.

Las bien escritas cartas de nuestro corresponsal de Nueva Orleans pintan muy gráficamente las arbitrariedades de la junta de sanidad de aquel puerto. El presidente de la misma quiere colgar á los capitanes y quemar los buques.

El *Herald*, de Nueva York, quiere suspender el tráfico con Cuba.

Lo más sensible de todo esto, es que la fiebre amarilla es tan endémica en el valle de Misissipi, como en la Habana y en Veracruz.

Pero volvamos á las patentes del cónsul norte-americano. Diga lo que quiera el *Herald*, se cumplirá lo mandado por el gobierno de España, pues dicho sea con perdon de nuestro colega neo-yorkino es el que manda en los paises españoles lo que le parece conveniente, y no cosas raras por cierto, sino lo mismo que todos los gobiernos del mundo practican y mandan en igual asunto.

Translation

Translation.

Bills of Health

The Government of the United States took into its head (and as regards questions of quarantine is receiving many and sovereign rebuffs) that the Consuls of the United States in the ports of Cuba shall issue bills of health to vessels leaving those ports for ports of the Republic of North America.

Consuls in all countries in the world certify in bills of health, the signatures of the employees who issue them and add such observations as they consider pertinent. This does not impede Governments from instructing their Consuls to send by steamer by telegraph, weekly, daily, every hour or every minute, if the said Governments should consider

it

it necessary and oppertune ~
advices, in regard to the sanitary
state, which may serve as a
guide for imposing quarantine
measures of greater or less rigor.

The North American ~
Government, if it pleases can
keep its consuls employed
day and night in this ~
service: but it cannot in
any manner order its ~
consuls that they cease ~
authenticating bills of health
which the functionaries, of
the port of departure, ~
issue, and this is what was
happening at Havana.

The "New York Herald," discussing
this same question - very flippantly,
says that the North American Gov:
-ernment can impose a fine of a
thousand dollars upon any
master who arrives without
the Consular bill referred to.
The Herald is much ~

mistaken, for no Government can impose fines for imaginary faults: no fault exists where the laws of the country, in which they may be, are complied with and the jurisdiction of the United States does not extend to foreign countries.

But, how facetious is the Herald! Its article finishes by saying that such measure, that of the fine - might suspend traffic for some time, it would, with certainty, keep out yellow fever, and would be of benefit to the sugar planters of Louisiana.

Does not our estimable North American Colleague understand, that first, the refiners and importers and next, the consumers would raise an outcry for the sugars of Cuba.? Or would the first

newspaper in the United States tell us that the sugar brought from Cuba comes solely through the excess of benevolence of the affectionate North Americans.

We are speaking of bills of health, and of guarantines and we desire not to lay the pen aside, without protesting against the prejudices, that, without cause, vessels coming from Cuba, during these months, are subjected to.

In the first place: has the yellow fever, now decimating Memphis and other towns been imported from the Island of Cuba?

In the second place: has anything occurred in Cuba during the present year, which has not occurred during every year, which justifies the exceptional

and

and rigorous measures now being taken?

Spanish vessels have arrived with a bill of health from the North American Consul and have been obliged to load in quarantine with a notable increase of expenses.

There was a Capstain who received a polite note from a sanitary officer inviting him to go <u>in person</u> to his office to solicit the permit to leave quarantine, the personal visit of the Capstain being an <u>indispensable requisite</u> for granting it.

A vessel has arrived from Havana, with a clean bill of health, had nothing occur during the voyage, came ballasted with water, which means that after pumping it out the vessel remained with a swept

<u>hold</u>

hold, and withal has been subjected to quarantine. — Passengers, friends of the sanitary officer, have gone ashore while the rest have remained in quarantine.

The well written letters of our correspondent at New Orleans picture, graphically the arbitrary acts of the Board of Health at that port: the president of the Board would hang the capstains and burn the vessels. The New York Herald would suspend trade with Cuba.

The most to be regretted, in all this, is that yellow fever is as endemic in the valley of the Mississippi as in the Havana and Vera Cruz.

But to return to the Bills of Health of the North American Consul. Let the Herald say whatever it

pleases, what has been ordered
by the Government of Spain
will be enforced, and let it
be said, with the permission
of our New York colleague,
that that Government
disposes in Spanish countries
whatever it may deem
expedient and not unusual
measures certainly, but the
same that all Governments
of the world practice and
order upon the same
subject.

Mr. Wood.

No 845 U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept^r 15^th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1879
RECEIVED

M^r Hall, to the

Department of State.

Ackgd Oct. 7

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos 517, 518 and 519 of the 20^th and 25^th August 1879.

N° 845. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Sept 15th 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions nos: 517. 518 and 519. of the 20th, 20th, and 25th ultimo.-

The subject of N° 519 will receive careful attention and the result will be reported to the Department in due course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Henry C Hall

Consul General

Telegram

Wood

Havana Sept 19. 1879.
Via Key West Sept. 20. 1879.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Mssrs'd Oct 7

An edict of the Captain General published officially today declares the province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of war.

An uprising of Negroes and ex insurgents is reported.

Hall,

Dft 71 Mr Wood

No 846. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 25th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
4
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Adopd. Oct. 7

The Government of Spain announces its intention to send twenty thousand troops to Cuba, and authorizes the Captain General to draw upon the Spanish Treasury for fifty thousand dollars a day.

One inclosure -

Nº 846.- U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Sept. 25th 1869.

Hon. F.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington -

Sir:

With my dispatch Nº 838, of the 30th ultimo, I trans=
=mitted the published announce=
=ments of the appearance of two bands of insurgents in the departments of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba.

It would appear that the Government of Spain gives much importance to these movements, as according to the telegrams, published here, twenty thousand soldiers are to be sent out immediately, and the Governor General has been authorized to draw upon the Treasury of Spain for fifty thousand dollars a day: these prompt measures

indicate a determination to put down the insurrectionary move=ment before it shall have assumed greater proportions.

It has been stated that the principal elements, of this new movement, are some disaffected Spanish troops, in the Eastern Department, and some of the discharged guerrillas, in the service of Spain during the late insurrect=ion, and that this disaffection is attributed to the fact that the former have received no pay for several months while the latter, it is stated, were disbanded with only promises of pay and which have not been fulfilled.

In the Department of Santiago de Cuba, it is reported that there is much commotion among the slave population: in many instances

they

they have abandoned the estates and have refused to work:- it is reported, also, that several owners have induced them to return by promises of freedom and the payment of fair wages for their labor: these concessions would seem to indicate that the time for their final emancipation is rapidly approaching.

I am Sir, very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.
Henry C. Hall
Comml General

Inclosure.
1. Slips and translation as above from the "El Triunfo" of the 4th and the "Diario de la Marina" of the 5th September 1879.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 846.
Habana September 25th 1879.

Important telegrams from Spain - Published in the Habana papers of the 4th and 5th instant.

From the "El Triunfo" of 4th September 1879.

TELEGRAMAS IMPORTANTES.

Anoche poco ántes de las diez y casi concluida la tirada de EL TRIUNFO, recibimos la siguiente comunicacion oficial:

«Por telegramas recibidos esta noche del Gobierno de S. M, se anuncia el envio inmediato de veinte mil hombres para afianzar la tranquilidad pública en estas provincias de la Monarquía española; y los recursos necesarios para hacer frente á todas las necesidades de carácter económico »

Celebramos la enérgica rapidez con que el Gobierno Supremo al primer aviso de los sucesos de Oriente, ha resuelto el inmediato envio de refuerzos y recursos pecuniarios para asegurar la tranquilidad del pais.

Sabemos ya la escasa importancia de las tentativas de Holguin y Cuba, destinadas á fracasar por falta de secuaces y de simpatías en un pais cansado de estériles perturbaciones y ávido de paz y de bienestar; por lo tanto creemos probable que acaso no haya necesidad de nuevos sacrificios ni medidas extraordinarias para conservar el órden; pero esto no obsta para que agradezcamos el vivo interes que inspira al Gobierno de la nacion la suerte de esta desventurada tierra. De ello es la mejor prueba la decision con que ha tomado las importantes resoluciones comunicadas anoche. El General Martinez, amaestrado por la experiencia, comprende que el medio más seguro de ahorrar cruentos y costosos sacrificios es la represion enérgica y eficaz del primer momento. ¡Ojalá que la hagan innesesaria, la impotencia de los revoltosos y la actitud cuerda y tranquila de todo el pais!

From the "Diario" of 5th Sept. /79

El Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar ha enviado al Excmo. Sr. Capitan General el siguiente telegrama:

"Sin perjuicio de aumento cuantía auxilios, se autoriza á V. E. para librar contra Tesoro de la Península diariamente cincuenta mil pesos."

Translation -

Important telegrams.

A little before 10 P M, of yesterday, and almost at the moment of

of printing this edition of "El Triunfo" we received the following official communications:

"By telegrams, received this evening from the Government of His Majesty, is announced that twenty thousand men will be sent immediately to secure public tranquility in these provinces of the Spanish Monarchy - together with the necessary resources to meet all wants of an economic character."

"We admire the energetic rapidity with which the Supreme Government, at the first news of the events in the East, has resolved to send immediately reinforcements and pecuniary resources to insure the tranquility of the country.

We are aware of the small importance of the

movements in Holguin and
Cuba. which are destined to
failure, through want of
followers and of sympathies,
in a country tired of sterile
perturbations and desirous
of peace and welfare; we
therefore believe it probable
that there may be no need of
new sacrifices nor of extraordinary
measures for preserving order,
but this does not prerent our
being grateful for the lively
interest which the welfare of
this unfortunate country (,)
inspires the Government of the
nation. The best proof of it is
the decision with which it has
taken the important resolutions
communicated last night. General
Martinez Campos, enlightened
by experience, underetands that
the surest means of saving
cruel and costly sacrifices, is
energetic and efficient represion

at the first moment. Would to God that the impotence of the rebels and the sound and tranquil attitude of all the country might make it unnecessary.

From the "Diario" of 5th Sept.r 1869.

His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies has sent to His Excellency the Captain General the following telegram:

"Without prejudice to other aid, Your Excellency is author=ized to draw, against the Treasury of the Peninsula, for fifty thousand dollars daily."

Dispatch 7/4 Harwood

No 847. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, September 25th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall, to the
Department of State.

Acknd Oct. 7

Cuban affairs.

Transmitting an article from the "El Triunfo", of Havana, in regard to the assassination of five persons, said to have been chiefs in the late insurrection.

One inclosure.

No 847. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept.r 25th 1869

Hon J. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I transmit herewith a copy and translation of an article, published in the news=paper "El Triunfo", of this place, of the 12th instant. It relates to the assassination of five persons said to have been chiefs of the late insurrection in this Island.

It has been stated, and I hear there are many who give it credence, that these assassinations have been committed by persons in the employ of the Government: the absurdity of such a charge, however, would relieve the Government of the obligation of disavowing it; still

still, it cannot be denied that the atrocities, referred to, indicate that there is, in certain localities of the Island, a state of insecurity, bordering onto anarchy, greatly to be regretted, and which must lead to deplorable consequences, if repeated with the apparent impunity shown in the cases referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure.
1' Slip and translation from the 'El Triunfo' of Havana Sept. 12th 1879.

Inclosure N°1
With Dispatch N° 847.
Havana Sept 25th 1879

From the "El Triunfo" of 12th September 1879.

JUSTICIA RAPIDA!

12 Sept.

Con honda pena, con profunda indignacion, pero animados por el deseo de que el Gobierno General fije su atencion en los hechos que denunciamos, damos cuenta de las tristes noticias que recibimos de Colón.

En ménos de una semana han sido *asesinados* en la jurisdiccion de Colon cinco individuos: los hermanos Betancourt y D. Dámaso Quintero, D. José Arregoitia y D. Victor Ordoñez.

En el Ingenio *La Vega*, de D. Andrés Carrillo, encontrándose el dia 4 D. Agustin Betancourt, llegaron al batey de la finca varios hombres armados. Betancourt estaba pagando á los operarios del Ingenio, cuya administracion llevaba hacia algunos meses, y le rodeaban un hermano y tres hermanas. Los miserables asesinos le dispararon á boca de jarro, y una bala entrándole por un ojo le arrancó la vida. Al espirar, agarrado al horcon de la casa, gritó *Viva España!* Su hermano Francisco quiso defenderse, pero tambien fué herido y despues amacheteado por los asesinos, quienes no contentos con su obra, registraron los cadáveres ensangrentados, llevándose las prendas y dinero que encontraron. Esto pasaba á las ocho de la noche.

Pocos dias ántes, el dos, fué asesinado en la Hanábana, en su sitio de labor y por cuatro hombres armados, D. Dámaso Quintero, tambien capitulado. Mas ántes, el 26 del mes pasado, fué extraido de su casa en Cumanayagua D. Víctor Ordoñez por varios hombres armados, encontrándose poco despues, el cadáver del desgraciado en un potrero inmediato, y destrozado á machetazos. Aun más, el 31 por la noche, fué asesinado en Calimete, en su sitio de labor, y tambien por hombres armados, el vecino D. José Arregoitia.

Lo más particular es que estos asesinatos han ocurrido despues de disuelta la partida de bandoleros, que asolaba la jurisdiccion de Colon, y cuando esta es recorrida incesantemente por la guerrilla que manda el mulato Julian Pino.

Nuestro deber nos manda hablar con claridad: esos asesinatos han permanecido envueltos en el misterio; esas partidas de hombres armados obedecen á una consigna y tienen un jefe. La impunidad que los rodea ha causado espanto en aquella jurisdiccion, donde *ha comenzado la emigracion de los vecinos honrados y pudientes.* El pánico ha sentado sus reales en la jurisdiccion de Colon, y en toda ella impera la desconfianza.

Sabemos que el Gobernador General, noticiado de lo ocurrido, hizo llamar por telégrafo al Gobernador de Matánzas con el fin de obtener informes exactos. De ellos sólo resulta que de lo sucedido en el Ingenio *La Vega* tuvo esta Autoridad noticia por la Guardia Civil, y que esta instruye diligencias para descubrir á los culpables, que se pasarán inmediatamente á los Tribunales. Pero debemos esperar que el Gobernador General, comprendiendo la gravedad del caso, se servirá excitar el celo de la Autoridad judicial, para que proceda con la rapidez que requieren tan escandalosos atentados. Y lo esperamos porque sabemos que para el Gobierno es sagrada la vida de todos los habitantes.

Por esto denunciamos lo ocurrido. Queremos que toda la Isla conozca los hechos para que con nosotros los execre y maldiga. Queremos que todos sepan que si han sido asesinados tres habitantes y abandonados sus cuerpos ensangrentados en medio del camino, el Gobierno del General Blanco no dejará impunes tan criminales excesos.

Pero es necesario para que la tranquilidad vuelva á la jurisdicciou de Colon, para que la confianza renazca, que el Gobierno General tome inmediatas y eficaces medidas cuyos resultados palpen enseguida los habitantes de aquella comarca. Que se busque á los asesinos, que se les castigue en el lugar mismo de sus fechorías; que la Autoridad protectora del Gobierno impere en aquellos desgraciados lugares; que la accion instantánea de la justicia haga temblar á los criminales é inspire confianza á los habitantes de la jurisdiccion.

Justicia, no pedimos más que justicia!

Grandebatien.

Translation—

Rapid Justice

With deep sorrow, with profound indignation, but animated by the desire that the General Government, may fix its attention on the acts that we denounce, we give an account of the sad news we have received from Colon.

In less than a week five individuals have been assassinated in the jurisdiction of Colon; the brothers Betancourt, Damaso Quintero, José Arregoitia and Victor Ordoñez.

On the plantation — 'La Vega' of Andres Carrillo, where Agustin Betancourt was on the 4th instant, several armed men appeared. — Betancourt was paying the laborers of the estate of which he had been for several months

the administrator: he was accompanied by his brother and three sisters. The miserable assassins shot him at the muzzle of their guns and one ball entered an eye and deprived him of life. In expiring and holding to a pillar of the house he shouted "Viva España". His brother Francisco wished to defend him but was wounded, then cut to pieces by the "Machetes" of the assassins, who not satisfied with their work, searched the blood dyed bodies carrying off the money &c. that they found. This occurred at 8 o'clock at night.

A few days previous, the 2nd, Don Damaso Quintero, also one of the capitulated, was assassinated on his farm at Hanábana by four armed men. Previous

to this, on the 26th ultimo Don Victor Ordoñez was taken out of his house in Cumanayagua, by several armed men: his body was found, shortly after, on a neighboring farm cut to pieces by machetes and still another; on the night of the 31st ultimo Don José Arregoitia was assassinated also by armed men, on his farm in Calimete.

The most remarkable is that these assassinations have taken place since the disband-ment of a party of bandits that desolated the jurisdiction of Colon and while being constantly patrolled by the guerrilla commanded by the mulatto Julian Pino.

Our duty obliges us to speak plainly: these assassi-nations have remained enveloped in mystery: these bands of men observed a countersign and

and had a Chief. The impunity that surrounds them has caused terror in that jurisdiction and the emigration of the honest and well to do inhabitants has already commenced. A panic has seized upon the jurisdiction of Colon and everywhere insecurity prevails.

We know that the Governor General, being advised of the occurrence called the Governor of Matanzas for the purpose of obtaining from him correct information. From this, it only appeared that the occurrence at the plantation "La Vega was reported to that authority by the Civil Guard who had initiated preliminary proceedings, which will be sent to the courts.

with the view of discovering the perpetrators. But we must expect that the Governor General, comprehending the gravity of the case, will be pleased to excite the zeal of the judicial author=ity in order that he may take measures with the rapidity that such scandalous acts require. And we so hope, because we know, that for the Government, the lives of all inhabitants are held to be sacred.

For this reason we denounce what has occurred. We wish that the whole Island shall know of these deeds and with us execrate and curse them. We desire them to know that if three inhabit=ants have been assassinated and their blood dyed corpses have been left in the middle of the road, the Government of General Blanco will not

permit such atrocious
criminals to go unpunished.

But it is necessary, in
order to restore tranquility to
the jurisdiction of Colon to
restore confidence, that the
General Government shall
take immediate and efficient
measures the results of which
the inhabitants of that
district shall immediately
be sensible of. Let the
assassins be found and let
them be punished on the same
place of their crimes: that
the protecting authority of
the Government shall reign
in those unfortunate places:
that the instantaneous action
of justice shall make criminals
tremble and inspire the inhabit-
-ants of the jurisdiction with
confidence.

Justice: we ask only justice.

Mr Wood

Adv to Fr

No 848. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 26th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Oct. 1

Cuban affairs.

Transmitting a copy and translation of a Decree of the Governor General of Cuba declaring the Province of Santiago de Cuba, in a "state of war" - also a copy of the "Gaceta Oficial" of the 26th instant, containing the law governing in such cases.

2 Inclosures.

N° 848. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 26th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

In the "Gaceta Oficial" of Havana, of the 19th instant, is published a Decree or edict, of the Governor and Captain General, declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba - in this Island - in a state of ~~siege~~ war - which I announced to the Department, by the cable, on the same day, as follows:

"An edict of the Captain General,
"published officially today,
"declares the Province of
"Santiago de Cuba in a state of
"war - an uprising of negroes
"and ex-insurgents is reported."

I transmit herewith a copy and translation of this 1/2.

edict, and a copy of the "Gaceta Oficial", of this date, containing the law of the "Spanish Cortes" referred to in article 2" of the said edict, governing its enforcement.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall

Consul General

Inclosures

1- Edict declaring the Province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of war. "Gaceta Oficial" 19th Sept.r. 1879.

2- "Gaceta Oficial" of 26. Sept. 1879.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°848.
Havana, Sept^br 26th 1879

Declaration of a state of siege in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

From the "Gaceta Oficial of 19th Sept^br 1879.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

DON RAMON BLANCO, MARQUÉS DE PEÑA PLATA, GOBERNADOR CAPITAN GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA Y GENERAL EN JEFE DE SU EJÈRCITO.

La notoria libertad de que la prensa política de la Isla ha disfrutado y por medio de la cual ha venido examinando y discutiendo todas las cuestiones políticas, administrativas y sociales, cuya resolucion pudiera interesar directa ó indirectamente al presente y porvenir de las provincias de esta Isla; la absoluta independencia con que el cuerpo electoral ha constituido los Ayuntamientos y Diputaciones provinciales, y ha elegido la representacion de estas provincias en las Córtes del Reino, asegurando así su eficaz intervencion en la administracion de sus intereses municipales y provinciales, y su legítima participacion en los solemnes debates que han de tener lugar en aquellas para la resolucion definitiva de todas las grandes cuestiones, que se relacionan con el bienestar y progreso de este territorio y el afianzamiento de los derechos y libertades de sus habitantes; las muestras inequívocas de paternal solicitud por la ventura de estas provincias que viene dando el Gobierno de S. M. el Rey; la lealtad con que han sido cumplidas las promesas que se hicieran cuando se verificó su pacificacion y la sinceridad de sus propósitos extremando la disminucion en los gastos, con el fin de rebajar todo lo posible las cargas públicas; y el incesante afan con que las autoridades todas se han dedicado constantemente, en la órbita de su jurisdiccion respectiva á introducir en los servicios que estaban á su cargo todas las mejoras compatibles con la más estricta economía, procurando proporcionar á los habitantes de las provincias de esta Isla, todos los derechos y ventajas que disfrutan los de la Península, no han sido bastantes á impedir que unos cuantos, pocos por fortuna, hijos ingratos de esta tierra, sin fundamento que aducir ni bandera que alzar, pero agitados por la inquietud que domina á los espíritus díscolos y desafectos al trabajo, é impulsados por inmoderadas ambiciones y no por un fin político, faltando á la palabra empeñada, pretendan sumir de nuevo en los horrores de la guerra civil á la provincia de Santiago de Cuba, cuando empezaba á levantarse de la postracion á que la redujeran pasadas discordias.

La unanimidad con que la prensa representante de la opinion pública en sus diversos matices políticos, ha condenado enérgicamente la insurreccion iniciada en Santiago de Cuba y Holguin, demuestra, que el país entero, satisfecho del régimen establecido, que le proporciona medios seguros de obtener por las vías legales y pacíficas la realizacion de sus derechos y aspiraciones legítimas, la condena tambien enérgicamente, y apoyando decididamente al Gobierno le ayudará á extinguirla en breve, con el poderoso auxilio de su fuerza moral y con la material si fuere necesario.

Fuerte el Gobierno con la decidida adhesion del país, no modificará su régimen de tolerancia y de escrupuloso respeto á los procedimientos regulares con que hasta ahora ha venido gobernando, en aquellas provincias en que la tranquilidad pública no se ha perturbado; pero necesariamente y en interés de sus habitantes y para más eficaz garantía de seguridad de sus personas y propiedades, debe establecer el régimen excepcional en la provincia de

(over)

Santiago de Cuba en la que se ha iniciado y subsiste la insurreccion; por lo que, competentemente autorizado por el Gobierno de S. M. y con arreglo á las facultades de que me hallo investido por el Real Decreto de 7 de Junio de 1878, vengo en decretar el siguiente

BANDO.

Artículo 1º Queda declarado en estado de guerra el territorio de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Artículo 2º Los que cometan los delitos de rebelion ó sedicion y sus anexos, serán juzgados por los tribunales que designa la ley de Orden público de 23 de ~~Marzo~~ April de 1870, en la forma que la misma establece.

Artículo 3º Las Autoridades Civiles de la citada provincia seguirán en el ejercicio de sus respectivas funciones, en cuanto no se opongan á lo prescrito en este bando, reservándome no obstante, la facultad de atraer á mi conocimiento y al fallo del Consejo de guerra, todos los asuntos criminales en que considerase conveniente entender.

Artículo 4º Los rebeldes que verificaren su sumision á las Autoridades legítimamente constituidas, quedarán exentos de toda pena, siempre que lo hagan en el plazo de quince dias, á contar desde la publicacion de este bando en las cabeceras de los Distritos Municipales.

Habana 19 de Setiembre de 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

Translation –

Government General of the Island of Cuba

Don Ramon Blanco, Marquis of Peña Plata, Governor Captain General of the Island of Cuba and General in Chief of its army:

The notorious liberty enjoyed by the political press

of the Island and through which medium, have been examined and discussed all the political administrative and social questions the solution of which might directly or indirectly affect the present as well as the future welfare of this Island; the absolute independence with which the electors have constit-uted the Ayuntamientos and provincial deputations and have elected representatives of these provinces to the Cortes of the Kingdom, thus securing an efficient intervention in the administration of its municipal and provincial interests and its legitimate participation in the solemn debates which have to take place in those Cortes for reaching the definite resol-ution of all the great

questions relating to the welfare
and progress of this territory
and to the securities for the
rights and liberties of its
inhabitants; the inequivocal
proofs of paternal solicitude
which, fortunately for these
provinces, the Government of
His Majesty, the King, is giving;
the loyalty with which promises
have been complied with, that
were made at the time of its
pacification and the sincerity
of its purposes to reduce expenses
with the view of lessening,
as far as possible, the public
burdens; and the incessant
zeal with which all the
authorities have constantly
dedicated themselves within
the orbit of their respective
jurisdictions, to introduce into
the services under their charge,
all reforms compatible
with the strictest economy,

endeavoring

Inclosure N° 2
With Dispatch N° 848
Havana Sept. 26th 1879

GACETA DE LA HA

PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.

NUM. 229 Viérnes 26 de Setiembre de 1879.–Santos Cipriano y Nilo y Santa Justina vg. y martir.–Circular en Jesus M

PARTE OFICIAL.

PRIMERA SECCION.

OFICINAS SUPERIORES GENERALES.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, se ha servido disponer que se publique en la *Gaceta oficial* la Ley de Orden Público de 23 de Abril de 1870, para conocimiento general y exacta aplicacion de lo prescrito en el artículo 2.° del Bando de 19 del corriente, por el cual se declara en estado de guerra la provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Habana Setiembre 24 de 1879.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Joaquin Carbonell.

LEY DE ORDEN PUBLICO.

Don Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Regente del Reino por la voluntad de las Córtes soberanas; á todos los que la presente vieren y entendieren, salud: Las Córtes Constituyentes de la Nacion española, en uso de su soberanía, decretan y sancionan lo siguiente:

TITULO PRIMERO.

DEL ESTADO DE PREVENCION Y ALARMA.

CAPITULO PRIMERO.

Seccion primera.

Artículo 1.° Las disposiciones de esta ley serán aplicadas únicamente cuando se haya promulgado la ley de suspension de garantías, á que se refiere el artículo 31 de la Constitucion, y dejarán de aplicarse cuando dicha suspension haya sido levantada por las Córtes.

Art. 2.° Son objeto de esta ley:

1.° Las medidas gubernativas que las Autoridades civiles y militares pueden y deben adoptar para mantener y restablecer el órden público, y para prevenir los delitos contra la Constitucion del Estado, contra la seguridad interior y exterior del mismo, y contra el órden público, que la vigente ley penal condena.

2.° Las competencias de los Jueces y Tribunales en las causas criminales que se formen sobre dichos delitos, y el procedimiento á que estas han de ajustarse.

Seccion 2.ª

Art. 3.° Publicada la ley de suspension de garantías á que se refiere el artículo 1.°, se considera declarado por el mismo hecho el estado de prevencion, hallándose facultada desde este momento la Autoridad Civil para adoptar cuantas medidas preventivas y de vigilancia conceptúe convenientes á fin de asegurar el órden público.

Art. 4º La autoridad civil excitará por oficio á la judicial para que proceda desde luego contra los que comprenda que son responsables en algun sentido de los delitos expresados en el artículo 2º

Art. 5º Si se formaren grupos, dictará las medidas oportunas para su disolucion, intimando á las fautores y auxiliares de la agitacion que se disuelvan; y en el caso de no ser obedecida á la tercera intimacion, utilizará la fuerza de que disponga, al efecto de restablecer la calma y dejar expedita la vía pública.

Art. 6.° Propondrá al Gobierno y en caso urgente acordará desde luego la suspension de las publicaciones que preparen, exciten ó auxilien la comision de los delitos de que habla el artículo 2º esta ley, y señaladamente los comprendidos en los artículos 167 y 174 del Código penal, dando cuenta al Gobierno de las determinaciones que sobre este punto adopte. Recojerá los ejemplares que encontrase de aquellas publicaciones, remitiéndolos con las personas responsables de los delitos expresados al Juzgado ordinario competente para los efectos de justicia.

Art. 7.° La Autoridad civil, en este estado, podrá detener y detendrá á cualquiera persona, si lo considerase necesario para la conservacion del órden.

Los detenidos en esta forma no deberán conducto de la Autoridad militar superior, con toda seguridad pondrá los presuntos disposicion de dicho Juez de primera instan ra los efectos de justicia.

Art. 31. La Autoridad militar, en el de guerra, podrá adoptar las mismas medidas Civil, y las demás á que esta ley la autoriza. C muy especialmente de que los Jefes ó Coman de las fuerzas que conduzcan presos, ya á d cion de su Autoridad, ya á la de la Civil cial, lo verifiquen con toda seguridad al pu su destino; y cuando no llegaren á él, mandar se formen las causas oportunas para averig castigar las faltas y delitos qne en este de servicio se cometan, cualquiera que sea la cla Jefe que lo desempeñe.

Art. 32. Para declarar levantado el de guerra, luego que hayan terminado la re ó sedicion, se celebrará préviamente un Conse las Autoridades militar, civil y judicial, de pital de la provincia declarada en dicho esta guerra; y si hubiere unanimidad de votos, se l á cabo el acuerdo, dándose inmediatamente al Gobierno.

Si el acuerdo no fuese por unanimidad, por mayoría de votos, no se llevará á cabo, i el Gobierno, á quien se dará asimismo cuent urgencia, no resuelve lo que corresponda en sejo de Ministros.

Sólo al Gobierno corresponde levantar tado de Guerra cuando haya hecho la declar en los casos que determina el artículo 15.

Art. 33. Levantado que sea el estad guerra, serán remitidos á los Juzgados comp tes, para su continuacion y demás efectos de cia, todas las causas contra aquellas persona se hallen sometidas al Tribunal excepcional virtud de esta ley.

Art. 34. Las Autoridades civiles y mili no podrán en ningun caso establecer ni imp otra penalidad que la prescrita anteriorment las leyes.

TITULO III.

CAPITULO PRIMERO.

De los bandos que dicten las Autoridad y de sus infracciones.

Seccion primera.

Art. 35. Las Autoridades civiles y mili en el período de suspension de garantías, pu rán además los bandos que consideren nece para mantener mejor el órden público, con s estricta, y bajo su responsabilidad, á las pr ciones constitucionales que no hayan sido s didas con arreglo al artículo 31 de la Constit estableciendo en dichos bandos las penas e incurren los infractores, y las aplicarán gub tivamente.

Art. 36. En ningun caso podrán se mayores penas que las siguientes: multa hast pesetas ó arresto hasta ocho dias, si dictare el do un Alcalde popular.

Cuando sea el Gobernador de la pro quien le dicte, podrá elevar la multa á 250 pe y el arresto hasta quince dias, á la par ó se damente.

Art. 37. Los multados por infraccio bandos, que sean insolventes, sufrirán por sustitucion el arresto, segun lo prevenido artículo 504 del Código penal.

El arresto por via de sustitucion no exceder de los dias porque pueden impo aquellas autoridades respectivamente, confo lo prescrito en el artículo anterior.

Art. 38. La Autoridad militar podrá gir tambien del mismo modo y en la misma que la civil, y con la limitacion consignada art. 35, las infracciones de sus bandos en el do de estado de guerra, sin que puedan la su del distrito y de la provincia señalar pena que la de quince dias de arresto y 250 pese multa, las dos á la par ó una sola; y las autoridades militares ocho dias de arresto pesetas en la propia forma.

Caso de ser insolventes los multados, su el arresto por via de sustitucion, sin que exceder, el que por tal concepto se impon los ocho ó quince dias señalados respectiva en este artículo.

Seccion segunda.

Art. 39. Las Autoridades civiles y mi llevaran un libro, en el que extenderán las dencias que acuerden, imponiendo guber

CAPITULO II.

Art. 16. Recibida por la Autoridad judicial la comunicacion á que se refiere el artículo 4.° de esta ley, ó sin recibirla, si tuviere conocimiento de los sucesos ántes de que llegue á su poder, el Juez ó Jueces de primera instancia de la poblacion donde ocurran aquellos, dando cuenta al Regente de la Audiencia, se constituirán en sus Juzgados, acompañados de los Promotores fiscales respectivos y del Escribano que designen, aunque no esté en turno, pudiendo valerse de él ó de otro durante el procedimiento, si creyeren que lo exige así la administracion de justicia.

Art. 17. Inmediatamente formarán los Jueces la correspondiente causa sobre delitos contra el órden público, y los de rebelion y sedicion, si hubiere méritos para ello, dedicándose exclusivamente á este servicio preferente; á cuyo fin, si lo creyeren necesario, delegarán la jurisdiccion para los demás negocios en el Juez de paz que corresponda.

Art. 18. Darán aviso sin pérdida de tiempo á la Autoridad civil de hallarse constituidos en Tribunal, ofreciéndole su cooperacion, y de estar formando causa sobre los sucesos que hayan producido la alarma ó el desórden, reclamándole los datos que crean convenientes para la pronta averiguacion de los hechos criminales que sean objeto del procedimiento.

Art. 19. Si los delitos contra el órden público ocurriesen en punto donde exista Audiencia territorial, se constituirá en sesion permanente la Sala de Gobierno en el punto que el Regente de-

Art. 22. Publicado el bando y terminado el plazo que en él se señale, serán disueltos á todo trance los grupos que se hubieren formado, empleando la fuerza, si fuese necesario, hasta reducirlos á la obediencia, aprehendiendo á los que no se entreguen y poniéndolos á disposicion de la Autoridad judicial cuando deban ser juzgados por ella, ó en la forma que se expresa en el título IV de esta ley.

Serán considerados como presuntos reos los que se encuentren ó hubiesen estado en los sitios del combate durante éste, sin perjuicio de probar su inculpabilidad, hallándose en el mismo caso los que sean aprehendidos huyendo ó escondidos, despues de haber estado con los rebeldes ó sediciosos.

Los habitantes de las casas donde se hubiesen hecho fuertes los rebeldes ó sediciosos no serán considerados presuntos criminales por el solo hecho de encontrarse en ellas. Pero si resultase haber tenido participacion en los delitos á que se refiere esta ley, sufrirán la pena correspondiente.

Se exceptúan de lo dispuesto en el párrafo segundo de este artículo los individuos de las asociaciones filantrópicas legalmente establecidas para el socorro de los heridos en caso de guerra.

Art. 23. Los delitos de rebelion y sedicion y los comunes cometidos con ocasion de ellos, serán castigados respectivamente, segun lo dispuesto en el Código penal y en la forma determinada en el art. 184.

Art. 24. Todo funcionario ó corporacion, cualquiera que sea su autoridad ó cargo, prestará inmediatamente así á la Autoridad militar como á la civil, el auxilio que éstas le pidan para sofocar la rebelion ó sedicion y restablecer el órden.

El funcionario ó corporacion que no prestase inmediato auxilio á la Autoridad superior militar ó civil, será en el acto suspendido de su empleo ó cargo, y reemplazado en él interinamente hasta la resolucion del Gobierno, á quien se dará cuenta al efecto; todo sin perjuicio de las penas en que incurra por consecuencia del procedimiento que se instruirá para depurar su responsabilidad ó irresponsabilidad criminal.

Art. 25. Las Autoridades civiles continuarán funcionando en todos los asuntos propios de sus atribuciones que no se refieran al órden público, limitándose en cuanto á éste á las facultades que la militar les delegase ó deje expeditas; debiendo en uno y otro caso darla directamente los partes y noticias que les reclame, y las demás que con referencia al órden público lleguen á su conocimiento.

Art. 26. La Autoridad militar, á la vez que adopte las medidas comprendidas en los artículos precedentes y que restablezca el órden y prestigio de la Autoridad á todo trance, dispondrá que inmediatamente se instruyan las causas á que haya lugar, y se formen los Consejos de guerra que han de fallar las que correspondan á la jurisdiccion militar, segun lo que expresan los artículos siguientes.

Art. 27. Los Consejos de guerra ordinarios fallarán las causas en que, siendo la rebelion de carácter militar, aparezcan reos de estos delitos ó sus anejos, militares de mar y tierra en activo servicio, cualquiera que sea su situacion y categoría.

Las causas á que se refiere el párrafo anterior se considerarán de carácter militar cuando los rebeldes ó sediciosos estén mandados por Jefes militares, y cuando el movimiento se inicie ó sostenga por fuerzas armadas del Ejército ó de la Milicia popular.

Art. 28. Tambien quedan sujetos á la jurisdiccion de los Consejos de guerra ordinarios, con arreglo á la Ordenanza, los Jefes, los Oficiales de la Milicia popular armada ó los que en su defecto y de cualquier modo hagan veces de tales, y los rebeldes y sediciosos que en número mayor de doce individuos se levanten en armas ó sostengan con ellos la bandera de la rebelion y sedicion en despoblado, si fueren aprehendidos por fuerzas públicas, sean ó no del Ejército permanente, destinadas á su persecucion, ya por las Autoridades militares, ya por las Civiles.

Los Jefes principales de una rebelion ó sedicion armada, de carácter no militar, durante el período de guerra, quedan tambien sujetos al Consejo de guerra ordinario.

Art. 29. Todos los demás milicianos populares armados; y los que sin pertenecer á la milicia popular tomen parte con armas y en poblado en una rebelion ó sedicion, sean éstas ó nó de carácter militar, si hiciesen resistencia á las fuerzas públicas, serán juzgados y sentenciados tambien por el Consejo de guerra ordinario, siguiéndose en el procedimiento los trámites que señalan las Ordenanzas militares y disposiciones especiales que le determinan.

E LA HABANA.

O OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.

tos Cipriano y Nilo y Santa Justina vg. y martir.—Circular en Jesus Maria y José

Art. 22. Publicado el bando y terminado el plazo que en él se señale, serán disueltos á todo trance los grupos que se hubieren formado, empleando la fuerza, si fuese necesario, hasta reducirlos á la obediencia, aprehendiendo á los que no se entreguen y poniéndolos á disposicion de la Autoridad judicial cuando deban ser juzgados por ella, ó en la forma que se expresa en el título IV de esta ley.

Serán considerados como presuntos reos los que se encuentren ó hubiesen estado en los sitios del combate durante éste, sin perjuicio de probar su inculpabilidad, hallándose en el mismo caso los que sean aprehendidos huyendo ó escondidos, despues de haber estado con los rebeldes ó sediciosos.

Los habitantes de las casas donde se hubiesen hecho fuertes los rebeldes ó sediciosos no serán considerados presuntos criminales por el solo hecho de encontrarse en ellas. Pero si resultase haber tenido participacion en los delitos á que se refiere esta ley, sufrirán la pena correspondiente.

Se exceptúan de lo dispuesto en el párrafo segundo de este artículo los individuos de las asociaciones filantrópicas legalmente establecidas para el socorro de los heridos en caso de guerra.

Art. 23. Los delitos de rebelion y sedicion y los comunes cometidos con ocasion de ellos, serán castigados respectivamente, segun lo dispuesto en el Código penal y en la forma determinada en el art. 184.

Art. 24. Todo funcionario ó corporacion, cualquiera que sea su autoridad ó cargo, prestará inmediatamente así á la Autoridad militar como á la civil, el auxilio que éstas le pidan para sofocar la rebelion ó sedicion y restablecer el órden.

El funcionario ó corporacion que no prestase inmediato auxilio á la Autoridad superior militar ó civil, será en el acto suspendido de su empleo ó cargo, y reemplazado en él interinamente hasta la resolucion del Gobierno, á quien se dará cuenta al efecto; todo sin perjuicio de las penas en que incurra por consecuencia del procedimiento que se instruirá para depurar su responsabilidad ó irresponsabilidad criminal.

Art. 25. Las Autoridades civiles continuarán funcionando en todos los asuntos propios de sus atribuciones que no se refieran al órden público, limitándose en cuanto á éste á las facultades que la militar les delegase ó deje expeditas; debiendo en uno y otro caso darla directamente los partes y noticias que les reclame, y las demás que con referencia al órden público lleguen á su conocimiento.

Art. 26. La Autoridad militar, á la vez que adopte las medidas comprendidas en los artículos precedentes y que restablezca el órden y prestigio de la Autoridad á todo trance, dispondrá que inmediatamente se instruyan las causas á que haya lugar, y se formen los Consejos de guerra que han de fallar las que correspondan á la jurisdiccion militar, segun lo que expresan los artículos siguientes.

Art. 27. Los Consejos de guerra ordinarios fallarán las causas en que, siendo la rebelion de carácter militar, aparezcan reos de estos delitos ó sus anejos, militares de mar y tierra en activo servicio, cualquiera que sea su situacion y categoría.

Las causas á que se refiere el párrafo anterior se considerarán de carácter militar cuando los rebeldes ó sediciosos estén mandados por Jefes militares, y cuando el movimiento se inicie ó sostenga por fuerzas armadas del Ejército ó de la Milicia popular.

Art. 28. Tambien quedan sujetos á la jurisdiccion de los Consejos de guerra ordinarios, con arreglo á la Ordenanza, los Jefes, los Oficiales de Milicia popular armada ó los que en su defecto de cualquier modo hagan veces de tales, y los rebeldes y sediciosos que en número mayor de doce individuos se levanten en armas ó sostengan con ellas la bandera de la rebelion y sedicion en despoblado, si fueren aprehendidos por fuerzas públicas, sean ó no del Ejército permanente, destinadas á su persecucion, ya por las Autoridades militares, ya por las Civiles.

Los Jefes principales de una rebelion ó sedicion armada, de carácter no militar, durante el período de guerra, quedan tambien sujetos al Consejo de guerra ordinario.

Art. 29. Todos los demás milicianos populares armados; y los que sin pertenecer á la milicia popular tomen parte con armas y en poblado en una rebelion ó sedicion, sean éstas ó nó de carácter militar, si hiciesen resistencia á las fuerzas públicas serán juzgados y sentenciados tambien por el Consejo de guerra ordinario, siguiéndose en el procedimiento los trámites que señalan las Ordenanzas militares y disposiciones especiales que le determinan.

conducto de la Autoridad militar superior, la que con toda seguridad pondrá los presuntos reos á disposicion de dicho Juez de primera instancia para los efectos de justicia.

Art. 31. La Autoridad militar, en el estado de guerra, podrá adoptar las mismas medidas que la Civil, y las demás á que esta ley la autoriza. Cuidará muy especialmente de que los Jefes ó Comandantes de las fuerzas que conduzcan presos, ya á disposicion de su Autoridad, ya á la de la Civil ó Judicial, lo verifiquen con toda seguridad al punto de su destino; y cuando no llegaren á él, mandará que se formen las causas oportunas para averiguar y castigar las faltas y delitos que en este delicado servicio se cometan, cualquiera que sea la clase del Jefe que lo desempeñe.

Art. 32. Para declarar levantado el estado de guerra, luego que hayan terminado la rebelion ó sedicion, se celebrará préviamente un Consejo por las Autoridades militar, civil y judicial, de la capital de la provincia declarada en dicho estado de guerra; y si hubiere unanimidad de votos, se llevará á cabo el acuerdo, dándose inmediatamente cuenta al Gobierno.

Si el acuerdo no fuese por unanimidad, sino por mayoría de votos, no se llevará á cabo, ínterin el Gobierno, á quien se dará asimismo cuenta con urgencia, no resuelve lo que corresponda en Consejo de Ministros.

Sólo al Gobierno corresponde levantar el estado de Guerra cuando haya hecho la declaracion en los casos que determina el artículo 15.

Art. 33. Levantado que sea el estado de guerra, serán remitidos á los Juzgados competentes, para su continuacion y demás efectos de justicia, todas las causas contra aquellas personas que se hallen sometidas al Tribunal excepcional por virtud de esta ley.

Art. 34. Las Autoridades civiles y militares no podrán en ningun caso establecer ni imponer otra penalidad que la prescrita anteriormente por las leyes.

TITULO III.

CAPITULO PRIMERO.

De los bandos que dicten las Autoridades y de sus infracciones.

Seccion primera.

Art. 35. Las Autoridades civiles y militares, en el período de suspension de garantías, publicarán además los bandos que consideren necesarios para mantener mejor el órden público, con sujecion estricta, y bajo su responsabilidad, á las prescripciones constitucionales que no hayan sido suspendidas con arreglo al artículo 31 de la Constitucion; estableciendo en dichos bandos las penas en que incurren los infractores, y las aplicarán gubernativamente.

Art. 36. En ningun caso podrán señalar mayores penas que las siguientes: multa hasta 125 pesetas ó arresto hasta ocho dias, si dictare el bando un Alcalde popular.

Cuando sea el Gobernador de la provincia quien le dicte, podrá elevar la multa á 250 pesetas, y el arresto hasta quince dias, á la par ó separadamente.

Art. 37. Los multados por infraccion de bandos, que sean insolventes, sufrirán por vía de sustitucion el arresto, segun lo prevenido en el artículo 504 del Código penal.

El arresto por via de sustitucion no podrá exceder de los dias porque pueden imponerle aquellas autoridades respectivamente, conforme á lo prescrito en el artículo anterior.

Art. 38. La Autoridad militar podrá corregir tambien del mismo modo y en la misma forma que la civil, y con la limitacion consignada en el art. 35, las infracciones de sus bandos en el período de estado de guerra, sin que puedan la superior del distrito y de la provincia señalar pena mayor que la de quince dias de arresto y 250 pesetas de multa, las dos á la par ó una sola; y las demás autoridades militares ocho dias de arresto y 125 pesetas en la propia forma.

Caso de ser insolventes los multados, sufrirán el arresto por via de sustitucion, sin que pueda exceder, el que por tal concepto se imponga, de los ocho ó quince dias señalados respectivamente en este artículo.

Seccion segunda.

Art. 39. Las Autoridades civiles y militares llevarán un libro, en el que extenderán las providencias que acuerden, imponiendo gubernativa-

Sin embargo de su ejecucion, dichas autoridades, con cópia literal de la providencia, la consultarán con las superiores respectivas en el mismo dia, siendo posible, y los arrestados podrán acudir ante éstas por escrito y por conducto de las inferiores, exponiendo lo que tengan por conveniente.

Las autoridades inferiores dirijirán inmediatamente á su destino estas reclamaciones con su informe; y si se hicieren dentro de las primeras veinte y cuatro horas de la ejecucion de sus providencias, omitirán la consulta, limitándose á cursarlas é informarlas.

Las providencias en que se impongan multas menores de 30 pesetas, son ejecutivas tambien desde luego, y se observará respecto á ellas lo determinado en el artículo anterior.

Las providencias en que se imponga una multa mayor de 30 pesetas, no se llevarán á efecto hasta que la autoridad superior respectiva, recibida la consulta ó la reclamacion en su caso hecha por el multado, en las primeras veinte y cuatro horas siguientes á la notificacion, con el informe de la autoridad que impuso la multa, confirme, modifique ó revoque dicha providencia cuya superior resolucion será ejecutada sin ulterior recurso.

TITULO IV.

DEL PROCEDIMIENTO ANTE LA AUTORIDAD JUDICIAL ORDINARIA EN LAS CAUSAS POR LOS DELITOS QUE SE EXPRESAN EN EL ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO DE ESTA LEY.

CAPITULO PRIMERO.

Seccion primera.

Art. 43. El procedimiento en las causas que forma la jurisdiccion ordinaria por los delitos que se consignan en el artículo 2.° de esta ley, será el que expresan los artículos siguientes:

Seccion segunda.

Art. 44. El Juez de primera instancia del partido ó distrito en que hubiere principiado la subversion del órden, es el competente para conocer del asunto.

Donde haya dos ó más Jueces, si la rebelion ó sedicion estallaren á un mismo tiempo en dos ó más distritos judiciales, los jueces respectivos instruirán inmediatamente las primeras diligencias sumarias, que directamente pasarán al más antiguo de ellos, á quien para este caso se declara competente.

El Gobierno y las Salas de gobierno de las Audiencias pueden, sin embargo, cometer el conocimiento de la causa al Juez de primera instancia que consideren conveniente, conforme al artículo 38 del Reglamento provisional de 26 de Setiembre de 1835.

Art. 45. En las causas de esta clase, no podrá promoverse contienda de competencia.

Si un Juez reclamare el conocimiento de la causa, teniéndolo ya otro, y hubiere duda sobre cual de ellos sea el competente, no poniéndose de acuerdo á la primera comunicacion que con tal motivo se dirijan, pondrán el hecho, sin dilacion, en conocimiento de la Audiencia, por medio de exposicion razonada, para que la Sala de Gobierno, oyendo en voz al Fiscal, decida en el acto lo que estime procedente. Cuando los Jueces pertenezcan á distintos territorios, elevarán directamente dicha exposicion al Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia para la resolucion oportuna. Mientras tanto, cada Juez continuará los procedimientos que hubiere incoado.

Art. 46. En todo caso, los Jueces de primera instancia en cuyo distrito tenga ramificacion el delito, ú ocurran hechos justiciables por consecuencia del mismo, instruirán las oportunas diligencias que pasarán al que sea competente para conocer del delito principal.

Art. 47. Todo Juez que principie á instruir diligencias en los casos prevenidos en los anteriores artículos, dará cuenta sin dilacion á la Audiencia del territorio, por conducto del Regente, y al Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia.

Lo propio verificará cuando se inhiba y acuerde remitir sus actuaciones al Juez competente, y lo llevará á efecto sin consultar préviamente con la Audiencia el auto de inhibicion.

Art. 48. En el momento en que, por cualquier medio ó conducto, tenga noticia el Juez de primera instancia de la perpetracion de un delito contra el órden público de los comprendidos en esta ley, ó de cualquier hecho preparatorio para los mismos, procederá sin levantar mano á la instruccion del correspondiente sumario, dándole preferencia exclusiva, y valiéndose de Escribano que sea más de su confianza.

...rgente acordará desde luego la suspension de las ...ublicaciones que preparen, exciten ó auxilien la ...mision de los delitos de que habla el artículo 2º ... esta ley, y señaladamente los comprendidos en los artículos 167 y 174 del Código penal, dando cuenta al Gobierno de las determinaciones que sobre este punto adopte. Recojerá los ejemplares que encontrase de aquellas publicaciones, remitiéndolos con las personas responsables de los delitos expresados al Juzgado ordinario competente para los efectos de justicia.

Art. 7.º La Autoridad civil, en este estado, podrá detener y detendrá á cualquiera persona, si lo considerase necesario para la conservacion del órden.

Los detenidos en esta forma no deberán confundirse con los presos y detenidos por delitos comunes.

Art. 8.º Podrá asimismo compeler á mudar de residencia ó domicilio á las personas que considere peligrosas, ó contra las que existan racionales sospechas de participacion en dichos delitos.

El cambio de domicilio no podrá decretarse á más de 150 kilómetros de distancia del pueblo del compelido á mudarle.

Art. 9.º—El destierro, que desde luego puede acordar la Autoridad á una distancia que no exceda de 250 kilómetros, se entiende levantado de hecho y de derecho, así como el cambio de domicilio, terminado que haya el período de suspension temporal de las garantías constitucionales, si ántes no fuesen éstas restablecidas.

Los motivos de las providencias á que se contraen éste y los tres anteriores artículos, se harán constar en acta que se levante, ó expediente que se forme ántes ó despues de llevarlas á ejecucion.

Art. 10. La Autoridad Civil podrá tambien entrar en el domicilio de cualquier español ó extranjero residente en España sin su consentimiento, y examinar sus papeles y efectos. Pero nada de esto podrá verificarse sino por la misma autoridad ó por un delegado suyo, provisto de órden formal y escrita. En uno y otro caso el reconocimiento de la casa, papeles y efectos tendrá siempre que ser presenciado por el dueño ó encargado de la misma, ó uno ó más individuos de su familia, y por dos vecinos de la propia casa ó de las inmediatas, si se hallasen en ellas, y en su defecto, por dos vecinos del mismo pueblo.

No hallando en ella al dueño ó encargado de la casa, ni á ningun individuo de la familia, se hará el reconocimiento á presencia únicamente de ...biere méritos para ello, dedicándose exclusivamente á este servicio preferente; á cuyo fin, si lo creyeren necesario, delegarán la jurisdiccion para los demás negocios en el Juez de paz que corresponda.

Art. 18. Darán aviso sin pérdida de tiempo á la Autoridad civil de hallarse constituidos en Tribunal, ofreciéndole su cooperacion, y de estar formando causa sobre los sucesos que hayan producido la alarma ó el desórden, reclamándole los datos que crean convenientes para la pronta averiguacion de los hechos criminales que sean objeto del procedimiento.

Art. 19. Si los delitos contra el órden público ocurriesen en punto donde exista Audiencia territorial, se constituirá en sesion permanente la Sala de Gobierno en el punto que el Regente designe, adoptando los acuerdos oportunos para la pronta sustanciacion de las causas.

En otro caso los Regentes dictarán á los Jueces que conozcan de estas causas las órdenes conducentes al propio fin, dando cuenta á la Sala de Gobierno para la aprobacion ó reforma de dichas órdenes. A este propósito, la referida Sala se reunirá diariamente, mientras lo considere necesario, á las horas que el Regente le señale.

TITULO II.

DEL ESTADO DE GUERRA.

Art. 20. Resignado el mando por la autoridad civil en la militar, y en los casos á que se contrae el artículo 13 de esta ley, quedará declarado en estado de guerra el territorio de la provincia en que ocurran aquellos sucesos, lo que se hará saber al público por medio de bandos y edictos que contengan las prevenciones y medidas oportunas.

Art. 21. En dicho bando se intimará á los rebeldes ó sediciosos y perturbadores que depongan toda actitud hostil, y presten obediencia á la Autoridad legítima.

Los que lo hicieren en el término que el bando fije, y no habiendo término señalado, en el de dos horas, quedarán exentos de pena, excepto los autores ó jefes de la rebelion, sedicion ó desórden, y los reincidentes en estos delitos.

Los autores y jefes referidos serán indultados de la pena que les corresponda, caso de rendirse dentro del término que expresa el párrafo anterior, y sufrirán la inmediata inferior en su grado mínimo al medio. Los reincidentes quedarán sujetos á la vigilancia de la Autoridad por el hecho de serlo.

ya por las Civiles.

Los Jefes principales de una rebelion ó sedicion armada, de carácter no militar, durante el período de guerra, quedan tambien sujetos al Consejo de guerra ordinario.

Art. 29. Todos los demás milicianos populares armados; y los que sin pertenecer á la milicia popular tomen parte con armas y en poblado en una rebelion ó sedicion, sean éstas ó nó de carácter militar, si hiciesen resistencia á las fuerzas públicas, serán juzgados y sentenciados tambien por el Consejo de guerra ordinario, siguiéndose en el procedimiento los trámites que señalan las Ordenanzas militares y disposiciones especiales que le determinan.

Este Consejo de guerra se compondrá de cuatro Capitanes nombrados por la Autoridad militar, el Juez de primera instancia, el de paz y el Promotor fiscal más antiguo en el pueblo cabeza de partido judicial donde el Consejo se celebre, ó quien haga sus veces.

Si el Juez de paz no fuere letrado, le reemplazará, segun el número de órden, el suplente que lo sea; si no le hubiere, asistirá al Consejo el Juez de paz ó suplente letrado del año ó años anteriores; y no habiéndolo tampoco, el Abogado más antiguo del pueblo donde se celebre.

Será Presidente del Consejo el Vocal que segun las leyes civiles y militares fuere de mayor categoría. Y si sobre esto ocurriera duda, el que disfrute más sueldo por razon de su empleo. Disfrutando sueldo igual, el más antiguo en el empleo que le devengue.

Los procesados podrán hacer la defensa por medio de señores Oficiales ó Letrados en ejercicio, que nombren, no pudiéndose limitar su facultad de nombrar defensor á sólo Oficiales del Ejército.

Art. 30. Todos los demás que se consideren responsables en cualquier concepto de los expresados delitos de rebelion y sedicion, serán juzgados y sentenciados por la jurisdiccion comun, y conforme al procedimiento á que por esta ley ha de ajustarse.

En su consecuencia, si instruidas las diligencias sumarias por mandato de la Autoridad militar, apareciesen complicados como reos de los expresados delitos personas no comprendidas en los tres precedentes artículos, los Fiscales de las causas harán expedir inmediatamente los oportunos testimonios del tanto de culpa, y los remitirán al Juez de primera instancia que corresponda, por

...del distrito y de la provincia señalar pena ... que la de quince dias de arresto y 250 peset... multa, las dos á la par ó una sola; y las ... autoridades militares ocho dias de arresto ... pesetas en la propia forma.

Caso de ser insolventes los multados, su... el arresto por vía de sustitucion, sin que ... exceder, el que por tal concepto se impong... los ocho ó quince dias señalados respectiva... en este artículo.

Seccion segunda.

Art. 39. Las Autoridades civiles y mili... llevarán un libro, en el que extenderán las ... dencias que acuerden, imponiendo guberna... mente la multa y el arresto expresados, hac... constar en ellas claramente el motivo de su ... sicion.

La providencia se hará saber gubern... mente al infractor por los dependientes ó su... nados de aquellas Autoridades, entregándol... pia literal de la misma. El penado firmará el ... de esta copia al pié de la diligencia que ha ... tender el encargado de hacerle saber dicha ... dencia: si no supiere, ó no pudiere firmar, lo ... un testigo á su ruego; si no quisiere, lo verifi... dos testigos requeridos verbalmente por el e... gado de hacer saber la providencia.

Art. 40. Si á la primera diligencia en ... no fuere hallado el penado en su domicilio, se ... saber á cualquiera de los familiares mayor de ... te y un años que moren en la casa, con entre... la copia literal de la providencia, y guardá... las reglas establecidas en el artículo anterior.

Si ni el penado ni ninguno de los fami... se encontraren en la casa á la primera dilig... en busca, se entenderán dichas diligencias ... cualquiera de los vecinos mas inmediatos ó p... nas que habitan en las casas de éstos y sean ... liares mayores de veinte y un años.

Art. 41. Las providencias acordadas p... Autoridades superiores civiles de la provinc... militar del distrito y el Comandante milit... una provincia, son ejecutivas. Contra ellas no ... recurso de alzada. Los infractores pueden, sin... bargo, entablar recurso de revision ante las ... mas Autoridades, cuyo fallo en este caso ser... cutorio.

Art. 42. Las providencias de las autori... inferiores civil y militar que impongan arres... llevarán á efecto desde luego.

por las Civiles.

Los Jefes principales de una rebelion ó sedi-
on armada, de carácter no militar, durante el pe-
odo de guerra, quedan tambien sujetos al Conse-
de guerra ordinario.

Art. 29. Todos los demás milicianos popu-
res armados; y los que sin pertenecer á la milicia
pular tomen parte con armas y en poblado en
a rebelion ó sedicion, sean éstas ó nó de carácter
litar, si hiciesen resistencia á las fuerzas públi-
s, serán juzgados y sentenciados tambien por el
nsejo de guerra ordinario, siguiéndose en el
ocedimiento los trámites que señalan las Orde-
nzas militares y disposiciones especiales que le
terminan.

Este Consejo de guerra se compondrá de cua-
o Capitanes nombrados por la Autoridad militar,
Juez de primera instancia, el de paz y el Pro-
otor fiscal más antiguo en el pueblo cabeza de
rtido judicial donde el Consejo se celebre, ó quien
ga sus veces.

Si el Juez de paz nó fuere letrado, le reempla-
rá, segun el número de órden, el suplente que lo
; si no le hubiere, asistirá al Consejo el Juez de
z ó suplente letrado del año ó años anteriores; y
habiéndolo tampoco, el Abogado más antiguo
pueblo donde se celebre.

Será Presidente del Consejo el Vocal que se-
n las leyes civiles y militares fuere de mayor ca-
oría. Y si sobre esto ocurriera duda, el que
frute más sueldo por razon de su empleo. Dis-
tando sueldo igual, el más antiguo en el empleo
e le devengue.

Los procesados podrán hacer la defensa por
dio de señores Oficiales ó Letrados en ejercicio,
e nombren, no pudiéndose limitar su facultad de
mbrar defensor á sólo Oficiales del Ejército.

Art. 30. Todos los demás que se consideren
ponsables en cualquier concepto de los expresa-
s delitos de rebelion y sedicion, serán juzgados y
tenciados por la jurisdiccion comun, y conforme
procedimiento á que por esta ley ha de ajus-
se.

En su consecuencia, si instruidas las dili-
ncias sumarias por mandato de la Autoridad mi-
r, aparecieseu complicados como reos de los ex-
sados delitos personas no comprendidas en los
s precedentes artículos, los Fiscales de las cau-
harán expedir inmediatamente los oportunos
timonios del tanto de culpa, y los remitirán al
z de primera instancia que corresponda, por
del distrito y de la provincia señalar pena mayor que la de quince dias de arresto y 250 pesetas de multa, las dos á la par ó una sola; y las demás autoridades militares ocho dias de arresto y 125 pesetas en la propia forma.

Caso de ser insolventes los multados, sufrirán el arresto por vía de sustitucion, sin que pueda exceder, el que por tal concepto se imponga, de los ocho ó quince dias señalados respectivamente en este artículo.

Seccion segunda.

Art. 39. Las Autoridades civiles y militares llevarán un libro, en el que extenderán las providencias que acuerden, imponiendo gubernativamente la multa y el arresto expresados, haciendo constar en ellas claramente el motivo de su imposicion.

La providencia se hará saber gubernativamente al infractor por los dependientes ó subordinados de aquellas Autoridades, entregándole copia literal de la misma. El penado firmará el recibo de esta copia al pié de la diligencia que ha de extender el encargado de hacerle saber dicha providencia: si no supiere, ó no pudiere firmar, lo hará un testigo á su ruego; si no quisiere, lo verificarán dos testigos requeridos verbalmente por el encargado de hacer saber la providencia.

Art. 40. Si á la primera diligencia en busca no fuere hallado el penado en su domicilio, se hará saber á cualquiera de los familiares mayor de veinte y un años que moren en la casa, con entrega de la copia literal de la providencia, y guardándose las reglas establecidas en el artículo anterior.

Si ni el penado ni ninguno de los familiares se encontraren en la casa á la primera diligencia en busca, se entenderán dichas diligencias con cualquiera de los vecinos mas inmediatos ó personas que habitan en las casas de éstos y sean familiares mayores de veinte y un años.

Art. 41. Las providencias acordadas por las Autoridades superiores civiles de la provincia, la militar del distrito y el Comandante militar de una provincia, son ejecutivas. Contra ellas nó cabe recurso de alzada. Los infractores pueden, sin embargo, entablar recurso de revision ante las mismas Autoridades, cuyo fallo en este caso será ejecutorio.

Art. 42. Las providencias de las autoridades inferiores civil y militar que impongan arresto, se llevarán á efecto desde luego.

cia del territorio, por conducto del Regente, y al Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia.

Lo propio verificará cuando se inhiba y acuerde remitir sus actuaciones al Juez competente, y lo llevará á efecto sin consultar préviamente con la Audiencia el auto de inhibicion.

Art. 48. En el momento en que, por cualquier medio ó conducto, tenga noticia el Juez de primera instancia de la perpetracion de un delito contra el órden público de los comprendidos en esta ley, ó de cualquier hecho preparatorio para los mismos, procederá sin levantar mano á la instruccion del correspondiente sumario, dándole preferencia exclusiva, y valiéndose del Escribano que sea más de su confianza.

Art. 49. Para la comprobacion del delito y de la delincuencia del presunto reo, empleará el Juez los medios comunes y ordinarios que establece el derecho.

Art. 50. Para mayor actividad, los Jueces evitarán la evacuacion de las citas y careos que no sean de conocida importancia, y todas aquellas diligencias cuyo resultado, aun en el caso mas favorable para el reo, no hubiere de alterar ni la naturaleza del delito ni la responsabilidad de su autor.

Art. 51. Toda persona, cualesquiera que sean su clase y condicion, cuando tenga que declarar como testigo en las causas de que se trata, está obligada á comparecer para este efecto ante el Juez que de ella conozca, luego que sea citada de órden del mismo, sin necesidad de permiso prévio de su Jefe ó superior respectivo.

Art. 52. La que resistiere, sin asistirle impedimento justo, podrá ser compelida por cualquier medio legítimo de apremio, incluso el de hacerla conducir por la fuerza pública.

Art. 53. Todos han de dar su testimonio por declaracion, bajo juramento en forma, excepto el Jefe de la Nacion y las Autoridades Superiores; estas podrán verificarlo por medio de certificacion, informe ó comunicacion oficial, sin necesidad de comparecer personalmente ante el Juez de la causa; aquel no puede declarar ni informar.

Art. 54. Cuando sean varios los procesados, el Juez podrá acordar la formacion de las piezas separadas que estime convenientes para simplificar y activar los procedimientos, y que no se dilate el castigo de los que resulten confesos ó convictos.

Art. 55. En los delitos expresados en el segundo artículo se procederá siempre á la prision preventiva de los que aparezcan culpables, y no

podrá acordarse su libertad durante la sustanciacion de la causa, bajo fianza ni caucion alguna, mientras duren los estados de alarma y de guerra.

Art. 56. En cualquier estado de la causa en que aparezca la inocencia de un procesado, se sobreseerá respecto de él, declarando que el procedimiento no le pare perjuicio, y poniéndolo inmediatamente en libertad sin costas algunas. Este sobreseimiento se consultará con el Tribunal superior, al propio tiempo que la sentencia definitiva si hubiere otros procesados.

Art. 57. Desde que principie el sumario se dará conocimiento al Promotor fiscal, el cual tiene derecho á enterarse de todo lo que en él se actúe y adelante para promover y auxiliar la accion de la justicia; será oido por escrito siempre que el Juez lo estime, y lo será necesariamente para acordar lo que se ordena en el artículo anterior.

Art. 58. Concluido el sumario, se pasará la causa al Promotor fiscal, para que formalice su acusacion en un término breve, que no podrá exceder de cinco dias.

Art. 59. Si en la acusacion se pidiere la imposicion de alguna de las penas correccionales, se hará lo que previenen las reglas 38, 39 y 40 de la ley provisional para la aplicacion del Código penal.

Si siendo varios los procesados se pidiese contra unos la imposicion de penas aflictivas y contra otros la de penas correccionales, y no fuere conveniente formar pieza separada para los de esta penalidad, se dará á la causa, respecto de todos, la tramitacion que se marca en los artículos siguientes.

Art. 60. Fuera del caso expresado en el párrafo primero del artículo anterior, se dará traslado de la acusacion al procesado para que haga su defensa, por igual término que el concedido al Promotor fiscal, haciéndole saber al propio tiempo que en el acto de la notificacion nombre Procurador y Abogado; y si no lo hiciere, se le nombrarán de oficio los que se hallaren en turno.

Art. 61. Cuando sean varios los procesados, si pudieren hacer unidos su defensa, se les obligará á que lo verifiquen bajo una misma direccion. No pudiendo verificarlo de este modo por incompatibilidad ú oposicion entre ellos, si hubieren de hacerse más de dos defensas, dispondrá el Juez que en vez de entregarse el proceso al defensor de cada parte, se ponga de manifiesto á los respectivos defensores en el oficio del Escribano por el término que aquel señale, sin que pueda pasar de ocho dias, dentro del cual deberán formalizarse todas las defensas. En este caso los autos estarán de manifiesto en el oficio del Escribano durante diez y ocho horas en cada dia, para que los defensores puedan leerlos por sí mismos y sacar las copias ó apuntes que crean conducentes; tomando el Escribano las precauciones oportunas para evitar abusos.

Art. 62. Por medio de otrosíes en los escritos de acusacion y defensa, deberá necesariamente cada parte articular cada prueba que le conviniere ó renunciar á ella, expresando además si se conforma ó nó con todas las declaraciones de los testigos del sumario, y con cuáles de ellas está conforme, si no lo estuviere con algunas; no haciendo ni lo uno ni lo otro, se entiende que renuncian la prueba y están conformes con las declaraciones del sumario.

Art. 63. Si las partes de consuno renunciaren la prueba y se conformaren con todas las declaraciones del sumario, ó nada dijeren sobre estos extremos por otrosíes en sus escritos de acusacion y defensa, habrá el Juez por conclusa la causa desde luego, y sin otro trámite mandará llevar los autos á la vista, con citacion de las partes para sentencia.

En otro caso, recibirá la causa á prueba, con calidad de todos cargos por un término breve, que, aunque se prorogue, no podrá exceder de treinta dias, admitiendo de las pruebas propuestas solamente las que estime pertinentes y de notoria influencia en el resultado del proceso.

Art. 64. Dentro de las veinticuatro horas siguientes á la notificacion del auto recibiendo la causa á prueba, presentará cada parte por duplicado lista de los testigos de cargo ó descargo de que intente valerse para su prueba respectiva, expresando la vecindad, estado, profesion, oficio ó modo de vivir de cada uno de ellos. Un ejemplar de estas listas se unirá á los autos, y el otro se entregará á la parte contraria para la oposicion de las tachas á los testigos que la tuviesen y demás efectos convenientes. No se admitirán mas testigos que los contenidos en dicha lista y los que de ellos se presenten dentro del término de prueba serán examinados, aún pasado aquel término, en el dia ó los dias siguientes. Tampoco podrán admitirse más de diez testigos por cada pregunta útil.

Art. 65. El exámen de los testigos de cargo y descargo, y la ratificacion de los del sumario con cuyas declaraciones no se hubiesen conformado las partes, tendrán efecto en audiencia pública, con asistencia del Promotor fiscal. Tambien podrán asistir el procesado ó su Procurador y Letrado, si le conviniere.

A este fin, presentadas las listas de testigos, el Juez señalará el dia más próximo posible para la comparecencia y exámen ó ratificacion de los mismos.

Los del sumario serán citados de oficio, como tambien los de cargo que presente el Promotor fiscal; los demás serán presentados por la parte interesada, la cual, sin embargo, podrá decir que se compela y apremie á los que rehusen comparecer á declarar.

Art. 66. Los testigos que no se hallaren á más distancia que la de un dia de viaje de la residencia del juzgado, segun los medios de comunicacion establecidos, serán compelidos á comparecer forzosamente, no mediando razones justas que lo

bajo su responsabilidad en el caso de dar márgen con esto á innecesarias dilaciones.

Art. 72. Pasados estos dias, el Juez señalará dia y hora para la vista pública dentro de los tres siguientes. Durante este tiempo estarán los autos de manifiesto en la Escribanía, para que la parte fiscal ó los defensores se instruyan y tomen las notas convenientes, guardándose lo prevenido para su caso en el artículo 61 de esta ley. Las costas que devenguen en este acto los curiales se declaran de oficio.

En el acto de la vista podrán informar oralmente de su derecho al Juez ó Tribunal los defensores nombrados por los procesados, por el órden seguido en el procedimiento escrito.

El Promotor fiscal y los defensores nombrados de oficio deberán informar necesariamente, guardando el mismo órden.

Art. 73. El Juez dictará sentencia, que deberá ser fundada, dentro de los cinco dias siguientes al de la conclusion del acto de la vista.

En la propia sentencia mandará tambien que se remitan los autos en consulta al Tribunal superior, con citacion y emplazamiento de las partes para que comparezcan ante él dentro de tres dias, si la Audiencia residiera en la misma poblacion, y dentro de seis dias en otro caso.

Art. 74. El emplazamiento se hará á los Procuradores de los procesados, si éstos no fueren hallados á la primera diligencia en busca; y al verificarlo, los Escribanos les prevendrán que nombren Procurador y Abogado que defiendan á sus representados en el Tribunal superior, bajo apercibimiento de nombrárseles de oficio, admitiéndoles dicho nombramiento, si lo hicieren, en el acto de la notificacion.

Art. 75. Las causas contra reos ausentes se sustanciarán por los mismos trámites determinados en los anteriores artículos; pero no se ratificarán más testigos del sumario que aquellos con cuyas declaraciones no se hubiesen conformado el Promotor ó los procesados presentes.

Art. 76. Los Jueces tendrán el término de veinte y cuatro horas para dictar las providencias interlocutorias.

Contra ellas no se admitirán más recursos que el de reposicion y apelacion subsidiaria interpuestos dentro de segundo dia. La apelacion sólo se admitirá en un efecto, y para sustanciarla se esperará á que se remitan los autos á la Audiencia en consulta de la sentencia definitiva. Contra las providencias denegatorias de prueba no se dá recurso alguno; pero la parte agraviada deberá formular, ante el inferior, la oportuna protesta para que, reproducida su peticion en la segunda instancia, pueda recaer decision sobre ella.

SECCION TERCERA.

De la segunda instancia.

Art. 77. Recibidos los autos en la Audiencia, se pasarán sin dilacion al Relator para que forme el apuntamiento en el término que la Sala le señale, atendiendo al volúmen de los autos; pero sin que pueda exceder de ocho dias.

Art. 78. Devueltos los autos por el Relator, se comunicarán al Fiscal y á cada una de las partes para instruccion, por un breve término, que no podrá exceder de seis dias para cada uno.

En caso de ser más de dos las defensas, se practicará lo prevenido en el artículo 61.

Al propio tiempo se hará el nombramiento de Procurador y Abogado de oficio para los procesados que no lo hubiesen verificado por sí mismos ó por su Procurador.

Art. 79. Al devolverse los autos, ó al darse por instruida de ellos cada parte, manifestará, bajo la firma de su Letrado y Procurador, su conformidad con el apuntamiento, ó las omisiones ó inexactitudes que á su juicio puedan haberse cometido en él, pidiendo en este caso se rectifiquen.

Art. 80. Tambien podrán las partes, al devolver los autos, ó darse por instruidas, ó pedir que se reciba la causa á prueba.

Este recibimiento á prueba en la segunda instancia sólo podrá tener lugar para justificar hechos nuevos de notoria influencia en el resultado de la causa, protestando no haber tenido conocimiento de ellos en tiempo oportuno para alegarlos y probarlos en la primera, y sobre los hechos no admitidos por el Juez en primera instancia, cuando se hubiere hecho la protesta expresada en el art. 76.

Art. 81. La Sala designará un Ministro ponente, el cual informará sobre la reforma ó adiciones del apuntamiento y sobre la procedencia de la prueba que se hubiere solicitado.

El Ministro ponente ejercerá las demás funciones propias de este cargo.

Art. 82. Si la Sala estimase procedente la propuesta, mandará practicarla, recibiendo para ello la causa á prueba por un breve término, que, aunque se prorogue, no podrá exceder de veinte dias.

La prueba en este caso se practicará con las mismas formalidades que en la primera instancia ante el Ministro ponente, ó dándose comision al juez inferior del punto donde se hallen los testigos.

Art. 83. Conformes las partes en el apuntamiento, ó hechas en él las reformas acordadas, ó adicionado en su caso con las pruebas practicadas en la segunda instancia, se señalará para la vista el dia más próximo posible, con citacion de las partes.

En el acto de la vista informarán de palabra, primero el fiscal y despues los defensores de los procesados, por el mismo órden que hubieren guardado en la primera instancia. Caso de haber

hasta el dia, sobre el procedimiento en las causas que se formen por la jurisdiccion ordinaria y por los delitos á que se refiere esta Ley.

ARTÍCULOS ADICIONALES.

Artículos 1.° Las disposiciones precedentes sobre el procedimiento regirán hasta que se plantée el juicio por Jurado, como prescribe el art. 93 de la Constitucion, en cuyo caso se modificarán las de esta ley, segun lo requieran la orgánica de Tribunales y la de procedimiento en materia criminal.

Art. 2.° Establecido por una ley el recurso de casacion en materia criminal, se acomodará la presente á las prescripciones que se dicten en aquella, salvas las modificaciones que se creyere conveniente introducir á fin de asegurar la celeridad, economía y sencillez de la tramitacion en las causas sobre los delitos que son objeto de esta ley.

Art. 3.° La presente ley no abraza los casos de guerra extranjera, ni de guerra civil formalmente declarada.

De acuerdo de las Córtes Constituyentes se comunica al Regente del reino para su promulgacion como Ley.

Palacio de las Córtes 20 de Abril de 1870.—Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, Presidente.—Manuel de Llano y Pérsi, Diputado Secretario.—Julian Sanchez Ruano, Diputado Secretario.—Francisco Javier Carratalá, Diputado Secretario.—Mariano Rius, Diputado Secretario.

Por tanto:

Mando á todos los Tribunales, Justicias, Jefes, Gobernadores y demás Autoridades, así civiles como Militares y eclesiásticas, de cualquier clase y dignidad, que lo guarden y hagan guardar, cumplir y ejecutar en todas sus partes.

Madrid 23 de Abril de 1870.—Francisco Serrano.—El Ministro de la Gobernacion, Nicolás María Rivero.

Es cópia.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Joaquin Carbonell.

Ignorándose el domicilio de las personas que á continuacion se expresan y con el fin de poderles enterar de las resoluciones recaidas en los asuntos que á su gestion se han incoado, se suplica á las mismas se sirvan presentarse en dia y hora hábil de oficina en la Secretaría del Gobierno General, Negociado de Asuntos Generales.

RELACION.

Sres. D. Santiago Pardo y Ponce de Leon.—D. Cárlos García Mendoza y Gaston.—D. Enrique Setiem.—D. Ramon de Armas y Sanchez.—D. Miguel Bernardino Herrera.—D. Cárlos Vasseur y Agüero.—D. Enrique Félix Tolosa.—D. Ramon Francia.—D. José N. Maceo.—D. Juan Rodriguez Auseaume.—D. Francisco Valdés Rodriguez.—D. José Agustin Sanchez y Morejon.—D. Ramon Allenda.—D. Ramon Gomez del Olmo.—D. José Arrate y D. Nicolás Olmos.—Dª María Camejo de Rojas.—Dª Higinia García.—Dª Irene Navarro, viuda de Jácome.—Morena libre, Inés Cruz.

Habana Setiembre 24 de 1879.

Carbonell.

Obras Públicas.—Montes.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, con fecha 23 de Agosto último se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien destinar á esa Isla al Ingeniero de montes D. Rafael D'Ocon y Juan, con mil doscientos pesos de sueldo y mil seiscientos de sobresueldo que le corresponden por su categoría de Jefe de Negociado de primera clase, segun lo prevenido en la Real órden de diez y seis de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—De Real órden lo comunico á V. E. para su conocimiento.»

Y habiéndose dispuesto su cumplimiento por S. E. con fecha 16 del corriente, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 22 de Setiembre de 1879.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Joaquin Carbonell.

Direccion General de Hacienda.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General ha acordado con esta Direccion, que, desde el dia de mañana, se saque á la venta pública por la Tesorería General, la cantidad de plata amonedada del cuño español, que de propiedad del Tesoro, existe depositada materialmente en el Banco Español de esta capital; admitiéndose proposiciones abiertas con sujecion al tipo de prima que se fijará para cada dia, por esta Direccion, con el Vto. Bno. de la mencionada Autoridad superior y cuyo tipo se expondrá al público en la Tesorería General.

Las ventas se harán por oro y con las condiciones siguientes:

1ª Las proposiciones se presentarán personalmente al Tesorero General en las horas desde las once hasta las tres de la tarde de los dias hábiles de despacho, sucintamente redactadas en papel comun, con la fecha del dia en que se entreguen y la firma y rúbrica del comprador.

2ª No se admitirán proposiciones por ménos cantidad que la de quinientos pesos, y siempre que cubran en la oferta, el tipo de prima señalado.

3ª La Tesorería General facilitará á cada interesado papeletas por las cuales se

reserva de la aprobacion del Gobierno de S. M. Oficial 3.° de la Administracion Económica de esta Provincia, con el sueldo anual de quinientos pesos y mil de sobresueldo, en la vacante que resulta por cesantía de don Antonio Garcia Sanchez.

Lo que se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana, 17 de Setiembre de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Aranceles.

En Real órden de 5 de Junio del corriente año se aprueba por el Gobierno de S. M. el acuerdo del Gobierno General de esta Isla de 4 de Abril último disponiendo que para el adeudo de los muebles usados se apliquen los tipos de la partida 231 del Arancel, ó sea 4-6-8- y 10 por ciento del avalúo segun procedencia y bandera, previniéndose en dicha Real órden que para evitar los fráudes que pudieran cometerse en la introduccion de muebles, se exija á los importadores una nota de los que sean, acompañando certificacion de la autoridad local del punto de salida, si procedeu de puertos españoles, ó de los Cónsules de España en el extranjero, en que se haga constar que los indicados muebles se han usado y pertenecen al introductor.

Y acordado por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General el cumplimiento de la indicada Real órden se anuncia en la Gaceta Oficial para conocimiento general y á fin de que los importadores de muebles usados no aleguen ignorancia de las obligaciones á que deben sujetarse, en el concepto de que si no las cumplen se cobrará el derecho con arreglo á las partidas del Arancel como si fueran nuevos.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 23 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2223, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—Para la plaza de Interventor de la Administracion Especial de Loterías en esa Isla, que resulta vacante por fallecimiento de D. Enrique Lambea, y á la cual se le señala por Real Decreto de 19 del actual la categoría de Jefe de Negociado de 1ª clase, sueldo de mil doscientos pesos y mil ochocientos de sobresueldo; S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien nombrar á D. Gerónimo Acosta, que sirve en Comision la de Jefe de Negociado de 2ª en la Contaduría General y reune por lo tanto las circunstancias prevenidas en el Real Decreto de 23 de Mayo próximo pasado.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 16 de Setiembre de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 19 de Julio próximo pasado y bajo el número 1947, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—En vista de la instancia elevada á este Ministerio por D. Francisco Fernandez, Conserje de esa Contaduría General de Hacienda solicitando á su nombre y en representacion de D. Juan Soto, Mozo de oficio de la misma Dependencia les sean aplicables los efectos de la Real órden de veinte y nueve de Octubre último dictada á consecuencia de la reclamacion que hicieron los Escribientes de la misma oficina que pasaron á prestar sus servicios en el año de mil ochocientos setenta y seis al Tribunal de Cuentas creado en esa Antilla por el Comisario Régio cuya medida no mereció la aprobacion del Gobierno Supremo y por consiguiente á que se les abonen los haberes que devengaren en el mismo período que á los referidos Escribientes y en igual forma; S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) se ha servido acceder á la peticion de los solicitantes declarándoles con derecho al percibo de sus sueldos de conformidad con lo prevenido en la citada Real órden de veinte y nueve de Octubre próximo pasado cuyos servidores del Estado se hace extensiva la ya referida disposicion.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento, etc. de los interesados, y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado su cumplimiento por S. E. en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 17 de Agosto de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General con fecha de Agosto último y bajo el número 2222 la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien expedir, con fecha de hoy el siguiente Real Decreto.—A propuesta del Ministro de Ultramar, Vengo en decretar lo siguiente.—La categoría de Jefe de Administracion de cuarta clase que hoy tiene señalada el cargo de Interventor de la Administracion Especial de Loterías de la Habana, en la Isla de Cuba, queda reducida á la de Jefe de Negociado de primera clase con la dotacion anual de mil doscientos pesos de sueldo y sobresueldo de mil ochocientos.—Dado en el Real Sitio de San Ildefonso á diez y nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Alfonso.—El Ministro de Ultramar.—Salvador

bajo su responsabilidad en el caso de dar márgen con esto á innecesarias dilaciones.

Art. 72. Pasados estos dias, el Juez señalará dia y hora para la vista pública dentro de los tres siguientes. Durante este tiempo estarán los autos de manifiesto en la Escribanía, para que la parte fiscal ó los defensores se instruyan y tomen las notas convenientes, guardándose lo prevenido para su caso en el artículo 61 de esta ley. Las costas que devenguen en este acto los curiales se declaran de oficio.

En el acto de la vista podrán informar oralmente de su derecho al Juez ó Tribunal los defensores nombrados por los procesados, por el órden seguido en el procedimiento escrito.

El Promotor fiscal y los defensores nombrados de oficio deberán informar necesariamente, guardando el mismo órden.

Art. 73. El Juez dictará sentencia, que deberá ser fundada, dentro de los cinco dias siguientes al de la conclusion del acto de la vista.

En la propia sentencia mandará tambien que se remitan los autos en consulta al Tribnnal superior, con citacion y emplazamiento de las partes para que comparezcan ante él dentro de tres dias, si la Audiencia residiera en la misma poblacion, y dentro de seis dias en otro caso.

Art. 74. El emplazamiento se hará á los Procuradores de los procesados, si éstos no fueren hallados á la primera diligencia en busca; y al verificarlo, los Escribanos les prevendrán que nombren Procurador y Abogado que defiendan á sus representados en el Tribunal superior, bajo apercibimiento de nombrárseles de oficio, admitiéndoles dicho nombramiento, si lo hicieren, en el acto de la notificacion.

Art. 75. Las causas contra reos ausentes se sustanciarán por los mismos trámites determinados en los anteriores artículos; pero no se ratificarán más testigos del sumario que aquellos con cuyas declaraciones no se hubiesen conformado el Promotor ó los procesados presentes.

Art. 76. Los Jueces tendrán el término de veinte y cuatro horas para dictar las providencias interlocutorias.

Contra ellas no se admitirán más recursos que el de reposicion y apelacion subsidiaria interpuestos dentro de segundo dia. La apelacion sólo se admitirá en un efecto, y para sustanciarla se esperará á que se remitan los autos á la Audiencia en consulta de la sentencia definitiva. Contra las providencias denegatorias de prueba no se dá recurso alguno; pero la parte agraviada deberá formular, ante el inferior, la oportuna protesta para que, reproducida su peticion en la segunda instancia, pueda recaer decision sobre ella.

SECCION TERCERA.

De la segunda instancia.

Art. 77. Recibidos los autos en la Audiencia, se pasarán sin dilacion al Relator para que forme el apuntamiento en el término que la Sala le señale, atendiendo al volúmen de los autos; pero sin que pueda exceder de ocho dias.

Art. 78. Devueltos los autos por el Relator, se comunicarán al Fiscal y á cada una de las partes para instruccion, por un breve término, que no podrá exceder de seis dias para cada uno.

En caso de ser más de dos las defensas, se practicará lo prevenido en el artículo 61.

Al propio tiempo se hará el nombramiento de Procurador y Abogado de oficio para los procesados que no lo hubiesen verificado por sí mismos ó por su Procurador.

Art. 79. Al devolverse los autos, ó al darse por instruida de ellos cada parte, manifestará, bajo la firma de su Letrado y Procurador, su conformidad con el apuntamiento, ó las omisiones ó inexactitudes que á su juicio puedan haberse cometido en él, pidiendo en este caso se rectifiquen.

Art. 80. Tambien podrán las partes, al devolver los autos, ó darse por instruidas, ó pedir que se reciba la causa á prueba.

Este recibimiento á prueba en la segunda instancia sólo podrá tener lugar para justificar hechos nuevos de notoria influencia en el resultado de la causa, protestando no haber tenido conocimiento de ellos en tiempo oportuno para alegarlos y probarlos en la primera, y sobre los hechos no admitidos por el Juez en primera instancia, cuando se hubiere hecho la protesta expresada en el art. 76.

Art. 81. La Sala designará un Ministro ponente, el cual informará sobre la reforma ó adiciones del apuntamiento y sobre la procedencia de la prueba que se hubiere solicitado.

El Ministro ponente ejercerá las demás funciones propias de este cargo.

Art. 82. Si la Sala estimase procedente la propuesta, mandará practicarla, recibiendo para ello la causa á prueba por un breve término, que, aunque se prorogue, no podrá exceder de veinte dias.

La prueba en este caso se practicará con las mismas formalidades que en la primera instancia ante el Ministro ponente, ó dándose comision al juez inferior del punto donde se hallen los testigos.

Art. 83. Conformes las partes en el apuntamiento, ó hechas en él las reformas acordadas, ó adicionado en su caso con las pruebas practicadas en la segunda instancia, se señalará para la vista el dia más próximo posible, con citacion de las partes.

En el acto de la vista informarán de palabra, primero el fiscal y despues los defensores de los procesados, por el mismo órden que hubieren guardado en la primera instancia. Caso de haber apelado alguna de las partes, su defensor única hasta el dia, sobre el procedimiento en las causas que se formen por la jurisdiccion ordinaria y por los delitos á que se refiere esta Ley.

ARTÍCULOS ADICIONALES.

Artículos 1.° Las disposiciones precedentes sobre el procedimiento regirán hasta que se plantée el juicio por Jurado, como prescribe el art. 93 de la Constitucion, en cuyo caso se modificarán las de esta ley, segun lo requieran la orgánica de Tribunales y la de procedimiento en materia criminal.

Art. 2.° Establecido por una ley el recurso de casacion en materia criminal, se acomodará la presente á las prescripciones que se dicten en aquella, salvas las modificaciones que se creyere conveniente introducir á fin de asegurar la celeridad, economía y sencillez de la tramitacion en las causas sobre los delitos que son objeto de esta ley.

Art. 3.° La presente ley no abraza los casos de guerra extranjera, ni de guerra civil formalmente declarada.

De acuerdo de las Córtes Constituyentes se comunica al Regente del reino para su promulgacion como Ley.

Palacio de las Córtes 20 de Abril de 1870.—Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, Presidente.—Manuel de Llano y Pérsi, Diputado Secretario.—Julian Sanchez Ruano, Diputado Secretario.—Francisco Javier Carratalá, Diputado Secretario.—Mariano Rius, Diputado Secretario.

Por tanto:

Mando á todos los Tribunales, Justicias, Jefes, Gobernadores y demás Autoridades, así civiles como Militares y eclesiásticas, de cualquier clase y dignidad, que lo guarden y hagan guardar, cumplir y ejecutar en todas sus partes.

Madrid 23 de Abril de 1870.—Francisco Serrano.—El Ministro de la Gobernacion, Nicolás María Rivero.

Es cópia.

El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Joaquin Carbonell.

Ignorándose el domicilio de las personas que á continuacion se expresan y con el fin de poderles enterar de las resoluciones recaidas en los asuntos que á su gestion se han incoado, se suplica á las mismas se sirvan presentarse en dia y hora hábil de oficina en la Secretaría del Gobierno General, Negociado de Asuntos Generales.

RELACION.

Sres. D. Santiago Pardo y Ponce de Leon.—D. Cárlos García Mendoza y Gaston.—D. Enrique Setiem.—D. Ramon de Armas y Sanchez.—D. Miguel Bernardino Herrera.—D. Cárlos Vasseur y Agüero.—D. Enrique Félix Tolosa.—D. Ramon Francia.—D. José N. Maceo.—D. Juan Rodriguez Auseaume.—D. Francisco Valdés Rodriguez.—D. José Agustin Sanchez y Morejon.—D. Ramon Allenda.—D. Ramon Gomez del Olmo.—D. José Arrate y D. Nicolás Olmos.—Dª María Camejo de Rojas.—Dª Higinia García.—Dª Irene Navarro, viuda de Jácome.—Morena libre, Inés Cruz.

Habana Setiembre 24 de 1879.
Carbonell.

Obras Públicas.—Montes.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, con fecha 23 de Agosto último se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien destinar á esa Isla al Ingeniero de montes D. Rafael D'Ocon y Juan, con mil doscientos pesos de sueldo y mil seiscientos de sobresueldo que le corresponden por su categoría de de Jefe de Negociado de primera clase, segun lo prevenido en la Real órden de diez y seis de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—De Real órden lo comunico á V. E. para su conocimiento.»

Y habiéndose dispuesto su cumplimiento por S E. con fecha 16 del corriente, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 22 de Setiembre de 1879.
El Secretario del Gobierno General,
Joaquin Carbonell.

Direccion General de Hacienda.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General ha acordado con esta Direccion, que, desde el dia de mañana, se saque á la venta pública por la Tesorería General, la cantidad de plata amonedada del cuño español, que de propiedad del Tesoro, existe depositada materialmente en el Banco Español de esta capital; admitiéndose proposiciones abiertas con sujecion al tipo de prima que se fijará para cada dia, por esta Direccion, con el Vto. Bno. de la mencionada Autoridad superior y cuyo tipo se expondrá al público en la Tesorería General.

Las ventas se harán por oro y con las condiciones siguientes:

1ª Las proposiciones se presentarán personalmente al Tesorero General en las horas desde las once hasta las tres de la tarde de los dias hábiles de despacho, sucintamente redactadas en papel comun, con la fecha del dia en que se entreguen y la firma y rúbrica del comprador.

2ª No se admitirán proposiciones por ménos cantidad que la de quinientos pesos, y siempre que cubran en la oferta, el tipo de prima señalado.

3ª La Tesorería General facilitará á cada interesado papeletas por las cuales se reserva de la aprobacion del Gobierno de S. M. Oficial 3.° de la Administracion Económica de esta Provincia, con el sueldo anual de quinientos pesos y mil de sobresueldo, en la vacante que resulta por cesantía de don Antonio Garcia Sanchez.

Lo que se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana, 17 de Setiembre de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Aranceles.

En Real órden de 5 de Junio del corriente año se aprueba por el Gobierno de S. M. el acuerdo del Gobierno General de esta Isla de 4 de Abril último disponiendo que para el adeudo de los muebles usados se apliquen los tipos de la partida 231 del Arancel, ó sea 4-6-8- y 10 por ciento del avalúo segun procedencia y bandera, previniéndose en dicha Real órden que para evitar los fráudes que pudieran cometerse en la introduccion de muebles, se exija á los importadores una nota de los que sean, acompañando certificacion de la autoridad local del punto de salida, si proceden de puertos españoles, ó de los Cónsules de España en el extranjero, en que se haga constar que los indicados muebles se han usado y pertenecen al introductor.

Y acordado por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General el cumplimiento de la indicada Real órden se anuncia en la Gaceta Oficial para conocimiento general y á fin de que los importadores de muebles usados no aleguen ignorancia de las obligaciones á que deben sujetarse, en el concepto de que si no las cumplen se cobrará el derecho con arreglo á las partidas del Arancel como si fueran nuevos.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 23 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2223, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—Para la plaza de Interventor de la Administracion Especial de Loterias en esa Isla, que resulta vacante por fallecimiento de D. Enrique Lambea, y á la cual se le señala por Real Decreto de 19 del actual la categoría de Jefe de Negociado de 1ª clase, sueldo de mil doscientos pesos y mil ochocientos de sobresueldo; S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien nombrar á D. Gerónimo Acosta, que sirve en Comision la de Jefe de Negociado de 2ª en la Contaduría General y reune por lo tanto las circunstancias prevenidas en el Real Decreto de 23 de Mayo próximo pasado.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 16 de Setiembre de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 19 de Julio próx mo pasado y bajo el número 1947, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—En vista de la instancia elevada á este Ministerio por D. Francisco Fernandez, Conserje de esa Contaduría General de Hacienda solicitando á su nombre y en representacion de D. Juan Soto, Mozo de oficio de la misma Dependencia les sean aplicables los efectos de la Real órden de veinte y nueve de Octubre último dictada á consecuencia de la reclamacion que hicieron los Escribientes de la misma oficina que pasaron á prestar sus servicios en el año de mil ochocientos setenta y seis al Tribunal de Cuentas creado en esa Antilla por el Comisario Régio cuya medida no mereció la aprobacion del Gobierno Supremo y por consiguiente á que se les abonen los haberes que devengaren en el mismo período que á los referidos Escribientes y en igual forma; S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) se ha servido acceder á la peticion de los solicitantes declarándoles con derecho al percibo de sus sueldos de conformidad con lo prevenido en la citada Real órden de veinte y nueve de Octubre próximo pasado á cuyos servidores del Estado se hace extensiva la ya referida disposicion.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento, el de los interesados, y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado su cumplimiento por S. E. en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 17 de Agosto de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General con fecha 19 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2222 la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien expedir, con fecha de hoy el siguiente Real Decreto.—A propuesta del Ministro de Ultramar, Vengo en decretar lo siguiente.—La categoría de Jefe de Administracion de cuarta clase que hoy tiene señalada el cargo de Interventor de la Administracion Especial de Loterías de la Habana, en la Isla de Cuba, queda reducida á la de Jefe de Negociado de prime a clase con la dotacion anual de mil doscientos pesos de sueldo y sobresueldo de mil ochocientos.—Dado en el Real Sitio de San Ildefonso á diez y nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Alfonso.—El Ministro de Ultramar, Salvador de ga para que pueda embarcarse con direccion á su destino.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 9 de Setiembre de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General con fecha 27 de Agosto último y bajo el número 1362, la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—Accediendo S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) á la permuta de que dá V. E. cuenta en carta oficial número 535, fecha 28 de Julio último, se ha servido nombrar á D. Joaquin Cabañero, para la plaza de Oficial 3º, Contador de la Administracion de Rentas de Sagua la Grande, con el sueldo anual de quinientos pesos y novecientos de sueldo, y á D. Enrique Martinez Cruz para la de Oficial 3º de la Administracion Económica de Puerto-Príncipe con el mismo sueldo y sobresueldo.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana 16 de Setiembre de 1879.
Lope Gisbert.

Seccion 4.ª

En el expediente promovido por don Francisco Diaz Valdes, solicitando exencion de contribuciones por cinco años para su potrero «Puerto Escondido,» en Cienfuegos; resultando de lo informado por aquel I. Ayuntamiento haberse llenado en la tramitacion de dicho expediente todos los requisitos que prescribe la Instruccion de 14 de Marzo del año próximo pasado en razon á haberse justificado de la manera más clara y terminante que la finca en cuestion ha sido totalmente destruida y abandonada por consecuencia de la pasada guerra, y haberla empezado á reconstruir; el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de conformidad con lo propuesto por la Direccion General ha tenido á bien conceder la gracia que solicitó el interesado con arreglo al artículo 1.° del Decreto de 3 de Noviembre de 1877.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta Oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana, 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—*Oteyza.*

En el expediente promovido por don José M.ª Perez Saracho, solicitando exencion de contribuciones por cinco años para su potrero «Montaña,» ubicado en la jurisdiccion de Colon; resultando que de lo informado y opinado por el Ayuntamiento de aquel punto dicha finca fué destruida totalmente por la guerra y que su dueño la ha empezado á reconstruir, con lo cual se han llenado los requisitos que exijen las reglas de 14 de Marzo del año próximo pasado, para optar á los beneficios que concede el artículo 1.° del Decreto de 3 de Noviembre de 1877; el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de conformidad con lo propuesto por la Direccion General, ha tenido á bien conceder la gracia solicitada con arreglo á dicho artículo, empezando á contarse el término desde el 1.° de Julio de 1878 para que termine en 30 de Junio de 1883.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta Oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana, 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—*Oteyza.*

Inspeccion General de Obras Públicas.

No habiendo tenido efecto, por falta de licitadores, la subasta anunciada para el dia 18 del que cursa con objeto de contratar el suministro de las raciones necesarias para los Operarios de Obras Públicas de esta Provincia desde la fecha de la adjudicacion del remate hasta el 30 de Junio de 1881, he resuelto repetir el acto, señalando el dia dos del próximo mes de Octubre para que tenga lugar á las dos de la tarde en el edificio que ocupa esta Inspeccion General (Cuarteles número 4) bajo las condiciones contenidas en el anuncio que se publicó en la Gaceta del dia 28 de Agosto próximo pasado.

Lo que se hace público por este medio para conocimiento de los que deseen interesarse en dicha subasta.

Habana 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Inspector general interino, *Francisco Quiñones.*

Ordenacion de Marina del Apostadero de la Habana.

Secretaría.

Habiéndose acordado la suspension de la subasta del vapor «San Antonio» hasta nueva órden, queda sin efecto el anuncio inserto en la Gaceta de este dia que trata del particular.

Habana, 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—*Joaquin Marassi.*

SEGUNDA SECCION.

Administracion Económica de la Provincia.

Negociado de Esclavos.

Con esta fecha ha dicho

Juez señalará el dia más próximo posible para la comparecencia y exámen ó ratificacion de los mismos.

Los del sumario serán citados de oficio, como tambien los de cargo que presente el Promotor fiscal; los demás serán presentados por la parte interesada, la cual, sin embargo, podrá decir que se compela y apremie á los que rehusen comparecer á declarar.

Art. 66. Los testigos que no se hallaren á más distancia que la de un dia de viaje de la residencia del juzgado, segun los medios de comunicacion establecidos, serán compelidos á comparecer forzosamente, no mediando razones justas que lo impidan, y tambien cuando, á reclamacion de algunas de las partes, estimare el Juez indispensable para el cargo o descargo, la comparecencia personal.

Art. 67 Los demás testigos se examinarán por medio de exhortos, diligenciándose éstos con la mayor urgencia por los Jueces exhortados, bajo su más estrecha responsabilidad; pasado el término de prueba sin haber sido devueltos, el Juez exhortante seguirá sin ellos el procedimiento, y dará inmediatamente cuenta de todo al Regente de la Audiencia.

Art. 68. En el dia y hora señalado al efecto se procederá á la ratificacion y exámen de los testigos, verificando el de cada uno de ellos con separacion. Concluida la declaracion de cada testigo, las partes ó sus defensores podrán hacer al mismo, por conducto del Juez, las preguntas que éste admita como pertinentes, extendiéndose así la pregunta como la contestacion. Tambien se escribirán las preguntas que el Juez deseche como impertinentes, si la parte interesada lo reclamare, á fin de que la superioridad pueda apreciarlas en su dia.

Art. 69. La prueba de tachas se hará en su caso acto contínuo de la principal y dentro del término que ésta, formulando por escrito préviamente la parte interesada las preguntas á cuyo tenor deban ser examinados los testigos que presentaren para dicha prueba.

Art. 70. Concluso el término de prueba, ó practicada toda la que hubieren propuesto las partes, aunque aquel no haya expirado, lo acreditará el Escribano por diligencia; y sin otro trámite pasará los autos al estudio del Juez para sentencia, haciéndolo saber á las partes.

Art. 71. Dentro de los dos dias siguientes, si el Juez hallare en la causa defectos sustanciales que subsanar, ó faltaren algunas diligencias precisas para el cabal conocimiento de la verdad, acordará que, para mejor proveer, se practiquen inmediatamente todas las que fueren indispensables, La prueba en este caso se practicará con las mismas formalidades que en la primera instancia ante el Ministro ponente, ó dándose comision al juez inferior del punto donde se hallen los testigos.

Art. 83. Conformes las partes en el apuntamiento, ó hechas en él las reformas acordadas, ó adicionado en su caso con las pruebas practicadas en la segunda instancia, se señalará para la vista el dia más próximo posible, con citacion de las partes.

En el acto de la vista informarán de palabra, primero el fiscal y despues los defensores de los procesados, por el mismo órden que hubieren guardado en la primera instancia. Caso de haber apelado alguna de las partes, su defensor únicamente usará de la palabra ántes que el fiscal.

Art. 84. Estas causas se verán precisamente por cinco Magistrados, debiendo ser uno de ellos el Regente, ó el que haga sus veces.

Si en la Sala á que corresponda no hubiere número suficiente de Ministros, se agregarán los más antiguos de las otras hasta completarlo, con exclusion de los Presidentes si hubiere número suficiente para ello.

Art. 85. Concluida la vista, la Sala dictará sentencia fundada, dentro del término de seis dias.

Esta sentencia causará ejecutoria.

Art. 86. Dictada la sentencia, se remitirá sin dilacion, con certificacion de ella, al juez inferior para su ejecucion y cumplimiento, sin perjuicio de la tasacion de costas y gastos del juicio.

Hecha ésta y aprobada, se devolverá la causa al juez inferior con la certificacion correspondiente.

Art. 87. Contra las providencias interlocutorias de las Audiencias en las causas de que se trata, no se admitirá más recursos que el de súplica para ante la misma Sala, si se interpusiere dentro del segundo dia.

Art. 88. Los Jueces y Tribunales no tendrán para estas causas horas determinadas de despacho, y utilizarán el dia y la noche por todo el tiempo que sea necesario, segun la urgencia del caso, á juicio de los mismos.

Art. 89. Sobre los demás puntos respectivos al procedimiento en estas causas ante la Autoridad judicial, que no se hallen expresamente marcados en la presente ley, se observarán las reglas establecidas en los procedimientos comunes y en la ley provisional para la aplicacion del Código penal, sin que se acuda á ninguna otra ley especial.

Art. 90. Quedan derogadas las leyes, decretos, órdenes y otras disposiciones publicadas

condiciones siguientes:

1ª Las proposiciones se presentarán personalmente al Tesorero General en las horas desde las once hasta las tres de la tarde de los dias hábiles de despacho, sucintamente redactadas en papel comun, con la fecha del dia en que se entreguen y la firma y rúbrica del comprador.

2ª No se admitirán proposiciones por ménos cantidad que la de quinientos pesos, y siempre que cubran en la oferta, el tipo de prima señalado.

3ª La Tesorería General facilitará á cada interesado papeletas por las cuales se les admitirá por el Banco Español para realizar el cange de la plata vendida.

A las referidas papeletas habrá de acompañarse recibo expedido por el Tesorero General, debidamente intervenido, acreditando quedar ingresado en el Tesoro, el importe de la prima que corresponda á cada cantidad de plata que se venda.

4ª Las operaciones de cange se verificarán en el Banco Español, en el dia ó dias precisamente que expresen las papeletas facilitadas por la Tesorería General, haciéndose la designacion de dichos dias, segun la suma de plata vendida y en términos de que no exceda de cincuenta mil pesos, la cantidad que haya de cangearse en cada dia.

Las oficinas del Banco devolverán á los respectivos interesados los recibos de que trata la condicion tercera, una vez terminadas las operaciones de cange.

5ª La no presentacion en el Banco á realizar el cange, ó la interrupcion de este en los dias señalados, sin causas legítimas que la justifiquen, dará derecho á que la Hacienda se incaute de las sumas ingresadas, en el concepto de prima, por cada comprador.

Habana 25 de Setiembre de 1879.

El Director general,

Lope Gisbert.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de conformidad con lo propuesto por esta Direccion ha servido en acuerdo de esta fecha, nombrar Don Bernardo de la Puente, interinamente y

...ara la ...os mis- ..., como ...tor fis- ...te inte- ...que se ...parecer ...llaren á ...la resi- ...municа- ...mparecer ...s que lo ...de algu- ...isable pa- ...personal. ...aminarán ...tos con la ...s, bajo su ...rmino de ...xhortante ...inmedia- ...a Audien- ...al efecto ...de los tes- ...con sepa- ...da testigo, ...al mismo, ...e éste ad- ...la pregun- ...eribirán las ...ertinentes, ...de que la ... ...en su caso ...el término ...iamente la ...enor deban ...taren para ... ...prueba, ó ...las partes, ...itará el Es- ...e pasará los ...haciéndolo ... ...siguientes, ...sustanciales ...ncias preci- ...rdad, acor- ...quen inme- ...ispensables,

La prueba en este caso se practicará con las mismas formalidades que en la primera instancia ante el Ministro ponente, ó dándose comision al juez inferior del punto donde se hallen los testigos.

Art. 83. Conformes las partes en el apuntamiento, ó hechas en él las reformas acordadas, ó adicionado en su caso con las pruebas practicadas en la segunda instancia, se señalará para la vista el dia más próximo posible, con citacion de las partes.

En el acto de la vista informarán de palabra, primero el fiscal y despues los defensores de los procesados, por el mismo órden que hubieren guardado en la primera instancia. Caso de haber apelado alguna de las partes, su defensor únicamente usará de la palabra ántes que el fiscal.

Art. 84. Estas causas se verán precisamente por cinco Magistrados, debiendo ser uno de ellos el Regente, ó el que haga sus veces.

Si en la Sala á que corresponda no hubiere número suficiente de Ministros, se agregarán los más antiguos de las otras hasta completarlo, con exclusion de los Presidentes si hubiere número suficiente para ello.

Art. 85. Concluida la vista, la Sala dictará sentencia fundada, dentro del término de seis dias.

Esta sentencia causará ejecutoria.

Art. 86. Dictada la sentencia, se remitirá sin dilacion, con certificacion de ella, al juez inferior para su ejecucion y cumplimiento, sin perjuicio de la tasacion de costas y gastos del juicio.

Hecha ésta y aprobada, se devolverá la causa al juez inferior con la certificacion correspondiente.

Art. 87. Contra las providencias interlocutorias de las Audiencias en las causas de que se trata, no se admitirá más recursos que el de súplica para ante la misma Sala, si se interpusiere dentro del segundo dia.

Art. 88. Los Jueces y Tribunales no tendrán para estas causas horas determinadas de despacho, y utilizarán el dia y la noche por todo el tiempo que sea necesario, segun la urgencia del caso, á juicio de los mismos.

Art. 89. Sobre los demás puntos respectivos al procedimiento en estas causas ante la Autoridad judicial, que no se hallen expresamente marcados en la presente ley, se observarán las reglas establecidas en los procedimientos comunes y en la ley provisional para la aplicacion del Código penal, sin que se acuda á ninguna otra ley especial.

Art. 90. Quedan derogadas las leyes, decretos, órdenes y otras disposiciones publicadas

condiciones siguientes:

1ª Las proposiciones se presentarán personalmente al Tesorero General en las horas desde las once hasta las tres de la tarde de los dias hábiles de despacho, sucintamente redactadas en papel comun, con la fecha del dia en que se entreguen y la firma y rúbrica del comprador.

2ª No se admitirán proposiciones por ménos cantidad que la de quinientos pesos, y siempre que cubran en la oferta, el tipo de prima señalado.

3ª La Tesorería General facilitará á cada interesado papeletas por las cuales se les admitirá por el Banco Español para realizar el cange de la plata vendida.

A las referidas papeletas habrá de acompañarse recibo expedido por el Tesorero General, debidamente intervenido, acreditando quedar ingresado en el Tesoro, el importe de la prima que corresponda á cada cantidad de plata que se venda.

4ª Las operaciones de cange se verificarán en el Banco Español, en el dia ó dias precisamente que expresen las papeletas facilitadas por la Tesorería General, haciéndose la designacion de dichos dias, segun la suma de plata vendida y en términos de que no exceda de cincuenta mil pesos, la cantidad que haya de cangearse en cada dia.

Las oficinas del Banco devolverán á los respectivos interesados los recibos de que trata la condicion tercera, una vez terminadas las operaciones de cange.

5ª La no presentacion en el Banco á realizar el cange, ó la interrupcion de este en los dias señalados, sin causas legítimas que la justifiquen, dará derecho á que la Hacienda se incaute de las sumas ingresadas, en el concepto de prima, por cada comprador.

Habana 25 de Setiembre de 1879.

El Director general,

Lope Gisbert.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de conformidad con lo propuesto por esta Direccion se ha servido en acuerdo de esta fecha, nombrar á Don Bernardo de la Puente, interinamente y á

...Ultramar con fecha 19 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2222 la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien expedir, con fecha de hoy el siguiente Real Decreto.—A propuesta del Ministro de Ultramar, Vengo en decretar lo siguiente.—La categoría de Jefe de Administracion de cuarta clase que hoy tiene señalada el cargo de Interventor de la Administracion Especial de Loterías de la Habana, en la Isla de Cuba, queda reducida á la de Jefe de Negociado de prime a clase con la dotacion anual de mil doscientos pesos de sueldo y sobresueldo de mil ochocientos.—Dado en el Real Sitio de San Ildefonso á diez y nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Alfonso.—El Ministro de Ultramar—Salvador de Albacete.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana 16 de Setiembre de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr Gobernador General con fecha 10 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2117 la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—Para la plaza de Oficial cuarto Vista de la Aduana de esa Capital que resulta vacante por cesantía de D. Alberto Bernis, y dotada con el sueldo anual de cuatrocientos pesos y novecientos de sobresueldo, S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien nombrar á D. Marcelo Pujol, propuesto por el Banco Hispano Colonial, y con arreglo al contrato de 12 de Octubre de 1876.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes.»

Y acordado por S. E su cumplimiento en esta fecha, se publica en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 9 de Setiembre de 1879.

Lope Gisbert.

Seccion 1ª—Personal.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo Sr. Gobernador General con fecha 10 de Agosto último y bajo el número 2118 la Real órden siguiente:

«Excmo. Sr.—Accediendo S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) á la solicitud de D. Joaquin Canellas y Aguado, electo Oficial 2º Letrado de la Direccion General de Hacienda de esa Isla; ha tenido á bien concederle cuarenta y cinco dias de próro-

Habiéndose acordado la suspension de la subasta del vapor «San Antonio» hasta nueva órden, queda sin efecto el anuncio inserto en la Gaceta de este dia que trata del particular.

Habana, 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—*Joaquin Marassi.*

SEGUNDA SECCION.

Administracion Económica de la Provincia.

Negociado de Esclavos.

Con esta fecha he dispuesto que desde el dia ocho del presente quede abierto el cobro del impuesto sobre capitacion de esclavos correspondiente al primer semestre del año actual y por el término de un mes á contar desde dicha fecha el que trascurrido se procederá al cobro por la vía de apremio.

Lo que se anuncia al público para general conocimiento en la inteligencia de que la recaudacion de dicho impuesto se halla establecida en la calle de las Virtudes número 2; y estando prohibido el cobro á domicilio será nulo todo recibo satisfecho fuera de la recaudacion.

Habana 5 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Jefe Económico, *Primo Ortega.*

Negociado de Alcances.

Los Sres. D. Miguel Manfredi, D. Joaquin Galvez y D. Domingo Olaris, por sí ó por persona que legítimamente los represente, se servirán presentarse en esta Administracion y Negociado antedicho, á enterarse de un asunto que les concierne, y de no verificarlo en el término de *diez dias* que al efecto se les señala, se les irrogarán los perjuicios á que hubiere lugar.

Habana 17 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Jefe Económico, *Primo Ortega.*

Excmo. Ayuntamiento.

Habiendo acudido varios dependientes de establecimientos de comercio, solicitando que se cumpla lo mandado, con respecto al cierre en los dias festivos de los *establecimientos* no considerados como de *primera necesidad*, y estando prohibida la venta en aquellos por el artículo 3º de las Ordenanzas Municipales, he resuelto con fecha de hoy, recordar el exacto cumplimiento de dicha prohibicion, en concepto de que los *establecimientos* que quedarán exceptuados de esa medida y como esclarecimiento de los extremos que abraza el referido artículo 3º son: Bo-

ticas; Bodegas; Fondas; Restaurants; Cafés; Barberías y Peluquerías; Expendios de Billetes de Lotería y de efectos labrados; Carnicerías y Puestos de frutas y viandas, y de que es extensiva la prohibicion á los vendedores ambulantes, pues en dichos dias solo podrán circular aquellos que lleven efectos de indispensable consumo, y los que vendan periódicos.

Lo que se hace público por este medio, á fin de que todos los *establecimientos* no comprendidos en la excepcion mencionada, queden definitivamente cerrados á las 10 de la mañana de los domingos y dias de fiesta entera, bajo la pena de uno á diez pesos.—Los Alcaldes de barrio y los Agentes de la Policía Municipal, vigilarán por el exacto cumplimiento de esta disposicion y darán parte á los Sres. Tenientes Alcaldes de las infracciones que notaren para la aplicacion de las multas que correspondan.

Habana Setiembre 19 de 1879.—P. A.—El Teniente Alcalde 2º, *Pedro Gonzalez Llorente.*

Administracion Local de Aduanas.

El lunes 29 del actual á las doce de su mañana se rematarán en los almacenes de esta aduana, cien kilos holanda cruda hasta diez y seis hilos, caida en pena de comiso por resultar de exceso al despachar la hoja 4320 del vapor español «Manuela,» valorada en 175 pesos oro; llenándose en el acto las formalides prevenidas.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.—*C. Barca.*

El sábado 27 del actual á las doce y media de su mañana se rematarán en el almacen de averías de esta Aduana veinte y dos tambores con 5400 kilos sosa caústica caidos en pena de comiso por resultar de exceso al despachar la hoja 3139 del vapor español «Rita,» valorados en junto en 939 pesos oro, doce centavos; llenándose en el acto las formalidades prevenidas.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.—*C. Barca.*

El sábado 27 del actual á la una de la tarde se rematarán en el almacen de averías de esta aduana, los efectos que á continuacion se expresan, retasados en la forma siguiente:

40	docenas imitacion á niquel.....	$ 53 34
121	docenas carteras ordinarias.....	80 67
12	tohallas hilo.....	13 34
70	docenas pañuelos repulgados de algodon, 18 hilos.....	46 67
24	docenas iguales, 15 hilos.....	16 67
70	idem peines, asta ordinarios.....	46 67
4	kilos, ganchos ordinarios.....	13 34
	Total oro.	270 70

Cuyos efectos han caido en pena de comiso por haber resultado sin declarar en el despacho de la hoja 3401; llenándose en el acto las formalidades prevenidas.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.—*C. Barca.*

El sábado 27 del actual á las doce de su mañana se rematará en el almacen de averías una caja conteniendo hornillas de hierro colado, y 30 kilos ladrillos para planchar valorados en junto en 12 pesos oro, caidos en pena de abandono; llenándose todas las formalidades prevenidas.

Habana, Setiembre 23 de 1879.—*C. Barca.*

Sindicatura Segunda del Excmo. Ayuntamiento.

Don Tomás Uria vecino que ha sido de Puerto-Príncipe, se presentará en esta Sindicatura segunda, calle de Compostela número veinte, en dia y hora hábiles, para enterarle de una disposicion relativa á su siervo el pardo Joaquin Villavicencio.

Habana, 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Síndico segundo, J. M. Zayas.

Instituto Provincial de Segunda Enseñanza de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaría.

El Gobierno General de la Isla se ha servido probar los cuadros de Profesores de los Colegios privados que á continuacion se expresan para el curso académico de 1879 á 80, en la forma siguiente:

COLEGIO «LOS NORMALES» DE MATÁNZAS.

Al Presbítero L. D. Juan Miguagaray para que explique las asignaturas del 1º y 2º años de Gramática castellana y latina, Doctrina cristiana é Historia sagrada, Fundamentos de Religion y Retórica y Poética.

Al Bachiller D. Gabriel de Castro Palomino para que desempeñe las de Principios y ejercicios de Aritmética, Geometría y Trigonometría, Física, Química é Historia natural y Análisis y traduccion latina y rudimentos de griego.

Al Licenciado D. Aurelio C. de Llanos para las de Geografía é Historia de España y general, Principios y ejercicios de Geometría, Aritmética y Algebra, Traduccion de griego y Psicología, Lógica, y Filosofía moral.

A D. Bernardo Bordenave para las de Francés é Inglés.

COLEGIO «SANTIAGO» EN CUBA.

Al Bachiller D. Juan Francisco Parreño para que explique las de 1º y 2º años de Gramática castellana y latina, Doctrina cristiana é Historia sagrada y Fundamentos de Religion.

Al Doctor D. Magin Sagarra para las de Principios y ejercicios de Aritmética y Geometría, Aritmética y Algebra y Geometría y Trigonometría.

Al Licenciado D. Manuel Yero para las de Geografía é Historia de España y General, Análisis y traduccion latina y rudimentos de griego, Retórica y Poética y Psicología, Lógica y Filosofía moral.

Al Licenciado D. Miguel Millan para las de Física, Química é Historia natural.

Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—*Dr. Faulino Suarez Aguiñiga.*

rida inferida al pardo Emilio Artigas, por una pareja de este Cuerpo en la calle de Teniente Rey, el dia catorce de Febrero de este año y no habiendo podido averiguar su domicilio por los medios ordinarios de citacion y en uso de las facultades que en este caso me conceden las Reales Ordenanzas, cito, llamo y emplazo, para que en el término de dies dias á contar desde esta fecha se presente en el cuarto de Banderas de este Cuerpo el pardo de referencia para evacuar un acto de justicia en la sumaria mencionada.

Habana 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Fiscal, Ildefonso Chirinos.—Por su mandato.—El escribano, *Enrique Ferrer.*

Hago saber: que en esta Fiscalía estoy instruyendo sumaria al Guardia Angel Gomez Camillero, de la 3ª Compañía de dicho Batallon, por el delito de desercion y no habiendo sido habido por los medios ordinarios de citacion y en uso de las facultades que en este caso me conceden las Reales Ordenanzas cito, llamo y emplazo al referido individuo para que en el término de diez dias se presente á contar desde esta fecha en dia y hora hábil en el cuarto de Banderas de este Cuerpo para dar sus descargos en la causa que se le sigue.

Habana 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Fiscal, Ildefonso Chirinos.—Por su mandato.—El escribano, *Enrique Ferrer.*

Comandancia General de Marina del Apostadero de la Habana.

Don José Osteret y Godos, Capitan de navío de la Armada, Fiscal nombrado por el Excmo. Sr Comandante General de este Apostadero.

En virtud de las facultades que me conceden las Reales Ordenanzas, cito, llamo y emplazo por tercera y última vez á Manuel Laza y Benito Cuyás que dirigieron escritos al Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Director General de Hacienda pública, para que en el término de tercero dia á contar desde la fecha de la publicacion de este edicto, se presenten á declarar en sumaria que instruyo debidamente autorizado, cuya Fiscalía se halla en la casa morada del Comisario de este Real Arsenal.

Arsenal de la Habana 18 de Setiembre de 1879. —*José Osteret.*

Comandancia Militar de Marina y Capitanía de Puerto de la Habana.

Fiscalía de causas.

Por esta mi tercera y última carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á Juan Guerrero Lamas, natural de Santa Cecilia en la Coruña, de estado casado, de 29 años de edad, de profesion herrero y palero que fué del vapor-correo «Ciudad Condal» en Agosto del año próximo pasado para que dentro de nueve dias á contar desde la fecha comparezca en esta Fiscalía á dar sus descargos en la causa que se le sigue por desercion de dicho buque, seguro que de hacerlo se le oirá y administrará cumplida justicia.

Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—*Juan María Butler.*

Orden de la Plaza del dia 25 de Setiembre de 1879.

Servicio para el 26

Jefe de dia.—El Comandante del 6º Batallon de Voluntarios D. Estanislao Bartomeu.

Visita de Hospital.—Comision Liquidadora.

Médico para los baños.—Artillería á pié.

Capitanía General..... } 6º Batallon de Voluntarios.
Parada..... }

Hospital Militar interior ..... } Regimiento de Ingenieros.
Castillo del Príncipe..... }
Barracones de idem ..... }

Bateria de la Reina. .... Artillería á pié.

Retreta en el Parque Central.—Regimiento de Ingenieros.

Ayudante de guardia en el Gobierno Militar.—El 2º de la Plaza D. Ramon Palacios.

Imaginaria en idem.—El 2º de la misma, D. Manuel Ortiz.

El Coronel Sargento-Mayor, *Recaño.*

Colegio de Corredores y Notarios comerciales de la Habana.

CAMBIOS

España.....	Nominal.
Inglaterra.....	19¾ á 20¼ P. 60 d|v.
Francia.....	5¾ á 6 P. 60 d|v.
	6 á 6¼ P. c|v.
Estados Unidos.....	9 á 9¼ P. 60 d|v.
	9¼ á 10 P. c|v.
Oro del cuño español.....	138½ á 139 P. á las 3 ménos cuarto de la tarde.
Descuento mercantil.....	6 y 8 p.% anual B|B.
	10 y 12 id. orc.

MERCADO DE AZUCARES.

Sin variacion.

SRES. CORREDORES DE SEMANA.

DE CAMBIOS Y ACCIONES.

D. Martin de Echezarreta, dependiente auxiliar de corredor.

D. Isidro Olivares, idem de idem.

DE FRUTOS.

D. Jacobo Patterson.

D. Miguel Dannany y Azopardo.

Habana 25 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Síndico interino, *M. Nuñez.*

Primera Tenencia de Alcaldía de la Habana.

Que la sin efecto ni valor alguno la cédula de vecindad número 3780 de comensal expedida en el segundo distrito el 13 de Junio de 1878 á favor de D. Cárlos Diez Cabeza, natural de la Habana, soltero, de 17 años, tabaquero y vecino de la calle de Damas número 27 por haber sufrido extravío.

Habana y Boletin Oficial de la Provincia á fin de que acudan á esta Secretaría á deducir los derechos de que se crean asistidos dentro del plazo de treinta dias, contando desde la fecha en que se publique el primer anuncio.

Matanzas 15 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario, *Miguel Alfredo Lavastida.*

Ayuntamiento de Cimarrones.

Presidencia.

El Ayuntamiento de mi presidencia en cabildo ordinario celebrado el dia doce del actual acordó sacar por tercera vez á pública licitacion por el término de diez dias á contar desde el primero de la publicacion en el Boletin Oficial de la Provincia la construccion del matadero y corral público que tiene solicitada D. Mariano Solé y Alegret con arreglo al pliego de condiciones facultativas y económicas que se insertó en el Boletin de Matanzas y Gaceta de la Habana de los dias diez y siete y siguientes del mes de Agosto último; en la inteligencia que el Rematador está en el deber de abonar á Solé Alegret el importe del plano y pliego de condiciones que constan agregados al expediente ascendente á cuarenta y dos pesos cincuenta centavos oro, así como todas las publicaciones y reintegro del papel del expediente respectivo. Y para su publicacion en los periódicos citados y por cedulones que se fijarán en los lugares mas concurridos de este Término Municipal, libro el presente.

Cimarrones, Setiembre 19 de 1879.—*Domingo Cadenas.*

Ayuntamiento de la Macagua.

Secretaría.

De órden del Señor Presidente y por acuerdo de la Corporacion Municipal, se publica para general conocimiento y á los efectos que determina la regla segunda del artículo 38 de la Ley Provisional Municipal, el siguiente estado que demuestra la division Municipal de este término en distritos y barrios y la electoral en Colegios.

Primer distrito.

El de Macagua que lo formarán los barrios de su nombre y el de Guachinango ó sea el antiguo cuarton de Macagua.

Barrios que constituyen el primer distrito.

1er. Barrio.—Macagua, comprende el poblado, el paradero del ferro-carril, «Los Arabos» é ingenios «Recompensa» y «Caridad.»

2º Barrio.—Guachinango, comprende la sitiería de este punto, ingenios «Central Destino,» «Reserva» y «Sociedad» y potrero «San Manuel.»

Inspector de este distrito.

El primer distrito estará bajo la inspeccion del Sr. primer Teniente de Alcalde D. Saturnino Santurio.

Segundo distrito.

El de Monte-Alto que lo formarán los barrios de su nombre, «Semillero,» y «Cuatro Esquinas,» ó sea el antiguo cuarton de Monte-Alto.

Barrios que constituyen el segundo distrito.

1er. Barrio.—Cuatro esquinas, comprende la sitiería de este punto y la de San Pedro de Mayabon, paradero del ferro-carril «San Pedro,» y el ingenio «Dulce Nombre.»

2º Barrio.—Monte-Alto, comprende la sitiería de este punto y el ingenio «San Luciano.»

3er. Barrio.—Semillero, comprende la sitiería de este punto y los ingenios «Occitanía,» «Aguedita,» «Semillero, «Salvador» y «Chilena.»

Inspector de este distrito.

El segundo distrito estará bajo la inspeccion del segundo Teniente de Alcalde interino D. José Freire.

Division electoral.

En dos Colegios, uno para cada distrito, siendo el primero el de Macagua, y el segundo el de Monte-Alto.

Macagua, Setiembre 19 de 1879.—*Joaquin Rambla,* Secretario.

Ayuntamiento de Marianao.

No habiendo tenido efecto el dia señalado las subastas de los arbitrios «Corral de Concejo» y «Matanza de reses,» para el año económico de 1879 á 1880, el Sr. Alcalde Municipal Presidente, ha dispuesto vuelva á anunciarse que dichas subastas tendrán lugar el Sábado 27 del corriente, á las 12 del dia, ante la Comision respectiva, así como el arbitrio de «Puestos públicos» y «Vendedores ambulantes,» cuyo pliego de condiciones se pondrá á continuacion, y sujetándose á los publicados en el Boletin oficial de 22 de Agosto próximo pasado respecto á los de «Corral de Concejo» y «Matanza de reses,» lo que se publica para conocimiento de los interesados.

Marianao 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario Contador, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Pliego de condiciones para el arbitrio de «Vendedores ambulantes» y «Puestos públicos» de Marianao.

Art. 1º El Ayuntamiento saca á licitacion pública el arbitrio de «Vendedores ambulantes» y «Puestos públicos» de este pueblo para el año económico de 79 á 80.

Art. 2º Constituye este arbitrio la cuota que con arreglo al Reglamento que se inserta á continuacion, deben satisfacer todos los que ocupan temporal ó permanentemente los portales abiertos al tránsito público en las plazas, paseos y calles con puestos de venta para especular, cualquiera que sea la clase, así como todos los vendedores ambulantes. Los que no se sitúen en las esquinas pagarán solo [illegible] pesos. No están obligados á pagar como Vendedores ambulantes los dependientes de estos, siempre que acompañen á sus principales y que vayan provistos del correspondiente recibo del rematador.

Art. 7º El Rematador dará conocimiento al Ayuntamiento de las personas que elija para cobradores y celadores, á quienes se les expedirán prévio el conocimiento de sus antecedentes el correspondiente nombramiento que presentarán á los causas del arbitrio, á la policía para que los reconozca y les preste los auxilios necesarios cuando ejerzan sus funciones.

Art. 8º Los cobradores y celadores de [illegible] arbitrio conducirán á las oficinas del Recaudador todo vendedor que no esté provisto de la matrícula y le retendrá la parte proporcional de los efectos que conduzca bastante á responder el importe de la matrícula, y á la multa que se ha hecho acreedor que nunca excederá del duplo de la cuota fijada, ni bajará de la mitad de ese importe. La multa será impuesta por el Presidente del Ayuntamiento, á quien dará inmediatamente parte de la aprehension el Rematador para que resuelva en [illegible] da caso dentro de las 24 horas siguientes.

Si el detenido abona voluntariamente la matrícula la mitad del importe de esta como multa, ofrezca garantía personal, no se le embargarán los efectos en este último caso, pero quedará obligado el Rematador á dar cuenta á la Presidencia.

Art. 9º El Rematador fijará en cada semestre los dias en que esté abierta la matrícula, que nunca bajarán de treinta, á fin de que ocurran á satisfacer el arbitrio, en el concepto de que pasado el término sin verificarlo incurrirá en la pena que marca el artículo 8º sin perjuicio de los recargos de la vía de apremio á que tiene derecho el Rematador. Los que empiecen á ejercer el arbitrio despues del plazo fijado deberán ocurrir préviamente á proveerse de matrícula. El justificante del adeudo será el requerimiento hecho al causante ante el Alcalde de barrio, comprobado con su firma á quien acudirá el Rematador, obteniendo de él un certificado en que se consigne el hecho, y en el que conste que el causante ocupa verdaderamente puesto público de venta ó tráfico, y junto donde esté situado, así como su medida.

Art. 10. La pena ó multa del duplo que marca el artículo del Reglamento se entenderá solo respecto á los puestos públicos.

Art. 11. No se admitirá ninguna proposicion que baje de la cantidad de ochocientos pesos, oro.

Art. 12. El Rematador enterará en las Cajas Municipales el importe respectivo del remate por trimestres adelantados. La falta de pago de un trimestre, autoriza á que se ponga el arbitrio en Administracion por cuenta y riesgo del Rematador.

Art. 13. Para responder al cumplimiento del contrato, el Rematador otorgará dentro de quince dias siguientes al remate, fianza equivalente á la cuarta parte de la cantidad en que se verifique la subasta. Esta fianza se hará en efectivo, ó en acciones del Banco Español por su valor nominal, ó en hipoteca de finca urbana, en cuyo caso será el duplo.

Art. 14. Por ningun motivo, ni aun por casos fortuitos, podrá el Rematador pedir quitas, rescision ó rebaja de la cantidad ofrecida en el remate, ni indemnizacion de perjuicios por supresion de cualquier puesto ú objeto que sea el causante del arbitrio ú otras causas previstas. Tampoco el Ayuntamiento exigirá al Rematador mayor precio que el estipulado por ningun concepto ni causa.

Art. 15. Para ser postor se requiere el depósito prévio en la Caja Municipal de la cantidad de cien pesos, con cuya cantidad responde el postor al cumplimiento de las condiciones del remate, devolviéndose inmediatamente á los que no resulten rematadores. Al que resulte serlo será devuelto el depósito, cuando haya otorgado la fianza exigida.

Art. 16. Cuantas cuestiones se susciten entre el Rematador y los particulares, como entre aquel y el Ayuntamiento sobre cumplimiento, inteligencia, rescision, aplicacion de penas y demás efectos del remate se resolverán gubernativamente por la Presidencia, pudiendo despues el interesado dirigirse por la misma vía al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, quien resolverá lo que estime más conveniente. Agotada la vía gubernativa compete conocer en lo contencioso-administrativa al Excmo. Consejo de Administracion.

Art. 17. Las proposiciones se harán en pliego cerrado segun el modelo que se pone al final, los cuales entregarán los portadores en la Secretaría Municipal el dia antes de la subasta. Abiertos los pliegos el dia y hora señalados para la subasta, se adjudicará esta á favor de la proposicion que resulte más beneficiosa, y en caso de haber dos iguales, se admitirán pujas á la llana por espacio de doce minutos; pasado este término, se adjudicará al que hubiere hecho la última proposicion.

Art. 18. El Rematador queda obligado á indemnizar el papel sellado que haya debido emplearse para el acto del remate y posteriores hasta ponerlo en posesion de él, así como todos los gastos de publicacion que origine la presente subasta, y el medio por ciento que tiene que abonar á la Real Hacienda como contratista.

Modelo de proposicion.

D. N. de N ....vecino de.....enterado de los anuncios publicados en el Boletin oficial y la Gaceta de la Habana con fecha de.....y de los requisitos y condiciones que exigen para adjudicarse el remate del arbitrio de Puestos públicos y Vendedores ambulantes de este término Municipal, se compromete á tomarlo á su cargo por la cantidad de.... aquí podrá el precio en letra.

Fecha y firma del interesado.

Marianao y Setiembre 8 de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Tarifa que propone la Comision de Impuestos, para el cobro de los Puestos públicos, malojeros y vendedores ambulantes en el término Municipal de Marianao.

Al Semestre.

Oro

Los que no se sitúen en las esquinas pagarán solo dos pesos. No están obligados á pagar como Vendedores ambulantes los dependientes de estos, siempre que acompañen á sus principales y que vayan provistos del correspondiente recibo del rematador.

Art. 7º El Rematador dará conocimiento al Ayuntamiento de las personas que elija para cobradores y celadores, á quienes se les expedirán prévio el conocimiento de sus antecedentes el correspondiente nombramiento que presentarán á los causantes del arbitrio, á la policía para que los reconozca y les preste los auxilios necesarios cuando ejerciten sus funciones.

Art. 8º Los cobradores y celadores de este arbitrio conducirán á las oficinas del Recaudador á todo vendedor que no esté provisto de la matrícula, y le retendrá la parte proporcional de los efectos que conduzca bastante á responder el importe de la matrícula, y á la multa que se ha hecho acreedor que nunca excederá del duplo de la cuota fijada, ni bajará de la mitad de ese importe. La multa será impuesta por el Presidente del Ayuntamiento, á quien dará inmediatamente parte de la aprehension el Rematador para que resuelva cada caso dentro de las 24 horas siguientes.

Si el detenido abona voluntariamente la matrícula la mitad del importe de esta como multa, y ofrezca garantía personal, no se le embargarán los efectos en este último caso, pero quedará obligado el Rematador á dar cuenta á la Presidencia.

Art. 9º El Rematador fijará en cada semestre los dias en que esté abierta la matrícula, que nunca bajarán de treinta, á fin de que ocurran á satisfacer el arbitrio, en el concepto de que pasado el término sin verificarlo incurrirá en la pena que marca el artículo 8º sin perjuicio de los recargos de la vía de apremio á que tiene derecho el Rematador. Los que empiecen á ejercer el arbitrio despues del plazo fijado deberán ocurrir préviamente á proveerse de matrícula. El justificante del adeudo será el requerimiento hecho al causante ante el Alcalde de barrio, comprobado con su firma á quien acudirá el Rematador, obteniendo de él un certificado en que se consigne el hecho, y en el que conste que el causante ocupa verdaderamente puesto público de venta ó tráfico, y junto donde esté situado, así como su medida.

Art. 10. La pena ó multa del duplo que marca el artículo del Reglamento se entenderá solo respecto á los puestos públicos.

Art. 11. No se admitirá ninguna proposicion que baje de la cantidad de ochocientos pesos, oro.

Art. 12. El Rematador enterará en las Cajas Municipales el importe respectivo del remate por trimestres adelantados. La falta de pago de un trimestre, autoriza á que se ponga el arbitrio en Administracion por cuenta y riesgo del Rematador.

Art. 13. Para responder al cumplimiento del contrato, el Rematador otorgará dentro de quince dias siguientes al remate, fianza equivalente á la cuarta parte de la cantidad en que se verifique la subasta. Esta fianza se hará en efectivo, ó en acciones del Banco Español por su valor nominal, ó en hipoteca de finca urbana, en cuyo caso será el duplo.

Art. 14. Por ningun motivo, ni aun por casos fortuitos, podrá el Rematador pedir quitas, rescision ó rebaja de la cantidad ofrecida en el remate, ni indemnizacion de perjuicios por supresion de cualquier puesto ú objeto que sea el causante del arbitrio ú otras causas previstas. Tampoco el Ayuntamiento exigirá al Rematador mayor precio que el estipulado por ningun concepto ni causa.

Art. 15. Para ser postor se requiere el depósito prévio en la Caja Municipal de la cantidad de cincuenta pesos, con cuya cantidad responde el postor al cumplimiento de las condiciones del remate, devolviéndose inmediatamente á los que no resulten rematadores. Al que resulte serlo será devuelto su depósito, cuando haya otorgado la fianza exigida.

Art. 16. Cuantas cuestiones se susciten entre el Rematador y los particulares, como entre aquel y el Ayuntamiento sobre cumplimiento, inteligencia, rescision, aplicacion de penas y demás efectos del remate se resolverán gubernativamente por la Presidencia, pudiendo despues el interesado dirigirse por la misma vía al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, quien resolverá lo que estime más conveniente. Agotada la vía gubernativa compete conocer en la contencioso-administrativa al Excmo. Consejo de Administracion.

Art. 17. Las proposiciones se harán en pliego cerrado segun el modelo que se pone al final, los cuales entregarán los portadores en la Secretaría Municipal el dia antes de la subasta. Abiertos los pliegos el dia y hora señalados para la subasta, se adjudicará esta á favor de la proposicion que resulte más beneficiosa, y en caso de haber dos iguales, se admitirán pujas á la llana por espacio de doce minutos; pasado este término, se adjudicará al que hubiere hecho la última proposicion.

Art. 18. El Rematador queda obligado á indemnizar el papel sellado que haya debido emplearse para el acto del remate y posteriores hasta ponerlo en posesion de él, así como todos los gastos de publicacion que origine la presente subasta, y el medio por ciento que tiene que abonar á la Real Hacienda como contratista.

Modelo de proposicion.

D. N. de N ....vecino de.....enterado de los anuncios publicados en el Boletin oficial y la Gaceta de la Habana con fecha de.....y de los requisitos y condiciones que exigen para adjudicarse el remate del arbitrio de Puestos públicos y Vendedores ambulantes de este término Municipal, se compromete á tomarlo á su cargo por la cantidad de.... aquí pondrá el precio en letra.

Fecha y firma del interesado.

Marianao y Setiembre 8 de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Tarifa que propone la Comision de Impuestos, para el cobro de los Puestos públicos, malejeros, y vendedores ambulantes en el término Municipal de Marianao.

Al Semestre.

Oro.

QUINTA SECCION.

AUTOS.

Ha dispuesto el Sr. Juez de primera instancia de esta ciudad, en auto del dia de hoy expedido en el juicio de quiebra de la sociedad «Fuentes é Hijo» que giraba en esta plaza, la celebracion de la primera Junta general de acreedores, la que tendrá efecto el 11 de Octubre próximo á las ocho de su mañana en la Sala de audiencia.—Lo que se hace público para que los interesados asistan personalmente con poder bastante, en la inteligencia que de no hacerlo le parará el perjuicio que en derecho haya lugar.—Holguin Setiembre 12 de 1879.—Miguel de Zayas. A O 26

EDICTOS.

D. José María Espino y Manzano, Juez de primera instancia de esta villa etc.

Por esta mi tercer edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Miguel Suarez, natural de Santander, soltero, dependiente de 20 años, para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en la Cárcel pública de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por lesiones; cierto y seguro que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará recta y cumplida justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la Ley y hábiles los Estrados del juzgado para los trámites que ocurran.—Sagua la Grande Setiembre 22 de 1879.—José Mª Espino.—Por su mandado, Antonio Palma. E O 28

D. José María Espino y Manzano, Juez de primera instancia deesta villa.

Por este mi segundo edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Francisco Gonzalez Tiaño ó Fiaño, para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en la cárcel pública de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por hurto; cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará recta y cumplida justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley y hábiles los estrados del juzgado para los trámites que ocurran. Sagua la Grande y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—José Maria Espino.—Por su mandado, Antonio Palma. E O 28

D. José María Espino y Manzano, Juez de primera instancia de esta Villa.

Por este mi segundo edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. José Fernandez natural de Asturias, soltero, dependiente, de 25 años, para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en la cárcel pública de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por hurto, cierto y seguro que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará recta y cumplida justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley y hábiles los estrados del juzgado para los trámites que ocurran.—Sagua la Grande y Setiembre 22 de 1879.—José Maria Espino.—Por su mandado, Antonio Palma. E O 28

Don Augusto Martinez Ayala, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Cerro.

Por esta mi primera carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo á los morenos Justo y Luis, esclavos de D. José Antonio Ortega, para que dentro de nueve dias del último anuncio se presenten en el Juzgado á un acto de justicia en la causa formada por homicidio del mayoral de la estancia Husillo D. Eusebio Perdomo, ocurrida por la dotacion de dicha estancia; cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia, y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley.—Habana Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Martinez Ayala.—Por mandado de su señoría, José Nicolás de Ortega.

E O 28

Don Guillermo Puente, Juez de Paz de esta villa sustituto de primera instancia de la misma y su partido judicial etc.

Por este mi segundo edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Juan Sarralles, natural de Cataluña, soltero, del comercio y de veinte y seis años de edad, para que dentro de nueve dias se presente preso en la cárcel de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa por hurto de un reloj con su leontina, cierto y seguro que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley.—Guanabacoa Setiembre 23 de 1879. —Guillermo Puente.—Por mandado de S. S. Luis J. Marin.—Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—Guanabacoa Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Luis J. Marin.

E O 28

Don Augusto Martinez Ayala, Juez interino de primera instancia del distrito del Cerro.

Por esta mi tercera y última carta de edicto cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Juan Garcia, natural de Méjico, soltero, como de treinta y seis á treinta y ocho años de edad; para que dentro de nueve dias se presente en el juzgado á un acto de justicia en la causa que se le sigue por lesiones á D. Leonardo Carbonell, cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere, se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley.—Habana Setiembre 24 de 1879.—Martinez Ayala.—Por mandado de su señoría, José Nicolás de Ortega. E O 28

Dr. D. Augusto Martinez Ayala Juez de primera instancia interino del Distrito del Cerro.

Por este mi primer edicto cito, llamo y emplazo á D. José Bernardo Diaz, natural de Canarias, soltero de treinta años y carretonero, para que dentro del término de nueve dias, contados desde esta fecha, se presente en la Real cárcel de esta ciudad, á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por hurto á Dª María del Pino Martin Castellano; cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz y por bastante los estrados del Juzgado para los trámites ulteriores del procedimiento.—Habana 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—Martinez Ayala.—Por mandado de su señoria, Gregorio de la Maza.—Y cumpliendo lo mandado para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial, libro la presente, fecha la misma.—Gregorio de la Maza. E O 28

Don Eduardo Garcia Agüero, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de la Catedral.

Por el presente se cita, llama y emplaza á los acreedores de D. Antonio Benitez y Perez, para junta general sobre reconocimientos de créditos, cuyo acto tendra efecto el dia treinta de Octubre próximo entrante á las once de su mañana en la Sala de Audiencia del Juzgado, sito calle de San Pedro número seis.—Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—García Agüero.—Por mandado de su señoría y por D. Bernardino Suarez, Francisco de Castro.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 22 de 1879.—Francisco de Castro. E 27

Don Francisco Noval y Martí, Caballero de la Realde Americana Orden de Isabel la Católica, Juez y primera instancia deesta villa y su partido judicial.

Por el presente se convoca á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á D. José Alonso y de la Torre, natural de Matanzas, soltero, como de cincuenta y nueve años de edad y vecino que fué de Cabañas, para que en el término de treinta dias se presenten en este Juzgado á deducir el que les asista.—Guanajay Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Francisco Noval y Martí.—Por mandado de su señoría, Antonio Perez. E O 27

Ldo. D. Guillermo Puente y Aliaga, Juez de primera instancia interino de esta villa y su jurisdiccion.

Por esta mi segunda carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo al moreno Félix Herrera, ó sea Hermenegildo Montoto, natural de esta villa vecino de la Habana, soltero, cocinero de 18 años é hijo de Cárlos y de Agustina

ires.

COLEGIO «SANTIAGO» EN CUBA.

Al Bachiller D. Juan Francisco Parreño para explique las de 1º y 2º años de Gramática castellana y latina, Doctrina cristiana é Historia sagrada y Fundamentos de Religion.

Al Doctor D. Magin Sagarra para las de Principios y ejercicios de Aritmética y Geometría, Aritmética y Algebra y Geometría y Trigonometría.

Al Licenciado D. Manuel Yero para las de Geografía é Historia de España y General, Análisis y traduccion latina y rudimentos de griego, Retórica Poética y Psicología, Lógica y Filosofía moral.

Al Licenciado D. Miguel Millan para las de Física, Química é Historia natural.

Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—*Dr. Faulino Pérez Aguiñiga.*

TERCERA SECCION.

Comandancia General del Distrito de la Habana y Gobierno Militar de la Plaza.

Eduardo Marcó Balabasquer, Teniente de la segunda Compañía del Primer Tercio de Guardia Civil y Comandancia de la Habana, Fiscal nombrado por sus Jefes para actuar en un expediente.

Ignorándose el paradero del paisano residente Batabanó, D. José Butaque Menendez, y debido prestar su declaracion en el expediente que por órden Superior y por reyerta tenida entre éste un guardia segundo del Primer Tercio de Guardia Civil, en la noche del trece de Junio último me ha instruyendo; en uso de las facultades que para los casos concede el Rey (q. D. g,) en las Reales Ordenanzas á los Oficiales de Ejército, por el presente primer edicto llamo, cito y emplazo á dicho José Butaque Menendez, señalandole la Casa cuartel, que ocupa la fuerza de la Guardia Civil en el pueblo de San Nicolás, donde deberá presentarse personalmente, en el término de treinta dias á contar desde la publicacion de este edicto, pues de lo contrario se le seguirán los perjuicios á que dé lugar la falta de su presentacion.—Publíquese en la Gaceta y demás periódicos oficiales.

San Nicolás 14 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Teniente Fiscal, *Eduardo Marcó.*

Regimiento de Orden Público.—Primer batallon.—Fiscalía.

Ildefonso Chirinos y Santos, Teniente Alférez de Orden Público y Fiscal del mismo.

Hago saber: que en esta Fiscalía estoy instruyendo sumaria de las causas que han motivado la he-

corredor.

D. Isidro Olivares, idem de idem.

DE FRUTOS.

D. Jacobo Patterson.

D. Miguel Dannany y Azopardo.

Habana 25 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Síndico interino, *M. Nuñez.*

Primera Tenencia de Alcaldía de la Habana.

Que la sin efecto ni valor alguno la cédula de vecindad número 3780 de comensal expedida en el segundo distrito el 13 de Junio de 1878 á favor de D. Cárlos Diez Cabeza, natural de la Habana, soltero, de 17 años, tabaquero y vecino de la calle de Damas número 27 por haber sufrido extravío.

Habana 16 de Setiembre de 1879.—José de Cárdenas.

Queda sin efecto ni valor alguno la cédula de vecindad número 286 de comensal expedida por el Alcalde del barrio de Santa Teresa en 21 de Febrero del corriente año á favor de D. Mauricio Acevedo y Rivero, natural de la Habana, soltero, de 18 años de edad y vecino de Teniente-Rey 85 por haber sufrido extravío.

Habana 4 de Setiembre de 1879.—José de Cárdenas.

Queda sin efecto ni valor alguno la cédula de comensal número 1946 expedida en 8 de Abril de 1877 en el primer distrito á favor de D. Juan Barquin Masas, natural de Santander, de 25 años, con domicilio á la calle de Lamparilla número 92, por haber sufrido extravío.

Habana 22 de Agosto de 1879.—José de Cárdenas.

CUARTA SECCION.

OFICINAS DEL INTERIOR.

Junta Protectora de Libertos de la Provincia de Matanzas.

Secretaría.

La morena Cristina, criolla, esclava de Da Maria Josefa y D. Rosario Lamadriz, se ha presentado á esta Junta reclamando su libertad por considerarse comprendida en el artículo 19º de la Ley de 4 de Julio de 1870.

Y con el objeto de que llegue á conocimiento de las expresadas señoras ó de quien legítimamente las represente, la Junta en sesion celebrada en treinta del próximo pasado, acordó se hiciera pública la notificacion en cinco números de la Gaceta de la

tario Contador, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Pliego de condiciones para el arbitrio de «Vendedores ambulantes» y «Puestos públicos» de Marianao.

Art. 1º El Ayuntamiento saca á licitacion pública el arbitrio de «Vendedores ambulantes» y «Puestos públicos» de este pueblo para el año económico de 79 á 80.

Art. 2º Constituye este arbitrio la cuota que con arreglo al Reglamento que se inserta á continuacion, deben satisfacer todos los que ocupan temporal ó permanentemente los portales abiertos al tránsito público en las plazas, paseos y calles con puestos de venta para especular, cualquiera que sea la clase, así como todos los vendedores ambulantes.

Los dueños de establecimientos sin excepcion, no podrán ocupar los portales ni frente de los mismos, con ninguna clase de objetos, á no ser que se hayan provisto de la correspondiente licencia. Los infractores serán penados con fuertes multas que designará la Presidencia.

Art. 3º El rematador se hará cargo del cobro de la cuota, sujetándose estrictamente á la tarifa en la forma que le convenga, expidiendo como comprobantes los recibos á los causantes del arbitrio.

Art. 4º Los recibos de que trata el art. anterior, sustituirá al art. 1º respecto á Vendedores ambulantes y expendedores de todas clases que estén sujetos á este arbitrio, más no así respecto á los de Puestos públicos, los cuales deberán proveerse préviamente de licencia y matrícula por este Ayuntamiento para evitar abusos respecto á Vendedores ambulantes: el rematador establecerá una marca ó contraseña que establecerá grátis en todos los tableros y demás envases que usen los expendedores. Marcará de nuevo los envases que les presenten siempre que presenten la marca antigua del que ha de sustituirle.

Art. 5º Están obligados como Vendedores ambulantes al pago de este arbitrio, todas las personas que expendan cualquiera clase de efectos por las calles, ya pregonen ó no los artículos que conduzcan. Quedan exceptuados de este pago.—1.º Los conductores de todas clases de vehículos.—2.º Los expendedores de dulces, procedentes de fábricas con marca abierta.—3.º Los dependientes ó repartidores de cualquier clase de establecimiento que conduzcan efectos de ellos siempre que no sean comisionistas, en cuyo caso están sujetos á matrícula.—4.º Los arrieros que conduzcan efectos al Mercado, siempre que no los vendan por el tránsito.—5.º Los que de sus puestos remitan efectos á sus parroquianos.

Art. 6º Para más aclaracion entiéndase que los expendedores de leche que abonen la matrícula para situarse en las esquinas pueden repartir ó por sus dependientes sus efectos á domicilio sin pagar más que los cuatro pesos oro que marca la tarifa.

artículos publicados en el Boletín [illegible] de la Habana con fecha de.....y de los requisitos y condiciones que exigen para adjudicarse el remate del arbitrio de Puestos públicos y Vendedores ambulantes de este término Municipal, se compromete á tomarlo á su cargo por la cantidad de.... aquí pondrá el precio en letra.

Fecha y firma del interesado.

Marianao y Setiembre 8 de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Tarifa que propone la Comision de Impuestos, para el cobro de los Puestos públicos, malojeros, vendedores ambulantes en el término Municipal de Marianao.

Al Semestre.

	Oro. Ps. C
Por la matrícula para ordeñas de vacas en las plazas y calles, por cada vaca que tenga que conducir.....	2
Idem para expender maloja, frutas, legumbres conducidas en caballos por las calles, por cada caballo.....	2
Idem para situarse á vender leche en las esquinas en vasijas y por las calles.....	4
Idem para colocar mesas de café, refrescos y comidas en portales y calles.....	1
Idem para expendio de dulces por las calles	6
Idem para expendio quincalleria, perfumeria etc., ó sean vendedores ambulantes	6

Marianao 8 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Fijadas las listas á la entrada de la Casa Consistorial por concepto de fincas rústicas, y vencido el plazo concedido á los Sres. Contribuyentes para que pudiesen hacer sus reclamaciones los que se creyesen perjudicados por las cuotas que les han asignado los Comisiones, ha dispuesto el Sr. Alcalde Presidente prorogar dicho plazo hasta fin del corriente mes encontrándose en la Casa Consistorial la Comisión nombrada al efecto para oirlas; advirtiéndose que vencido el expresado plazo se hará el cobro á domicilio con el recargo del 2 p. %.

Marianao 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario Contador, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Alcaldía Municipal de Guanabacoa.

Queda sin efecto ni valor la cédula de cabeza de familia número 557 expedida por la Inspeccion de vigilancia de esta villa á favor del pardo libre Alfaro, de la Habana, vecino de esta villa, calle de San Juan de Dios número 19, casado, de 48 años de edad, y cochero cuya cédula ha sufrido extravío.

Guanabacoa Setiembre 6 de 1879.—Viondi.

anuncios publicados en el Boletin oficial y la Gaceta de la Habana con fecha de.....y de los requisitos y condiciones que exigen para adjudicarse el remate del arbitrio de Puestos públicos y Vendedores ambulantes de este término Municipal, se compromete á tomarlo á su cargo por la cantidad de.... aquí pondrá el precio en letra.

Fecha y firma del interesado.

Marianao y Setiembre 8 de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Tarifa que propone la Comision de Impuestos, para el cobro de los Puestos públicos, malojeros, y vendedores ambulantes en el término Municipal de Marianao.

Al Semestre.

	Oro. Ps.	Cs.
Por la matrícula para ordeñas de vacas en las plazas y calles, por cada vaca que tenga que conducir.....	2	...
Idem para expender maloja, frutas, legumbres conducidas en caballos por las calles, por cada caballo.....	2	...
Idem para situarse á vender leche en las esquinas en vasijas y por las calles.....	4	...
Idem para colocar mesas de café, refrescos y comidas en portales y calles.....	1	50
Idem para expendio de dulces por las calles	6	...
Idem para expendio quincalleria, perfumeria etc., ó sean vendedores ambulantes	6	...

Marianao 8 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Fijadas las listas á la entrada de la Casa Consistorial por concepto de fincas rústicas, y vencido el plazo concedido á los Sres. Contribuyentes para que pudiesen hacer sus reclamaciones los que se creyesen perjudicados por las cuotas que les han asignado las Comisiones, ha dispuesto el Sr. Alcalde Presidente prorogar dicho plazo hasta fin del corriente mes, encontrándose en la Casa Consistorial la Comision nombrada al efecto para oirlas; advirtiéndose que vencido el expresado plazo se hará el cobro á domicilio con el recargo del 2 p.%.

Marianao 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario Contador, *Manuel G. Chaple.*

Alcaldía Municipal de Guanabacoa.

Queda sin efecto ni valor la cédula de cabeza de familia número 557 expedida por la Inspeccion de vigilancia de esta villa á favor del pardo libre Luis Alfaro, de la Habana, vecino de esta villa, calle de San Juan de Dios número 19, casado, de 48 años de edad, y cochero cuya cédula ha sufrido extravío.

Guanabacoa Setiembre 6 de 1879.—Viondi.

Castro.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 22 de 1879.—Francisco de Castro. E 27

Don Francisco Noval y Martí, Caballero de la Realde Americana Orden de Isabel la Católica, Juez y primera instancia de esta villa y su partido judicial.

Por el presente se convoca á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á D. José Alonso y de la Torre, natural de Matanzas, soltero, como de cincuenta y nueve años de edad y vecino que fué de Cabañas, para que en el término de treinta dias se presenten en este Juzgado á deducir el que les asista.—Guanajay Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Francisco Noval y Martí.—Por mandado de su señoría, Antonio Perez. E O 27

Ldo. D. Guillermo Puente y Aliaga, Juez de primera instancia interino de esta villa y su jurisdiccion.

Por esta mi segunda carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo al moreno Félix Herrera, ó sea Hermenegildo Montoto, natural de esta villa vecino de la Habana, soltero, cocinero de 18 años é hijo de Cárlos y de Agustina Tascio para que en el término de nueve dias contados desde la fecha se presente en la cárcel de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por hurto de prendas á D. Ignacio Gonzalez, seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y de no, se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la ley y por bastantes los estrados del juzgado. Guanabacoa Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Guillermo Puente —Por mandado de S. S. L. Pedro A. Galindo. Y para su publicacion por la Gaceta oficial de la Habana expido la presente.—Fecha ut supra.—Ldo. Pedro A. Galindo. E O 27

D. José Gabriel Rodriguez Perez, Juez de primera instancia de esta Villa y su partido judicial etc.

Por esta mi primera carta de edicto y pregon, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Miguel Castellanos y Delgado, natural de Santiago de las Vegas, vecino de la Habana, soltero, carretero y de veinte y cuatro años de edad, para que dentro de nueve dias contados desde la fecha, se presente en la cárcel pública de esta villa á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa por hurto de animales pertenecientes á D. Ramon Otero y Murguia; cierto de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia, y en caso contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz é incurso en las penas de la Ley, y por bastantes los estrados del Juzgado para las notificaciones y demás trámites que ocurra.—San Antonio Setiembre 20 de 1879.—J. Gabriel Rodriguez Perez.—Antonio de Porto.—Y para su publicacion en tres números de la Gaceta oficial libro la presente.—San Antonio Setiembre 20 de 1879.—Antonio de Porto. E O 27

Don Máximo Diaz de Quijano, Juez Municipal é interino de primera instancia del distrito de Guadalupe.

Por este segundo edicto y pregon, cito, llamo y emplazo á D. Tomás Rivero y á D. Faustino Caballero, vecino que era de la calle de la Lealtad número sesenta y uno, ignorándose las generales de ámbos, para que dentro de nueve dias, despues del último anuncio, se presenten á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa formada por falsificacion de Bonos del Tesoro y ocupacion de papel sellado, cuyo origen y calidad no se ha acreeditado, ciertos y seguros que de no hacerlo se les declarará rebeldes y contumaces y por bastantes los estrados del Juzgado con quien se entenderán los trámites que ocurran.—Habana Setiembre 22 de 1879.—Maximo Diaz de Quijano.—Por su mandado, Arturo Galletti. E O 27

Dr. D. Augusto Martinez de Ayala, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Cerro etc.

Por el presente se hace saber al público la formacion del concurso de D. Diego del Cerro, mayor de edad, de este comercio y vecino de la calzada de Galiano nú-

mero noventa y cuatro, y en su virtud se cita, llama y emplaza á todos los que se consideren acreedores del mismo, para que en el término de veinte dias, se presenten por sí ó por medio de apoderados, con los títulos de sus respectivos créditos, bajo apercibimiento de lo que hubiere lugar en su defecto.—Habana Setiembre 19 de 1 79.—L. Luis Rodriguez. E O 27

Don Francisco Noval y Martí, Juez de primera instancia de esta villa y su partido.

Por el presente, segundo edicto, cito llamo y emplazo á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á D. Manuel Cayado y Villar, natural de Oviedo, casado que era con Dª Francisca Nuñez y que falleció intestado en esta villa, para que en el término de veinte dias, comparezcan en este Juzgado á hacerlo valer con los justificantes necesarios. Advirtiendo, que, no obstante de haber sido citada la viuda para el juicio por sí y como madre de dos hijos del difunto que tambien han fallecido, aun no se ha mostrado parte ni se ha presentado tampoco ninguna otra persona en reclamacion de la herencia con el carácter de heredero. Que así lo ha dispuesto en los autos de la materia.—Guanajay Setiembre 20 de 1879.—Francisco Noval y Martí.—De O. de S. S., Manuel de J. Arocha. E O 27

Dr. D. Augusto Martinez Ayala, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Cerro.

Por este mi tercer edicto y pregon, cito; llamo emplazo, al asiático Aniceto Canton, para que en el término de nueve dias comparezca en este Juzgado á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa criminal seguida por hurto al asiático Andrés Azon; seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz y por bastante los Estrados del Juzgado para los ulteriores trámites.—Habana Setiembre 22 de 1879.—Augusto Martinez Ayala.—Por mandado de su señoría, Ldo. Luis Rodriguez.—Y para su publicacion por la Gaceta oficial libro la presente.—Habana fecha ut supra.—Ldo. Luis Rodriguez. E O 26

Don Eduardo Garcia Agüero, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de la Catedral.

Por este mi segundo edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Ricardo Pimentel y Pozo, natural y vecino de esta soltero, del comercio, hijo de D. Andrés y de Dª Francisca, y de cuarenta años; para que dentro de nueve dias; se presente en la cárcel de esta ciudad, á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por estafa á D. Fernando G. Villar, cierto y seguro de que si así lo hiciere, se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz y por bastante los estrados del Juzgado, para los trámites que ocurran.—Habana Setiembre 18 de 1879.—Garcia Agüero.—Ldo. Agustin Valerio. E O 26

Don Eduardo Garcia Agüero, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de la Catedral.

Por este mi segundo edicto cito, llamo y emplazo, á la morena Pilar Alfonso, natural y vecina de esta, de sesenta y cinco años de edad; para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en este Juzgado, á hacerse cargo del traslado que se le ha conferido en la causa que se le sigue por lesiones, apercibida en su defecto de lo que haya lugar.—Habana Setiembre 14 de 1879.—Garcia Agüero.—Francisco de Castro. E O 26

Don Antonio P. Gomez, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito de Monserrate de esta ciudad.

Por esta mi tercera carta de edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Enrique Alfonso Escarraz, cuyas generales se ignoran, para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en la cárcel de esta ciudad, á responder de los cargos que le resultan en la causa que se le sigue por estafa de prendas, apercibido de que si no se presenta se le parará el perjuicio que hubiere lugar.—Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—Antonio P. Gómez.—Por mandado de S. S. por Novell, Zacarías Bresmes. E O 26

Don Antonio P. Gomez, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Monserrate de esta ciudad.

Por este mi segundo edicto, cito, llamo y emplazo al moreno Pedro Regalado, natural de Africa, de 70 años, soltero y albañil, para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en la cárcel de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por robo, apercibido de que, si no lo hiciere, le parará el perjuicio que hubiere lugar.—Habana y Setiembre 15 de 1879.—Antonio P. Gomez.—Por mandado S. S.—Fernando Novell. E O 26

Don José Joaquin Martinez Elizarán, Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial etc.

Por este mi tercer edicto y pregon, cito, llamo y emplazo, á D. Manuel Ramos Benitez, cuyas generales se ignoran, para que dentro de nueve dias, se presente en la cárcel de esta ciudad, á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa que se le sigue por estafa de un caballo de D. Tomás Perez; seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz y por bastantes los estrados del juzgado con quien se entenderán las notificaciones y demas trámites del juicio.—Jaruco Setiembre 19 de 1879.—José Joaquin Martinez Elizarán.—Por mandado su señoría, Rafael Aguiar. Y para su publicacion por tres números de la Gaceta oficial de la Habana, expido la presente en Jaruco fecha ut supra.—Rafael Aguiar. E O 26

REMATES.

Don Pedro Muñoz Sepúlveda, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Pilar.

En virtud del presente, se hace saber al público, haberse señalado las doce del dia treinta y uno de Octubre entrante, para el remate de una casa de mampostería y tejas, situada en esta ciudad calle de la Obrapía número ciento trece, tasada en nueve mil seiscientos siete pesos sesenta y seis centavos oro, cuyo acto tendrá lugar en el Juzgado sito calle de San Ignacio número cincuenta.—Lo que se publica para que, el que quiera hacer proposiciones ocurra á verificarlo, advirtiéndose, que se admitirán con la rebaja de un quince por ciento del valor en tasacion, y que la llave de la casa se encuentra en la bodega de la esquina para los que quieran examinarla, pues así lo tengo mandado en la testamentaría de Juana Lacerda y Cármen Cordero.—Habana Setiembre 22 de 1879.—Pedro M. Sepúlveda.—Por mandado de S. S., Ldo. J. Ramon Portocarrero. R 28

Don Mariano de Quesada y Correa, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de Jesus Maria de esta Capital etc.

Por el presente se convocan licitadores para el remate del potrero «Paraiso» ó «San Andrés» ubicado en el cuarton del Ciego, partido de Macuriges jurisdiccion de Colon, tasado en ocho mil seiscientos doce pesos en oro y cuatro casas situadas en el pueblo de Corral-Falso; una en la calle Real, tasada en dos mil ciento doce pesos cuarenta y un centavos en oro; otra en la calle del Sol, tasada en novecientos sesenta y nueve pesos noventa y cinco centavos en oro; otra en la calle de Colon, tasada en seiscientos ochenta pesos en oro; otra en la calle de Leonte, tasada en seiscientos catorce pesos cuarenta y dos centavos en oro. Cuyo remate se ha de verificar el dia quince del entrante mes de Octubre á las doce de ese dia en el Juzgado de Jesus María.—Que así lo tengo mandado en los autos ejecutivos seguidos por Dª Catalina Winistoff contra D. Márcos Diaz en cobro de pesos. Habana Setiembre 17 de 1879.—Quesada.—Por mandado de su señoría, Juan Andreu. R 28

El Sr. Juez interino de primera instancia de esta villa, ha dispuesto que el dia diez y seis de Octubre próximo, á las doce de la mañana en las puertas del Juzgado, se rematen las casas calle de Barreto número noventa y tres, tasada en tres mil seiscientos noventa y ocho pesos diez y ocho centavos oro, y la número noventa y cinco de la misma calle, tasada en tres mil seiscientos noventa y siete pesos setenta y un centavos entrega que será por inventario.—Octava, si llegare á rescindirse el contrato por infraccion de cualquiera de sus cláusulas por parte del arrendatario no tendrá este derecho alguno respecto de las mejoras ó bienhechurías que existan en el fundo, sino que quedarán á beneficio del concurso.—Novena, conservará en buen estado las fábricas principalmente la casa de bagazo, la de purga, la del ingenio y calderas, la del mayoral, barracones y enfermería, pudiendo utilizar las demás que se hallan ruinosas para atender con sus materiales á aquel objeto y Décima, el representante de los condueños no concursados se reserva aceptar las proposiciones que estime mas beneficiosas á la reedificacion de las fábricas é inspeccionará los trabajos que se hagan en ese sentido. Y á fin de que el que quiera hacer el remate ocurra á la escribanía del actuario á instruirse y al Juzgado el dia designado.—Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—Ruiz Conejo.—Por mandato de su señoría, Juan H. Vergel. R 27

En los autos seguidos por la sociedad de Sainz y compañía, en liquidacion contra D. Tomás Fernandez de Cossio, en cobro de pesos, ha dispuesto el Sr. Juez de primera instancia por ante mí, se anuncie al público haberse señalado el dia tres de Octubre próximo entrante, para la venta en pública subasta de los bienes embargados á consecuencia de dicho expediente, consistentes en un ingenio de fabricar azúcar denominado "La Merced," perteneciente al deudor, compuesto de treinta caballerías y ochenta y cuatro cordelesplanos, de los de la hacienda Lagunillas partido del mismo nombre, que lindan al Norte con el camino real, al Este con el potrero Victoria, al Sur con D. José Nodarse y el ingenio Osado y al Oeste con los mismos, y Dª Margarita Sanabria con sus fábricas, máquina, trenes, siembras, cercas, veinte y dos asiáticos de dotacion, animales y demás anexidades, tasado todo en noventa mil sesenta y nueve pesos sesenta y ocho centavos en oro, á fin de que los que quieran hacer proposicion ocurran el dia señalado á las doce á las puertas del Juzgado ó ántes por conducto de la Escribanía. Y para que tenga efecto la publicacion dispuesta en la Gaceta oficial de la Habana, libro la presente en Cárdenas á once de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Pablo L. Ochoa. R 25

CONVOCATORIAS.

Don Máximo Diaz de Quijano, Juez de primera instancia accidentalmente del distrito de Guadalupe.

Por el presente hago público que el diez de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y seis, falleció en esta ciudad Dª Manuela Valdés Perez, viuda que fué del Sr. Magistrado D. Miguel Toro y Bonilla, sin haber otorgado ninguna disposicion testamentaria por lo que se ha dispuesto en el expediente instruido por el representante de las Reales Casas de Beneficencia y Maternidad, aspirando á la herencia de la finada, se convoquen á las personas que se consideren con derecho á los bienes del abintestato, para que en el término de treinta dias hábiles comparezcan á deducirlo en la forma ordenada por la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil.—Habana 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—Máximo Diaz de Quijano.—Por mandado de su señoría, Rafael del Pino.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial en tres números consecutivos libro la presente en la misma fecha.—Rafael del Pino. C O 28

Don Máximo Diaz de Quijano, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de Guadalupe.

Por el presente se convoca á todos los acreedores de D. Cárlos Delmonte y compartes, para la junta general que ha de tener efecto el dia veinte y dos de Octubre próximo en el local que ocupa el círculo de Abogados de esta ciudad, para el nombramiento de Síndicos; en concepto de que solo serán admitidos los que hayan presentado los títulos de sus créditos ó los presenten en dicho acto, que se realizará sea cual fuere el número de los concurrantes.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial por tres números consecutivos se libra el presente.—Habana y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Máximo Diaz de Quijano.—Por su mandado Arturo Galleti. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia del distrito del Cerro, por ante mí ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque al moreno Gabino Romero, que dice ser vecino de la calle de Pamplona esquina á Villanueva, para que dentro de tercero dia del último anuncio se presente en el Juzgado, á un acto de justicia en la causa que se le sigue por tentativa de hurto.—Habana 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—José Nicolás de Ortega. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito de Guadalupe, por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á las personas que se crean con derecho á tres sombreros de jipijapa y un baston ó cañita de india con puño de metal blanco, vendidas por D. Ramon Lopez Rua, á un individuo en el mercado provicional de Tacon; para que comparezca en este juzgado, sito Amargura número uno, en dia y hora hábil, á evacuar un acto de justicia en la causa que se instruye en averiguacion de la verdadera procedencia de dichos objetos. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 12 de 1879. —Rafael del Pino. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito de Guadalupe por ante mí ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á la persona que se considere con derecho á un reloj pequeño, redondo y de pared, que por un moreno fué abandonado en la calle cerca de la puerta de la Alcaldía del barrio de Marte, el dia 20 del mes corriente, para que comparezca en este Juzgado situado Amarguna número uno, á evacuar un acto de justicia en la causa que por el referido hecho se instruye. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 23 de 1879. —Rafael del Pino. C O 28

El Sr. Ldo. D. Antonio Carrillo y O'Farrill, Juez municipal, primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí ha dispuesto, que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque á D. Bernardo Gonzalez, natural de Canarias, casado, de veinte y nueve años de edad, albañil y vecino de la calle del Aguila número doscientos veinte y á D. Fernando San Juan y Garrido, natural de la Habana, de catorce años, aprendiz de albañil y vecino de la calle de la Concordia entre San Francisco y calzada de la Infanta, para que comparezca en este Juzgado municipal sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, el dia tres del entrante mes de Octubre de once á doce, para la celebracion del juicio verbal de faltas, seguido contra D. Bernardo Gonzalez por sevicia al menor D. Fernando Sanjuan y Garrido; apercibidos que de no comparecer se dará por evacuado el acto en rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario. C O 28

El Sr. D. Francisco Noval y Martí, Juez de primera instancia de esta villa, ha dispuesto en la causa que se sigue de oficio por muerte de D. José Iriondo, vecino de Cabañas, se convoquen por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, á los parientes mas próximos del referido Iriondo, para que dentro de nueve dias comparezcan á manifestar si quieren ó nó hacerse parte en la causa referida.—Y para que tenga efecto lo dispuesto libro la presente en Guanajay y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Manuel de J. Arocha. C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa por incendio en las casas del sitio de D. Antonio Lirio, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero de D. Gonzalo Hernandez, vecino que se dice ser del Limonar, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial para que dentro de nueve dias comparezca en este Juzgado para un acto de justicia.—Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto expido la presente en Jaruco á 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—Bruno G. Camero. 8 O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa contra el asiático Antonio Ibarra, por hurto á la morena del difunto, para que en el término de quinto dia se presenten en este Juzgado a manifestar si se muestan parte en dicha causa. Y para su publicacion expido la presente en Sagua la Grande y Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Antonio Palma. C O 26

El Sr Juez de primera instancia de esta villa por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se cite de nuevo á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á Dª Rosalía Rivero, vecina que fué de esta referida villa, á fin de que dentro de veinte dias, comparezcan á hacer uso del de que se crean asistidos: con advertencia de que hasta la fecha no se ha presentado persona alguna con dicho objeto.—Guanabacoa Agosto 25 de 1879.—Luis J. Marín. C 26

Ldo. D. Sebastian B. Romagosa, segundo suplente del Juzgado de Paz de esta villa y de primera instancia en este asunto etc.

Hago saber: que por auto de trece del corriente dictado en el concurso necesario de la Sra. Dª María del Rosario Albis de Sarria, se ha dispuesto se convoquen en Junta general á los acreedores de la misma, para que el dia veinte de Octubre próximo entrante y á las doce de su mañana comparezcan en este Juzgado con objeto de elegir Síndicos; advertidos de que harán valer sus derechos con los documentos que acrediten el que tengan para asistir á dicho acto, parándoles en caso contrario el perjuicio consiguiente. Y para conocimiento de los acreedores que aun no han sido reconocidos se expide el presente.—Cienfuegos 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—L. Sebastian B. Romagosa.—Por su mandado, Juan Hernandez Castiñeyra.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial de la Habana, expido la presente en su fecha.—Juan Hernandez Castiñeyra. C 26

El Sr. Ldo D. Antonio Carrillo y O'Farrill, Juez municipal primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí ha dispuesto, que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á la morena Dominga Hernandez, cuyas generales se ignoran, para que comparezca en este Juzgado municipal, sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, el dia veinte y seis del corriente mes de once á doce en punto, para la celebracion del juicio verbal de faltas que se le sigue por heridas á la morena Enriqueta Martinez, trayendo al acto sus respectivas pruebas, apercibida que de no comparecer se dará por evacuado el acto en su rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre 17 de 1879.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario. C O 26

Por auto del Sr. Juez de primera instancia del distrito Norte de esta ciudad, se dispone se convoque á las personas que se crean con derecho á heredar á Dª Rafaela de los Reyes, natural de Yucatan, de estado viuda y de cuarenta y un años, de profesion lavandera; para que se presenten dentro de veinte dias á hacer uso del que les asista, por conducto de la Escribanía, con manifestacion de no haberse presentado alguno por virtud de las primeras convocatorias. Y para su publicacion libro el presente.—Matanzas Setiembre 12 de 1879.—Ramon Espinosa, C O 26

trito de Guadalupe en la causa que cursa en este juzgado y por ante mí, contra el pardo Emilio Rincon Rema, ha dispuesto, que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque al hermano de éste Julio, para que dentro de quinto dia: depues del último anuncio, se presente en el Juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia.—Habana Setiembre 16 de 1879.—Arturo Galletti. C O 23

El Sr. D. Alejandro Laurel y Rodriguez Juez de primera instancia de esta villa y su partido por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se cite de comparendo en este juzgado á D. Avelino Cruz á fin de evacuar un acto de justicia, en causa criminal.—Güines y Setiembre 11 de 1879.—Francisco Muñoz. C O 24

PARTE NO OFICIAL.

HABANA 26 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1879.

Casas de Socorro.—Diariamente se administra la vacuna y se dan consultas á cuantos las soliciten, en estas casas, situadas la del primer distrito, calle de la Habana núm. 78; la del segundo, en la calle de Jesus María núm. 99; la del tercer distrito, calle del Aguila 47; la del cuarto, calle de Manrique núm. 84; la del quinto, calle de Suarez núm. 3; la del sexto, calle de Estévez núm. 23; y la del sétimo, calzada de Jesus del Monte núm. 376.

Junta piadosa de la Maternidad.—Diputacion de mes: Sras. Dª Dolores Herrera de Romano y Dª Luisa Narganes de Orduña.

Junta de Gobierno de la Real Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.—Diputacion de mes:—Sr. D. Francisco Ventosa.

PARTE ECONOMICA.

CATALOGO

DE LAS OBRAS QUE SE HALLAN DE VENTA EN EL DESPACHO DE ESTA IMPRENTA.

Estudios académico, por D. Antonio Cánova del Castillo.

Indice general de la moderna legislacion de Hacienda.

Memoria sobre el reinado de Dª Isabel II.

Programas de Geografía é Historia General y de Geografía é Historia de España para el Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza, aprobado por el Gobierno General.

Reglamento del Batallon de Ingenieros.

Idem para los empleados subalternos de dicho cuerpo.

Idem del Cuerpo de Serenos.

Idem de los Arquitectos Municipales.

Idem sobre los derechos de alcabala y alcabalilla.

Idem de higiene pública.

Jurisprudencia de las clases pasivas.

Reglamento del Montepío Militar.

Idem del papel sellado.

Idem del papel multas.

Idem de documentos de giro.

Idem del Monte de Piedad.

Idem de Telégrafos.

Idem para la estadística criminal.

Idem para la division de haciendas comunes.

Idem de la Instruccion de los trabajadores chinos.

Idem del plan de alimentos de los Hospitales militares.

Cuadro orgánico del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar.

Reglamento para dicho Cuerpo.

Idem del Cuerpo de Bonrados Bomberos.

Idem de la Universidad Literaria.

Idem de las Escuelas de 2ª Enseñanza.

Idem para el aprendizage de Artes y oficios

Idem de Emancipados.

Idem Municipales.

Idem para los intérpretes d

Idem para las cajas de Deac

Real Decreto orgánico del

de 1853.

Reales disposiciones para

rera administrativa de Ultrama

Reglamento para los estabi

grosos.

Idem para las Administraci

de la Provincia.

Idem para la Inspeccion

riles.

Idem para las Casas de Sal

Idem para las idem de Ber

Idem de los Presidios y C

de Cuba.

Idem para las idem de Soc

Instruccion del 2 y medio

Idem para la recaudacion

Idem para la cobranza adm

Geografía de la Isla 1ª, 2

D. Estéban Pichardo.

Vida política del Marqués

El Fatalista novela cuban

Reforma de la constituci

verificada en el 47.

Compendio y Epítome de

tellana.

Luis Félipe de Orleans y s

Reseña histórica de los su

España.

Estatutos y Reglamento p

Colegio de Abogados.

Prontuario del sistema m

Manual del sistema de eq

Idem de Veterinaria Milit

Idem del veguero.

Idem de hacendados y lab

Idem de las Sociedades m

Reglamento para idem id

Cartilla rústicas.

Tabla para la liquidacion

Las Antillas, por D. C

Corral.

Reglamento de guardias

Disposiciones publicadas

de Febrero del 74 sobre mili

folleto.

REGLAME

PARA LOS

ALCALDES DE

Se halla de venta únicame

de esta Imprenta Teniente Rey

ARANCEL DE

DE LA ISLA DE

Mandado reimprimir en 13

la Direccion General de Hacien

que lo han alterado y modificad

se halla de venta en el Despac

Ley de propiedad

recientemente sancionada por e

Se halla de venta en el D

renta.

COLECCION D

PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL

pon los Decretos publicados p

ral, hasta la fecha, se halla de

ce esta Imprenta á $3 el ejemp

LEY HIPOTE

Se acaba de imprimir en

menor y se halla de venta en

Imprenta.

REGLAM

PARA EL SERVICIO DE CAR

aprobado por el Gobier

Se halla de venta únicam

de esta Imprenta.

ARANCEL DE COSTAS

Se acaba de imprimir la se

obra y se halla de venta en el

prenta.

CODIGO P

y Ley de enjuiciam

para Cuba y P

Se vende en el Despac

á $ 1 oro el ejemplar.

PAPEL DE PE

Se vende en esta Imp

nº 23, á 3 pesos la arroba.

entrega que será por inventario.—Octava, si llegare á rescindirse el contrato por infraccion de cualquiera de sus cláusulas por parte del arrendatario no tendrá este derecho alguno respecto de las mejoras ó bienhechurías que existan en el fundo, sino que quedarán á beneficio del concurso.—Novena, conservará en buen estado las fábricas principalmente la casa de bagazo, la de purga, la del ingenio y caldera, la del mayoral, barracones y enfermería, pudiendo utilizar las demás que se hallan ruinosas para atender con sus materiales á aquel objeto y Décima, el representante de los conducños no concursados se reserva aceptar las proposiciones que estime mas beneficiosas á la reedificacion de las fábricas é inspeccionará los trabajos que se hagan en ese sentido. Y á fin de que el que quiera hacer el remate ocurra á la escribanía del actuario á instruirse y al Juzgado el dia designado.—Habana Setiembre 20 de 1879.—Ruiz Conejo.—Por mandato de su señoría, Juan H. Vergel. R 27

En los autos seguidos por la sociedad de Sainz y compañía, en liquidacion contra D. Tomás Fernandez de Cossio, en cobro de pesos, ha dispuesto el Sr. Juez de primera instancia por ante mí, se anuncie al público haberse señalado el dia tres de Octubre próximo entrante, para la venta en pública subasta de los bienes embargados á consecuencia de dicho expediente, consistentes en un ingenio de fabricar azúcar denominado "La Merced," perteneciente al deudor, compuesto de treinta caballerías y ochenta y cuatro cordeles planos, de los de la hacienda Lagunillas partido del mismo nombre, que lindan al Norte con el camino real, al Este con el potrero Victoria, al Sur con D. José Nodarse y el ingenio Osado y al Oeste con los mismos, y Dª Margarita Sanabria con sus fábricas, máquina, trenes, siembras, cercas, veinte y dos asiáticos de dotacion, animales y demás anexidades, tasado todo en noventa mil sesenta y nueve pesos sesenta y ocho centavos en oro, á fin de que los que quieran hacer proposicion ocurran el dia señalado á las doce á las puertas del Juzgado ó ántes por conducto de la Escribanía. Y para que tenga efecto la publicacion dispuesta en la Gaceta oficial de la Habana, libro la presente en Cárdenas á once de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Pablo L. Ochoa. R 25

CONVOCATORIAS.

Don Máximo Diaz de Quijano, Juez de primera instancia accidentalmente del distrito de Guadalupe.

Por el presente hago público que el diez de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y seis, falleció en esta ciudad Dª Manuela Valdés Perez, viuda que fué del Sr. Magistrado D. Miguel Toro y Bonilla, sin haber otorgado ninguna disposicion testamentaria por lo que se ha dispuesto en el expediente instruido por el representante de las Reales Casas de Beneficencia y Maternidad, aspirando á la herencia de la finada, se convoquen á las personas que se consideren con derecho á los bienes del abintestato, para que en el término de treinta dias hábiles comparezcan á deducirlo en la forma ordenada por la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil.—Habana 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—Máximo Diaz de Quijano.—Por mandado de su señoría, Rafael del Pino.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial en tres números consecutivos libro la presente en la misma fecha.—Rafael del Pino. C O 28

Don Máximo Diaz de Quijano, Juez de primera instancia del distrito de Guadalupe.

Por el presente se convoca á todos los acreedores de D. Cárlos Delmonte y compartes, para la junta general que ha de tener efecto el dia veinte y dos de Octubre próximo en el local que ocupa el círculo de Abogados de esta ciudad, para el nombramiento de Síndicos; en concepto de que solo serán admitidos los que hayan presentado los títulos de sus créditos ó los presenten en dicho acto, que se realizará sea cual fuere el número de los concurrantes.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial por tres números consecutivos se libra el presente.—Habana y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Máximo Diaz de Quijano.—Por su mandado Arturo Galleti. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia del distrito del Cerro, por ante mí ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque al moreno Gabino Romero, que dice ser vecino de la calle de Pamplona esquina á Villanueva, para que dentro de tercero dia del último anuncio se presente en el Juzgado, á un acto de justicia en la causa que se le sigue por tentativa de hurto.—Habana 24 de Setiembre de 1879.—José Nicolás de Ortega. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito de Guadalupe, por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á las personas que se crean con derecho á tres sombreros de jipijapa y un baston ó cañita de india con puño de metal blanco, vendidas por D. Ramon Lopez Rua, á un individuo en el mercado provicional de Tacon; para que comparezca en este juzgado, sito Amargura número uno, en dia y hora hábil, á evacuar un acto de justicia en la causa que se instruye en averiguacion de la verdadera procedencia de dichos objetos. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 12 de 1879. —Rafael del Pino. C O 28

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito de Guadalupe por ante mí ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á la persona que se considere con derecho á un reloj pequeño, redondo y de pared, que por un moreno fué abandonado en la calle cerca de la puerta de la Alcaldía del barrio de Marte, el dia 20 del mes corriente, para que comparezca en este Juzgado situado Amarguna número uno, á evacuar un acto de justicia en la causa que por el referido hecho se instruye. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana Setiembre 23 de 1879. —Rafael del Pino. C O 28

El Sr. Ldo. D. Antonio Carrillo y O'Farrill, Juez municipal, primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí ha dispuesto, que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque á D. Bernardo Gonzalez, natural de Canarias, casado, de veinte y nueve años de edad, albañil y vecino de la calle del Aguila número doscientos veinte y á D. Fernando San Juan y Garrido, natural de la Habana, de catorce años, aprendiz de albañil y vecino de la calle de la Concordia entre San Francisco y calzada de la Infanta, para que comparezca en este Juzgado municipal sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, el dia tres del entrante mes de Octubre de once á doce, para la celebracion del juicio verbal de faltas, seguido contra D. Bernardo Gonzalez por sevicia al menor D. Fernando Sanjuan y Garrido; apercibidos que de no comparecer se dará por evacuado el acto en rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario. C O 28

El Sr. D. Francisco Noval y Martí, Juez de primera instancia de esta villa, ha dispuesto en la causa que se sigue de oficio por muerte de D. José Iriondo, vecino de Cabañas, se convoquen por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, á los parientes mas próximos del referido Iriondo, para que dentro de nueve dias comparezcan á manifestar si quieren ó nó hacerse parte en la causa referida.—Y para que tenga efecto lo dispuesto libro la presente en Guanajay y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Manuel de J. Arocha. C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa por incendio en las casas del sitió de D. Antonio Lirio, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero de D. Gonzalo Hernandez, vecino que se dice ser del Limonar, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial para que dentro de nueve dias comparezca en este Juzgado para un acto de justicia.—Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto expido la presente en Jaruco á 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—Bruno G. Camero. C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa contra el asiático Antonio Ibarra, por hurto á la morena

del difunto, para que en el término de quinto dia se presenten en este Juzgado á manifestar si se muestan parte en dicha causa. Y para su publicacion expido la presente en Sagua la Grande y Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Antonio Palma. C O 26

El Sr Juez de primera instancia de esta villa por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se cite de nuevo á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á Dª Rosalía Rivero, vecina que fué de esta referida villa, á fin de que dentro de veinte dias, comparezcan á hacer uso del de que se crean asistidos: con advertencia de que hasta la fecha no se ha presentado persona alguna con dicho objeto.—Guanabacoa Agosto 25 de 1879.—Luis J. Marin. C 26

Ldo. D. Sebastian B. Romagosa, segundo suplente del Juzgado de Paz de esta villa y de primera instancia en este asunto etc.

Hago saber: que por auto de trece del corriente dictado en el concurso necesario de la Sra. Dª María del Rosario Albis de Sarria, se ha dispuesto se convoquen en Junta general á los acreedores de la misma, para que el dia veinte de Octubre próximo entrante y á las doce de su mañana comparezcan en este Juzgado con objeto de elegir Síndicos; advertidos de que harán valer sus derechos con los documentos que acrediten el que tengan para asistir á dicho acto, parándoles en caso contrario el perjuicio consiguiente. Y para conocimiento de los acreedores que aun no han sido reconocidos se expide el presente.—Cienfuegos 19 de Setiembre de 1879.—L. Sebastian B. Romagosa.—Por su mandado, Juan Hernandez Castiñeyra.—Y para su publicacion en la Gaceta oficial de la Habana, expido la presente en su fecha.—Juan Hernandez Castiñeyra. C 26

El Sr. Ldo D. Antonio Carrillo y O'Farrill, Juez municipal primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí ha dispuesto, que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á la morena Dominga Hernandez, cuyas generales se ignoran, para que comparezca en este Juzgado municipal, sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, el dia veinte y seis del corriente mes de once á doce en punto, para la celebracion del juicio verbal de faltas que se le sigue por heridas á la morena Enriqueta Martinez, trayendo al acto sus respectivas pruebas, apercibida que de no comparecer se dará por evacuado el acto en su rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre 17 de 1879.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario. C O 26

Por auto del Sr. Juez de primera instancia del distrito Norte de esta ciudad, se dispone se convoque á las personas que se crean con derecho á heredar á Dª Rafaela de los Reyes, natural de Yucatan, de estado viuda y de cuarenta y un años, de profesion lavandera; para que se presenten dentro de veinte dias á hacer uso del que les asista, por conducto de la Escribanía, con manifestacion de no haberse presentado alguno por virtud de las primeras convocatorias. Y para su publicacion libro el presente.—Matanzas Setiembre 12 de 1879.—Ramon Espinosa, C O 26

trito de Guadalupe en la causa que cursa en este juzgado y por ante mí, contra el pardo Emilio Rincon Rema, ha dispuesto, que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque al hermano de éste Julio, para que dentro de quinto dia: depues del último anuncio, se presente en el Juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia.—Habana Setiembre 16 de 1879.—Arturo Galletti. C O 23

El Sr. D. Alejandro Laurel y Rodriguez Juez de primera instancia de esta villa y su partido por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se cite de comparendo en este juzgado á D. Avelino Cruz á fin de evacuar un acto de justicia, en causa criminal.—Güines y Setiembre 11 de 1879.—Francisco Muñoz. C O 24

PARTE NO OFICIAL.

HABANA 26 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1679.

Casas de Socorro.—Diariamente se administra la vacuna y se dan consultas á cuantos las soliciten, en estas casas, situadas la del primer distrito, calle de la Habana núm. 78; la del segundo, en la calle de Jesus María núm. 99; la del tercer distrito, calle del Aguila 47; la del cuarto, calle de Manrique núm. 84; la del quinto, calle de Suarez núm. 3; la del sexto, calle de Estévez núm. 23; y la del sétimo, calzada de Jesus del Monte núm. 376.

Junta piadosa de la Maternidad.—Diputacion de mes: Sras. Dª Dolores Herrera de Romano y Dª Luisa Narganes de Orduña.

Junta de Gobierno de la Real Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.—Diputacion de mes:—Sr. D. Francisco Ventosa.

PARTE ECONOMICA.

CATALOGO

DE LAS OBRAS QUE SE HALLAN DE VENTA EN EL DESPACHO DE ESTA IMPRENTA.

Estudios académico, por D. Antonio Cánova del Castillo.

Indice general de la moderna legislacion de Hacienda.

Memoria sobre el reinado de Dª Isabel II.

Programas de Geografía é Historia General y de Geografía é Historia de España para el Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza, aprobado por el Gobierno General.

Reglamento del Batallon de Ingenieros.

Idem para los empleados subalternos de dicho cuerpo.

Idem del Cuerpo de Serenos.

Idem de los Arquitectos Municipales.

Idem sobre los derechos de alcabala y alcabalilla.

Idem de higiene pública.

Jurisprudencia de las clases pasivas.

Reglamento del Montepío Militar.

Idem del papel sellado.

Idem del papel multas.

Idem de documentos de giro.

Idem del Monte de Piedad.

Idem de Telégrafos.

Idem para la estadística criminal.

Idem para la division de haciendas comunes.

Idem de la Instruccion de los trabajadores chinos.

Idem del plan de alimentos de los Hospitales militares.

Cuadro orgánico del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar.

Reglamento para dicho Cuerpo.

Idem del Cuerpo de Honrados Bomberos.

Idem de la Universidad Literaria.

Idem de las Escuelas de 2ª Enseñanza.

Idem para el aprendizage de Artes y oficios

Idem de Emancipados.

Idem Municipales.

Idem para los intérpretes de Real Hacienda.

Idem para las cajas de Descuentos.

Real Decreto orgánico del 25 de Noviembre de 1853.

Reales disposiciones para organizar la carrera administrativa de Ultramar.

Reglamento para los establecimientos peligrosos.

Idem para las Administraciones Económicas de la Provincia.

Idem para la Inspeccion de los Ferro-carriles.

Idem para las Casas de Salud.

Idem para las idem de Beneficencia.

Idem de los Presidios y Cárceles de la Isla de Cuba.

Idem para las idem de Socorros.

Instruccion del 2 y medio por ciento

Idem para la recaudacion del diezmo.

Idem para la cobranza administrativa.

Geografía de la Isla 1ª, 2ª y 3ª parte, por D. Estéban Pichardo.

Vida política del Marqués de Miraflores.

El Fatalista novela cubana.

Reforma de la constitucion del año 1845 verificada en el 47.

Compendio y Epítome de la Gramática Castellana.

Luis Felipe de Orleans y su época.

Reseña histórica de los sucesos políticos de España.

Estatutos y Reglamento para el régimen del Colegio de Abogados.

Prontuario del sistema métrico decimal.

Manual del sistema de equitacion.

Idem de Veterinaria Militar.

Idem del veguero.

Idem de hacendados y labradores.

Idem de las Sociedades mercantiles.

Reglamento para idem idem.

Cartilla rústicas.

Tabla para la liquidacion de haberes.

Las Antillas, por D. Cárlos Navarro de Corral.

Reglamento de guardias rurales.

Disposiciones publicadas en la Gaceta de 7 de Febrero del 74 sobre milicias en forma de folleto.

RECLAMENTO

PARA LOS

ALCALDES DE BARRIO.

Se halla de venta únicamente en el Despacho de esta Imprenta Teniente Rey 23.

ARANCEL DE ADUANAS

DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Mandado reimprimir en 13 de Mayo de 1878 por la Direccion General de Hacienda, con las adiciones que le han alterado y modificado desde aquella fecha se halla de venta en el Despacho de esta Imprenta

Ley de propiedad intelectual

recientemente sancionada por el Gobierno Supremo.

Se halla de venta en el Despacho de esta Imprenta.

COLECCION DE LEYES

PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL Y ELECTORAL,

por los Decretos publicados por el Gobierno General, hasta la fecha, se halla de venta en el despacho de esta Imprenta á $3 el ejemplar.

LEY HIPOTECARIA.

Se acaba de imprimir en un tomo en cuatro menor y se halla de venta en el despacho de esta Imprenta.

REGLAMENTO

PARA EL SERVICIO DE CARRUAJES PUBLICOS,

aprobado por el Gobierno General.

Se halla de venta únicamente en el Despacho de esta Imprenta.

ARANCEL DE COSTAS PROCESALES.

Se acaba de imprimir la segunda edicion de esta obra y se halla de venta en el Despacho de esta Imprenta.

CODIGO PENAL

y Ley de enjuiciamento criminal para Cuba y Puerto-Rico.

Se vende en el Despacho de esta Imprenta á $ 1 oro el ejemplar.

PAPEL DE PERIODICOS

Se vende en esta Imprenta Teniente Rey nº 23, á 3 pesos la arroba.

DR. SANSORES, HIJO,

MEDICO-CIRUJANO,

ha trasladado su domicilio á la calle del Aguila no 81, donde dá consultas y practica operaciones de 1 á 3 todos los dias.

LAS NOVEDADES,

PERIODICO POLITICO ESPAÑOL QUE SE PUBLICA EN NEW-YORK.

AGENTE GENERAL EN LA ISLA DE CUBA,

Don Tiburcio V. Cuesta,

Calle de la Obrapia núm. 40—Litografía.

APARTADO 443.

A esta agencia se servirán dirigirse en lo sucesivo todas las personas que deseen suscribirse, anunciar ó hacer alguna reclamacion de números de este periódico.

SOCIEDADES Y EMPRESAS.

CAJA DE AHORROS, DESCUENTOS Y DEPÓSITOS DE LA HABANA.

D. Francisco J. Facenda y Roselló ha participado el extravío del certificado de depósito número 15048 expedido á favor de su curado el menor don Francisco M. Fernandez Facenda—Y habiendo solicitado se le provea de un duplicado, se anuncia por este medio durante quince dias á fin de que si algun otro se considera con derecho á dicho depósito ocurra á manifestarlo; en la inteligencia de que si no se presenta reclamacion en el término de este anuncio se procederá á expedir el duplicado que se solicita, quedando en ese caso el certificado primitivo nulo y de ningun valor.

Habana 5 de Setiembre de 1879.—El Secretario *José de los Dolores Ponce.*

COMPAÑIA DE CAMINOS DE HIERRO DE LA HABANA.

Servicio de viajeros.

Desde el dia 1º de Octubre próximo queda abierto al público el nuevo apeadero construido en Aguada del Cura para el despacho de boletines y equipajes; debiendo proveerse de aquellos los viajeros que, desde dicho punto se dirijan á las demás estaciones de las líneas de esta Compañía.

Habana 22 de Setiembre de 1879.—El administrador General, *Francisco Paradela y G.*

COMPAÑIA DEL FERRO CARRIL DE MATANZAS.

Secretaría.

Los Sres. D. Salvador Castañer y Dª Juana Campos de Sanchez, albacea administradora de los bienes de D. Rafael L. Sanchez, han participado el extravío de los certificados números 72 y 808, extendidos por sesenta y siete, y seis acciones a favor del primero números 330 al 332, 346 al 348 y 1244, por una accion cada uno, respectivamente á nombre de Dª María de los Dolores, Dª Julia Leontina, Dª Luz Sofía, Dª Pilar Elena, Dª Georgina Julia, D. Cárlos Octavio y Dª Juana de las Mercedes Sanchez; y números 333, 349 y 988 por dos acciones á favor de la misma Dª Georgina Julia de D. Rafael L. Sanchez y de la referida Dª Juana Campos; y solicitando que se les provea de los duplicados correspondientes ha dispuesto el Sr. Presidente de conformidad con lo prevenido en el Reglamento, que se hagan públicas estas manifestaciones; en la inteligencia de que si en el trascurso de quince dias no se presentase reclamacion alguna se accederá á lo solicitado, quedando nulos y de ningun valor los títulos primitivos.

Matanzas Setiembre 22 de 1879.—*Alvaro Lavastida*, Secretario.

COMPAÑIA ESPAÑOLA DE ALUMBRADO DE GAS DE MATANZAS.

Habiendo participado el albacea de la testamentaría del finado D. José Buigas el extravío sufrido de los dos cupones antiguos de esta compañía extendidos á nombre del referido Sr Buigas número 15, por valor de $ 100, y número 184 de $60; la Directiva de esta Empresa en su sesion de hoy, ha acordado que se exima á dicha testamentaria de la presentacion de los cupones extraviados para el cobro del dividendo capitalizado número 43 y cange de los antiguos títulos por los modernos, siempre que en el término de quince dias á contar desde la publicacion del presente anuncio en esta Ciudad y la de Matanzas, no se presente alguna reclamacion en contra de la acordado. Lo que se avisa al público en cumplimiento y para los fines del acuerdo.

Habana 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—*L. B. de Vignier*, Secretario.

Habiendo participado el apoderado de la señora doña Guadalupe del Junco el extravío sufrido del lote de títulos antiguos de esta Compañía extendidos á nombre de dicha señora, consistente en dos acciones, números 220 y 221 y tres cupones, números 31 de $80, número 109 de $216 y número 178 de $129; la Directiva de esta Empresa en su sesion de hoy, ha acordado que se exima á la referida señora de la presentacion de los títulos estraviados para el cobro del dividendo capitalizado, número 43 y cange de los antiguos títulos por los modernos, siempre que en el término de quince dias, á contar desde la publicacion del presente anuncio en esta ciudad y la de Matanzas, no se presente alguna reclamacion en contra de lo acordado. Lo que se avisa al público en cumplimiento y para los fines del acuerdo.

Habana, 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—*L. B. de Vignier*, Secretario.

renta y un centavos en oro, otra en la calle del Sol, tasada en novecientos sesenta y nueve pesos noventa y cinco centavos en oro; otra en la calle de Colon, tasada en seiscientos ochenta pesos en oro; otra en la calle de Leconte, tasada en seiscientos catorce pesos cuarenta y dos centavos en oro. Cuyo remate se ha de verificar el dia quince del entrante mes de Octubre á las doce de ese dia en el Juzgado de Jesus María.—Que así lo tengo mandado en los autos ejecutivos seguidos por Dª Catalina Winistoff contra D. Márcos Diaz en cobro de pesos. Habana Setiembre 17 de 1879.—Quesada.—Por mandado de su señoría, Juan Andreu. R 28

El Sr. Juez interino de primera instancia de esta villa, ha dispuesto que el dia diez y seis de Octubre próximo, á las doce de la mañana en las puertas del Juzgado, se rematen las casas calle de Barreto número noventa y tres, tasada en tres mil seiscientos noventa y ocho posos diez y ocho centavos oro, y la número noventa y cinco de la misma calle, tasada en tres mil seiscientos noventa y siete pesos setenta y un centavos oro, que así esta dispuesto en los autos seguidos por D. Bonifacio Coartada contra D. Miguel Palmares, sobre reconocimiento de un documento.—Guanabacoa Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Por D. Luis J. Marin, Domingo Leon. R O 28

D. Recaredo Ruiz Conejo, Juez de primera instancia del Distrito de Belen de esta capital y decano de la misma.

Por el presente edicto hago saber que á consecuencia del incidente al concurso de D. José María y D. Antonio Máximo Morá, formado para tratar de la administracion y conservacion de sus bienes, se ha señalado el diez del entrante Octubre, á la una de la tarde y en las puertas del Juzgado, sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y uno, para que tenga efecto y en remate el arrendamiento del ingenio San Joaquin, bajo las bases y condiciones siguentes.—Primera, el término del arrendamiento no podrá exceder de cinco años, pero el contrato cesará tan luego como la finca sea vendida y el arrendatario no tendrá accion ni derecho para pedir indemnizacion alguna.—Segunda, si durante el arrendamiento sobreviniere algun hecho ageno á voluntad de los Síndicos que disminuya la finca arrendada, como muerte de las dotaciones, destruccion de las fábricas ú otro análogo, podrá rescindirse el contrato por el arrendatario abonando lo que en proporcion adeude hasta el dia de la rescicion, pero no podrá pedir indemnizacion alguna; bien entendido que esos quebrantos no han de ser parciales sino de gran importancia y no se comprende en ellos la quema de los cañaverale .—Tercera, todas las bienhechurias que practicare el arrendatario quedarán á beneficio del concurso, si el arriendo llegase á durar los cinco años; pero si antes se vendiere la finca el arrendatario tendrá derecho á cobrar la parte proporcional que corresponda á las bienhechurias del contado y plazo que se ofrezca, y respecto de la caña que haya sembrado le será satisfecho su valor prévio justiprecio ó podrá beneficiarla fuera de la finca.—Cuarta, el precio del arrendamiento habrá de entregarse el treinta de unio de cada año y en esta ciudad precisamente.—Quinta, el arrendatario presentará fiador principal pagador á satisfaccion de los Síndicos no solamente del importe de la renta sino del mal uso que se haga de la finca.—Sexta, el precio del arrendamiento se entenderá libre para el concurso de todos los gastos que se hagan en la finca, obligándose además el arrendatario á satisfacer las contribuciones existentes y las que en lo sucesivo puedan crearse miéntras dure el contrato.—Sétima, el arrendatario á de obligar e á restaurar las fábricas que se encuentren deterioradas y á entregar el número de animales que existan el dia de la

del referido Triondo, para que dentro de nueve dias comparezcan á manifestar si quieren ó nó hacerse parte en la causa referida.—Y para que tenga efecto lo dispuesto libro la presente en Guanajay y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Manuel de J. Arocha. C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa por incendio en las casas del sitio de D. Antonio Lirio, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero de D. Gonzalo Hernandez, vecino que se dice ser del Limonar, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial para que dentro de nueve dias comparezca en este Juzgado para un acto de justicia.—Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto expido la presente en Jaruco á 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—Bruno G. Camero.

C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa contra el asiático Antonio Ibarra, por hurto á la morena Filomena Oliva y otros, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero del moreno Tomás Febles, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial; para que dentro de nueve dias se presente en este Juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia. Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto, expido la presente en Jaruco á veinte de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Rafael Aguiar. C O 26

El Ldo. D. Antonio Carrillo y O-Farrill, Juez Municipal primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque al pardo Fernando Travieso, cuyo domicilio y demás generales se ignoran, para que el dia veinte y nueve del corriente mes y año, comparezca en este Juzgado Municipal sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, á la celebracion del juicio verbal sobre faltas á que fué reducida la causa por amenaza al pardo José Gonzalez Rivero, trayendo sus pruebas al acto y apercibido que de no comparecer, se celebrará aquel en su rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre diez y ocho de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario.

C O 26

El Sr. D. Pedro Muñoz Sepúlveda, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Pilar, por ante mí ha dispuesto se convoque por medio de la Gaceta oficial á D. Manuel Iglegias Fernandez, para que dentro de quinto dia comparezca en este juzgado calle de San Ignacio número 50, para un acto de justicia en asunto criminal. Habana Setiembre 19 de 1879.—L. J. Ramon Portocarrero. C O 26

Don Francisco Noval y Martí, Caballero de la Real y Americana Orden de Isabel la Católica y Juez de primera instancia de este partido judicial.

Por el presente, se convocan á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á D. José Parada Gonzalez, natural de la provincia de Pontevedra, casado, de 49 años de edad, marinero que fué del bote del fuerte de San Fernando, para que en el término de veinte dias se presenten en este Juzgado á deducir el que les asista, advirtiéndose que por virtud de la primera convocatoria no se ha presentado persona alguna. -Guanajay Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Francisco Noval y Martí.—Por mandado de su señoría, Antonio Perez. C O 26

En la causa criminal formada por haberse encontrado el cádaver de D. Crispin Sierra y Tejeda, asesinado en el arroyo conocido por «Arenas», en el término municipal de Santo Domingo: el Sr. Juez de primera instancia de esta villa, se ha servido disponer que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial de la Habana se convoquen á D. Agustin y Dª Manuela Sierra, tios

Idem de Telégrafos.
Idem para la estadística criminal.
Idem para la division de haciendas comunes.
Idem de la Instruccion de los trabajadores chinos.
Idem del plan de alimentos de los Hospitales militares.
Cuadro orgánico del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar.
Reglamento para dicho Cuerpo.
Idem del Cuerpo de Honrados Bomberos.
Idem de la Universidad Literaria.
Idem de las Escuelas de 2ª Enseñanza.
Idem para el aprendizage de Artes y oficios
Idem de las serventías públicas,
Idem de la traslacion de dominios de la propiedad.
Idem de carruajes públicos, vigente desde 1º de Enero del presente año.
Idem para las Carreras Civiles.
Idem para las Sindicaturas de Esclavos.
Idem para la Inspeccion de Instruccion pública.
Idem de las Escuelas profesionales de Pintura y Escultura.
Idem de las carreras preparatorias y superiores.
Idem para la provision de los Cátedras de la Universidad.
Idem del Cuerpo de Empleados de Aduanas.
Disposicion sobre Empleados de Aduanas.
Disposiciones sobre el tráfico negrero.
Real Decreto del plan de estudios de 1863.
Reglamento para la introduccion y régimen de los Colonos.
Idem para las cuadrillas permanentes.
Idem para el servicio del Resguardo.
Idem para los fondos de propios y arbitrios
Idem para los esclavos alquilados al servicio doméstico.
Idem del impuesto extraordinario de guerra.
Idem reglamentaria para la salida y circulacion de personas por la Isla.
Idem para la formacion de los expedientes de expropiacion forzosa.
Ordenanzas de construccion.
Idem rurales.
Ley de Ayuntamientos.
Idem de inquiliuato y desahucio.
Idem de la Audiencia.
Idem del Tribunal de Cuentas.

CODIGO PENAL

y Ley de enjuiciamento criminal para Cuba y Puerto-Rico.

Se vende en el Despacho de esta Imprenta á $ 1 oro el ejemplar.

PAPEL DE PERIODICOS

Se vende en esta Imprenta Teniente Rey nº 23, á 3 pesos la arroba.

GRAN TALLER DE ENCUADERNACION,

Fábrica de libros en blanco y cajas de fantasía.

PAPELERIA Y EFECTOS DE ESCRITORIO.

A. CODEZO.

Teniente Rey 28 esquina á Cuba.

Ofrecemos al público este establecimiento montado con todas las mejoras pertenecientes á su industria, y en el cual se hacen toda clase de trabajos desde los más lujosos hasta los más sencillos.

Todo con esmero y baratez.

EL ORIENTE.

Obrapia 49 entre Habana y Compostela.

SE ALQUILAN,

COCHES DE LUJO.

A todas horas.

SE VENDEN

dos casas unidas en el pueblo del Calabazar de mampostería y tejas, calle Real esquina á la del Término. Una de ellas tiene un gran traspatio con arboleda; Tambien se cambian por una en esta ciudad ó en el barrio de Colon, que esté en buen punto y devolviéndose la demasía segun el convenio que se hiciese.—En esta Imprenta impondrán.

acciones, números 31 de $80, nú $129; la Directiv de hoy, ha acord ñora de la pres para el cobro del y cange de los siempre que en desde la publica ciudad y la de M clamacion en c avisa al público del acuerdo.

Habana, 2 *Vignier*, Secreta

Habiendo don Benigno títulos antiguo nombre del dic accion número $40, número 11 Directiva de es acordado que s tacion de los t dividendo capi antiguos títul el término de cacion del pre Matanzas, no contra de lo a en cumplimie Habana, *Vignier*, Secre

PAR

De Sevilla e tons. 220,

—N. York tis. tons. pasajero —N York cap. R-y pasajero

Para Veracr —Charles

MP. DEL GO

del referido Iriondo, para que dentro de nueve dias comparezcan á manifestar si quieren ó nó hacerse parte en la causa referida.—Y para que tenga efecto lo dispuesto libro la presente en Guanajay y Setiembre 23 de 1879.—Manuel de J. Arocha. C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mí ha dispuesto en causa por incendio en las casas del sitio de D. Antonio Lirio, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero de D. Gonzalo Hernandez, vecino que se dice ser del Limonar, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial para que dentro de nueve dias comparezca en este Juzgado para un acto de justicia.—Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto expido la presente en Jaruco á 20 de Setiembre de 1879.—Bruno G. Camero.

C O 27

El Sr. Juez de primera instancia accidental de este partido judicial, por ante mi ha dispuesto en causa contra el asiático Antonio Ibarra, por hurto á la morena Filomena Oliva y otros, que en virtud de ignorarse el actual paradero del moreno Tomás Febles, se le convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial; para que dentro de nueve dias se presente en este Juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia. Y para su publicacion como está dispuesto, expido la presente en Jaruco á veinte de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Rafael Aguiar. C O 26

El Ldo. D. Antonio Carrillo y O-Farrill, Juez Municipal primer suplente del distrito de Belen, por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque al pardo Fernando Travieso, cuyo domicilio y demás generales se ignoran, para que el dia veinte y nueve del corriente mes y año, comparezca en este Juzgado Municipal sito calle de Santa Clara número veinte y nueve, á la celebracion del juicio verbal sobre faltas á que fué reducida la causa por amenaza al pardo José Gonzalez Rivero, trayendo sus pruebas al acto y apercibido que de no comparecer, se celebrará aquel en su rebeldía.—Habana Setiembre diez y ocho de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—Eduardo Fuentes, Secretario.

C O 26

El Sr. D. Pedro Muñoz Sepúlveda, Juez de primera instancia interino del distrito del Pilar, por ante mí ha dispuesto se convoque por medio de la Gaceta oficial á D. Manuel Iglegias Fernandez, para que dentro de quinto dia comparezca en este juzgado calle de San Ignacio número 50, para un acto de justicia en asunto criminal. Habana Setiembre 19 de 1879.—L. J. Ramon Portocarrero. C O 26

Don Francisco Noval y Martí, Caballero de la Real y Americana Orden de Isabel la Católica y Juez de primera instancia de este partido judicial.

Por el presente, se convocan á los que se consideren con derecho á heredar á D. José Parada Gonzalez, natural de la provincia de Pontevedra, casado, de 49 años de edad, marinero que fué del bote del fuerte de San Fernando, para que en el término de veinte dias se presenten en este Juzgado á deducir el que les asista, advirtiéndose que por virtud de la primera convocatoria no se ha presentado persona alguna.—Guanajay Setiembre 19 de 1879.—Francisco Noval y Martí.—Por mandado de su señoría, Antonio Perez. C O 26

En la causa criminal formada por haberse encontrado el cádaver de D. Crispin Sierra y Tejeda, asesinado en el arroyo conocido por «Arenas», en el término municipal de Santo Domingo: el Sr. Juez de primera instancia de esta villa, se ha servido disponer que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial de la Habana se convoquen á D. Agustin y Dª Manuela Sierra, tios

Idem de Telégrafos.
Idem para la estadística criminal.
Idem para la division de haciendas comunes.
Idem de la Instruccion de los trabajadores chinos.
Idem del plan de alimentos de los Hospitales militares.
Cuadro orgánico del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar.
Reglamento para dicho Cuerpo.
Idem del Cuerpo de honrados Bomberos.
Idem de la Universidad Literaria.
Idem de las Escuelas de 2ª Enseñanza.
Idem para el aprendizage de Artes y oficios
Idem de las serventías públicas,
Idem de la traslacion de dominios de la propiedad.
Idem de carruajes públicos, vigente desde 1º de Enero del presente año.
Idem para las Carreras Civiles.
Idem para las Sindicaturas de Esclavos.
Idem para la Inspeccion de Instruccion pública.
Idem de las Escuelas profesionales de Pintura y Escultura.
Idem de las carreras preparatorias y superiores.
Idem para la provision de los Cátedras de la Universidad.
Idem del Cuerpo de Empleados de Aduanas.
Disposicion sobre Empleados de Aduanas.
Disposiciones sobre el tráfico negrero.
Real Decreto del plan de estudios de 1863.
Reglamento para la introduccion y régimen de los Colonos.
Idem para las cuadrillas permanentes.
Idem para el servicio del Resguardo.
Idem para los fondos de propios y arbitrios
Idem para los esclavos alquilados al servicio doméstico.
Idem del impuesto extraordinario de guerra.
Idem reglamentaria para la salida y circulacion de personas por la Isla.
Idem para la formacion de los expedientes de expropiacion forzosa.
Ordenanzas de construccion.
Idem rurales.
Ley de Ayuntamientos.
Idem de inquiliuato y desahucio.
Idem de la Audiencia.
Idem del Tribunal de Cuentas.

CODIGO PENAL

y Ley de enjuiciamento criminal
para Cuba y Puerto-Rico.

Se vende en el Despacho de esta Imprenta á $ 1 oro el ejemplar.

PAPEL DE PERIODICOS

Se vende en esta Imprenta Teniente Rey nº 23, á 3 pesos la arroba.

GRAN TALLER DE ENCUADERNACION,

Fábrica de libros en blanco y cajas de fantasía.

PAPELERIA Y EFECTOS DE ESCRITORIO.

A. CODEZO.

Teniente Rey 28 esquina á Cuba.

Ofrecemos al público este establecimiento montado con todas las mejoras pertenecientes á su industria, y en el cual se hacen toda clase de trabajos desde los más lujosos hasta los más sencillos.

Todo con esmero y baratez.

EL ORIENTE.

Obrapia 49 entre Habana y Compostela.

SE ALQUILAN,

COCHES DE LUJO.

A todas horas.

SE VENDEN

dos casas unidas en el pueblo del Calabazar de mampostería y tejas, calle Real esquina á la del Término. Una de ellas tiene un gran traspatio con arboleda; Tambien se cambian por una en esta ciudad ó en el barrio de Colon, que esté en buen punto y devolviéndose la demasía segun el convenio que se hiciese.—En esta Imprenta impondrán.

acciones, números 220 y 221 y tres cupones, números 31 de $80, número 109 de $216 y número 178 de $129; la Directiva de esta Empresa en su sesion de hoy, ha acordado que se exima á la referida señora de la presentacion de los títulos estraviados para el cobro del dividendo capitalizado, número 43 y cange de los antiguos títulos por los modernos, siempre que en el término de quince dias, á contar desde la publicacion del presente anuncio en esta ciudad y la de Matanzas, no se presente alguna reclamacion en contra de lo acordado. Lo que se avisa al público en cumplimiento y para los fines del acuerdo.

Habana, 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—*L. B. de Vignier*, Secretario.

Habiendo participado el apoderado del señor don Benigno Gener el estravío sufrido del lote de títulos antiguos de esta Compañía extendidos á nombre del dicho señor Gener, consistente en una accion número 247 y tres cupones número 43 de $40, número 117 de $108 y número 186 de $64; la Directiva de esta Empresa en su sesion de hoy, ha acordado que se exima al citado señor de la presentacion de los títulos extraviados para el cobro del dividendo capitalizado número 43, y cange de los antiguos títulos por los modernos, siempre que en el término de quince dias, á contar desde la publicacion del presente anuncio en esta ciudad y la de Matanzas, no se presente alguna reclamacion en contra de lo acordado. Lo que se avisa al público en cumplimiento y para los fines del acuerdo.

Habana, 23 de Setiembre de 1879.—*L. B. de Vignier*, Secretario.

PARTE MERCANTIL.

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESIA.

Dia 24.

De Sevilla en 53 dias barca esp. Adónis, cap. Ponce tons. 220, con frutos á Bolívar; pasajeros 2.

Dia 23.

—N. York en 4½ dias vapor amer. Niágara, cap. Curtis. tons. 2265, con efectos á Mac Kellar y comp.; pasajeros 22.

—N York en 4½ dias vapor amer. City of N York, cap. Reynolds, tons. 1715, con efectos á Zaldo y cp.; pasajeros 14.

SALIDAS.

Para Veracruz vapor inglés Tiber, cap. Green.

—Charleston vapor esp. Pedro, cap. Garro.

IMP. DEL GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL POR S. M.

endeavoring to afford the
inhabitants of this Island
all the rights and advantages
enjoyed by those of the
Peninsula, have not sufficed
to restrain a few, fortunately,
ungrateful sons of this land,
without motive to allege or
flag to raise, but impelled
by the restlessness induced by
disafection and disinclination
to labor, impelled also by
immoderate ambitions and
for no political end, forfeiting
their pledged parole, would
again plunge the Province of
Santiago de Cuba into the horrors
of civil war, at a time when
it began to raise itself from
the prostration to which it
had been reduced by past
discords.

The unanimity with
which the press, representing
different political opinions,

has energetically condemned
the insurrection initiated
in Santiago de Cuba and
Holguin, shows that the
whole country, is satisfied
with the present established
regimen, which affords sure
means of obtaining by legal
and pacific methods, the
realization of their rights
and political aspirations,
condemns it energetically also,
and sustaining the Government
with decision, will come forward
with its powerful moral and,
if necessary, material aid.

The Government strong
in the decided adhesion of the
country, will not modify its
regimen of tolerance and
of scrupulous respect for
the regular proceedings with
which, upto the present, it
has governed in these provinces
wherein public tranquility

has not been disturbed; but from necessity and in the interest of its inhabitants and as a guar:=antee of security for persons and property, it must establish an exceptional regimen in the province of Santiago de Cuba, in which the insurrection has been initiated and subsits; for which, being duly empowered by the Government of His Majesty and in accordance with the authority in me vested by the Royal Decree of the 7th June 1878. I decree the following:

Edict

Article 1st.- The Territory of the Province of Santiago de Cuba is declared to be in a state of war.

Article 2nd.- Those who commit

the crimes of rebellion or sedition and their accessories shall be tried by the tribunals designated by the law of Public Order, published the 23d ~~March~~ April 1870 and in the form therein established.

Article 3d. The Civil Authorities of the said Province shall continue in the exercise of their respective functions in whatsoever they are not in opposition to the prescriptions of this Edict, reserving to myself, notwithstanding, the authority to bring to my knowledge and to the decision of the Council of War all criminal cases of which it may be expedient to have cognizance.

Article 4th. The rebels who submit to the legitimately constituted authorities shall be exempt from all penalties

provided

provided they effect it in the term of fifteen days from the publication of this Edict, in the capitals of the municipal Districts.

Havana 19th September 1879.

Ramon Blanco.

W Wood

N° 849. U.S. Consulate General
Habana September 26th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Acknd. Oct. 1 Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos 520, 521, 522 and 523 of the 10th, 12th 13th and 16th instant.

N° 521 accompanies a letter from Mr R. Caldwell, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, requesting the name and address of a reliable lawyer in Habana.—

One inclosure.

No 849. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana Sept[r] 26[th] 1879

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions, Nos 520, 521, 522 and 523, of the 10[th], 12[th], 13[th] and 16[th] instant, all of which have received due and careful attention.

With reference to the subject of your N° 521, accompanying a letter from M[r] R. Caldwell of Columbus Junction Iowa, I have to say that I have recevied one letter only from him; it is dated the 1[st], was received on the 12[th] ultimo, and was answered on the 22[d] instant - Therein he makes no reference to any previous letter, and this leads me to suppose he may be mistaken in regard to having written

me twice. I inclose copies of the letter and of mine in reply. He makes no mention, in his letter to me, that he has any package containing a power of attorney and a note for collection lying in an Express office at Havana and only requests me to recommend him some attorney, who is reliable and responsible, without referring to the nature of the business he wishes to entrust to him.

Many letters are received at this office relating to matters requiring lengthy inquiries and it is simply impossible to answer all with desirable promptness: still I do not perceive that Mr Caldwell has any special cause to complain.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosure nº 1.
Mr Caldwell to Mr Hall August 1st 1879.
Mr Hall to Mr Caldwell Sept 2d. 1879.

Inclosure No: 1.

With Dispatch No 849

Havana, Sept.r 26th 1879.

Copies.

Received

Aug 12th 1879

Acknowledged

September 2nd/79.

Columbus Junction Iowa.

August 1st: 1879.

United States Consul

Havana. Cuba.

Dear Sir:

Will you do me the favor to recommend to me some attorney at law or advocate, in Havana - who is reliable and responsible and who is in no way related to one A H Taylor. If there is any one who understands

the English language I would
prefer it. I would be pleased
to have the name of some
one as soon as possible. I
do not desire the name of
Dr Agustin de Saaredra
(advocate) as I know him.

Yours truly

(signed) R Caldwell

Joaquin E. García Torrents.

ABOGADO.

Habana 151.

Copy.— U. S. Consulate General

Havana, Sept 2d 1879.

R Caldwell Esq=

Columbus Junction.

Iowa-

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of 1st ultimo and, in reply, I have to say that I have, at times, recommended several lawyers to parties in the United States; in some instances, the business has received due attention and in others, where there was no prospect of almost immedi=ate remuneration, no attention has been given.

The gentleman whose

card I inclose, has attended with assiduity to some of the business which I have recommended to him and, as he is familiar with the English language, (I know of no other lawyer here who is), I give you his name — trusting he will serve you faithfully.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Henry C Hall

Upon the
Commerce of Ulysses

W Wood

asked Oct. 21

No 850. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, October 14th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
20
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

See telegram from Hall Oct. 20

Department of State.

Claim of Messrs Moses —

Taylor & Co. -

With reference to instruction

No. 508. of the 9th June 1879.

and advising the Department

that no acknowledgments or

answers have been received

to the several communications,

addressed to this Government,

in regard to the above claim.

N° 850.— U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Oct^br 14^th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to your instruction, N° 508 of the 9^th June ultimo and to my dispatch N° 810 of the 19^th of the same month, I have now to advise the Department that, up to this date, I have received no answer or acknowl=edgment to the communications which I have addressed, in consonance with its instruct=ions, to the Governor General.

in regard to the claim of
Messrs Moses Taylor & Co.
against the Treasury of
Cuba. I refer particularly
to my communications of
the 3d of April and the 17th
June of the present year, 5
copies of which accompanied
my dispatch above referred
to.

I will further add,
that the delay of these
authorities, to respond to the
Department's request, is not
due to any failure on my
part to call their attention
to the subject, on every s
appropriate opportunity,
and to the injustice being
done

done to Messrs Moses Taylor & Co. in withholding a sum of money which, for years, has been acknowledged to be due them and of which payment was directed by Royal order in October 1876 and in June 1877. My representations have been answered by promises of prompt attention to the claim; but these promises are always evaded or forgotten; all of which leads me to believe that, whether it arises from want of funds or disinclination, there is no intention on the part of these authorities

to carry out the above
mentioned Royal orders
or, in any other way, to
do justice to the claimants.

I can therefore
only suggest to the
Department that the
subject may be brought
to the notice of the Govern=
=ment of Spain, and that
renewed and peremptory
orders may be sent to these
authorities to make immed-
=iate restitution of the money
they continue to withhold
from the claimants. I
am further constrained
to make these suggestions,
for the reason that the
agents.

agents of the claimants
are repeatedly calling upon
me for assistance, in collect=
=ing the claim, which I
find it entirely out of my
power to render them.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall

Consul General.

Wood

Cable

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
21
1879

Ackd 22

Havana Oct 1879

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Information received today that the business reported in My Number Eight hundred and fifty is arranged.

Hall

Rec'd Oct 20. 1879.

Mr Wood

Acknd. Nov. 1

No 851. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Oct 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 28 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Claim of Messrs Moses Taylor & Co:

Advising the Department that information has been received, through Mr Francisco Agramonte, that the above claim is to be paid on the 23d instant.

N°851. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Oct^r 20^th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch, N° 850 of the 14^th instant, I have now to advise the Department that M^r Francisco Agramonte, Agent of Messrs Moses Taylor & C^o, has called to state, that he has received official information that the balance due to Messrs Moses Taylor & C^o, on their claim against the Treasury of Cuba, will be paid on the

23d instant.

In view of the report made to the Department, in my dispatch referred to, upon receiving the above information I telegraphed you the following:

"Information received "today that the business reported in my number eight hundred and fifty is arranged.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall

Consul General

Ack & file

Mr Wood

Ackgd. Nov. 1

No 852. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Oct 22d 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
28
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Spain and Santo Domingo.

Transmitting a copy and translation of an announce=ment said to be taken from the "Gaceta Oficial de Santo Domingo", published in the Diario de la Marina of this date and relating to the affair at Puerto Plata.

One inclosure.

N° 852. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, October 22d 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch, N° 839 of the 30th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit herewith a slip and translation, which appears in the "Diario de la Marina" of this date, containing what purports to be an official announcement, of the Government of Santo Domingo, in regard to the affair of Puerto Plata in December, 1878, which I reported to the Department in my N° 813 of the 1st July ultimo.

This inclosure, as far as I am aware, is all that has been published here, of an official character, in regard to the satisfaction which has been conceded to Spain.

In addition to the concessions, mentioned in the inclosure, it has been stated here that other demands, made by Spain upon Santo Domingo, have been acceded to.

I am Sir, very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosure
1. Slip and translation from the Diario of 22d Oct 1879.

Inclosure N°1.

With Dispatch N°852.

Havana, October 22d 1879.

From the Diario de la Marina of 22d Oct 1879.

Documento interesante.

La *Gaceta* de Santo Domingo del 13 publica el siguiente:

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

El Gobierno de la República, á cuya consideracion se han sometido algunos datos que no obraban en su conocimiento, respecto del deplorable suceso ocurido en Puerto Plata el 17 de diciembre del año último, con los pasajeros dominicanos de un vapor español, generales Valentin Perez y Manuel Caminero, ha resuelto, en justa satisfaccion á la vindicta pública, á los principios de moral y de justicia, y á los deberes que impone á todos los Estados reciprocamente el derecho internacional, destituir del cargo de Gobernador de Puerto Plata al ciudadano general Federico Lithgow, y hacer proceder á la instruccion de la correspondiente causa contra todas las autoridades que aparezcan responsables de la extraccion y el fusilamiento de los referidos generales.

Santo Domingo, agosto 28 de 1879.—Es copia conforme.—El secretario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.—*J. A. Bonilla y España.*

Translation—

Interesting Document.

The "Gaceta de Santo Domingo", of the 13th instant, publishes

the following:

Ministry of Foreign Relations.

The Government of the Republic to whose consideration have been submitted some "data", of which it had no knowledge, respecting the deplorable occurrences of the 17th December of the past year, with the two Dominican passengers of a Spanish steamer, Generals Valentin Perez and Manuel Caminero, has decided, in due satisfaction to public requirements, to the principles of morality and justice, and to the duties which international law imposes reciprocally on

all States, to deprive the citizen General Frederick Lithgow of his office of Governor of Puerto Plata, and to order the institution of a trial of all of the Authorities that may appear responsible for the extradition and execution of the generals referred to.

Santo Domingo August 28th 1849.

a true copy-

The Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Relations

J. A. Bonilla y España.

Mr Clemmons

Acknl. Nov. 1

No 853. — U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, Oct 22nd 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
31
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Voluntary emancipation of slaves.

Transmitting a copy of a notarial document made by Mr Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza, a prominent citizen of Habana, in which he emancipates 208 slaves and 77 others subject to patronate.

2. Inclosures.

N° 853 U. S. Consulate General
Havana, October 22d 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to trans-
-mit herewith a copy of a notable
public instrument, executed by
Mr Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza,
the Municipal Alcalde of this
city, (an office corresponding
to that of Mayor in our own
cities) by which he emancipates
two hundred and eight slaves
and seventy seven freedmen,
the latter subject to the
patronate established by the
Law of emancipation of July
1870, known as the law of Moret.
This act of emancipation is
absolutely gratuitous and
unconditional; and while
the freedmen are released

1/2

from every obligation estab-
=lished by the Law referred
to, the grantor assumes all
the duties that the same law
imposes upon owners of slaves.
I am informed also,
that these former slaves
and freedmen have all, c
without exception, remained
on the plantation, at liberal
wages, but without contracts
or other restraint whatever
as regards their leaving it
whenever they may choose;
in other words they are, in
all respects, free men; I am
further informed that while
the existing relations, between
the owners and servants,
are far more satisfactory
than formerly, there is c
every indication that the
profits from the plantation
will not fall short of what
they were in former years.

It

It has been understood, for years past, that there exists among slaveholders in Cuba a strong anti-slavery sentiment: if this were so it might be expected that the example of Mr Mendoza would be imitated by many of them; but the result, as far as I can learn, has proved the reverse: it is said that the act has been very generally denounced by that class, and even among those who are affiliated with the so called liberal party: it may, therefore, be inferred that whatever anti-slavery senti=
=ment there may exist here, is confined, with rare except=
=ions, to those who do not own slaves.

There is one fact, which this document — demonstrates, that is worthy

of attention, in its connexion with the African slave trade which existed in this Island, certainly up to 1868 and it has been asserted that cargoes have been landed here even more recently. Among the two hundred and eighty five persons, whose names are given in this paper, one hundred and eighty seven are creoles or natives of Cuba and ninety eight, or say one third, are natives of Africa with ages varying from 23 to 65 years.

It has been asserted, but upon what data I could never learn, that one third to one half of the slaves in Cuba are native Africans, and if the same proportion, of creoles and Africans, exists among the slaves of other plantations of the Island,

and it is reasonable to suppose it does, the assertion that one third to one half of all the slaves of Cuba are imported Africans, would appear to be corroborated, for there are many plantations, owned by persons who were notoriously engaged in the traffic, where the number of imported Africans greatly exceeds that of native negroes.

There are rumors, and I hear that it has been asserted by the highest Authority here, that upon the opening of the Spanish Cortes measures will be proposed, by the Govern= =ment, for the abolition of slavery in Cuba; whatever these measures may be it is not believed that they will be supported by a majority of the representatives from Cuba, unless impelled by well founded apprehensions

of

of a servile insurrection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

Nunzy C Hall

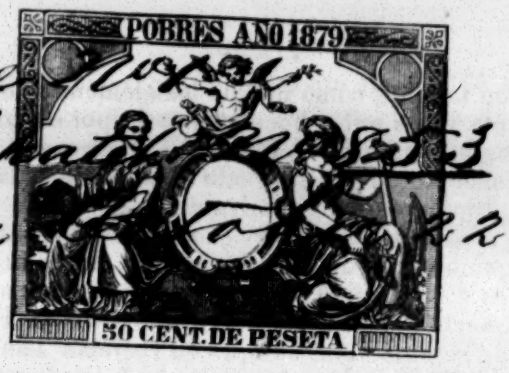
Consul General

Inclosures.

1- Deed of manumission executed by Mr A.G. Mendoza 11th Sept 1879.

2- Translation of above.-

Inclosure
Veto Dispatch
Havana



N. 0.170.399

Número doscientos cuarenta y uno.

LIBERTAD DE ESCLAVOS.

En la ciudad de la Habana á once de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve, ante mí D. Joaquin Lancís y Alfonso, notario del número y colegio, de esta ciudad, con residencia fija en la misma y Teniente del Notario Escribano público numerario D. Felipe Fornari y testigos instrumentales, que al final se expresarán comparece: El Sr. Doctor D. Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza, Alcalde Municipal de esta ciudad, natural y vecino de la misma, casado, mayor de edad y abogado aseguró encontrarse en el pleno ejercicio de sus derechos civiles y con la habilidad bastante para el otorgamiento de esta escritura, sin que me conste nada en contrario y dijo:—***Primero:*** Que viene á otorgar carta de ahorro á los esclavos que componen la dotacion del ingenio Santa Gertrudis, cuyo número, nombre, edad y demás circunstancias se determinarán al final de esta escritura, la cual tiene ademas por objeto, renunciar el derecho de patronato concedido por la ley de cuatro de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta sobre los que fueron esclavos mayores de sesenta años y sobre los nacidos en la propia finca despues del diez y nueve de Setiembre de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho, de modo que todos cuantos se encuentren en el referido ingenio Santa Gertrudis, sean absolutamente libres de todo cautiverio sugecion y patronato, á cuyo efecto y con testimonio de esta escritura se ocurrirá á proveerles de las cédulas de vecindad propias de las personas libres en cambio de las que han tenido hasta el dia, en calidad de esclavos, presentando el referido documento ante la autoridad local correspondiente en el término municipal de Guamutas donde está situado el ingenio.—***Segundo:*** Que esta libertad es graciosa, y no por precio alguno, y con el objeto de favorecer á los esclavos referidos, ó mejor dicho; de reconocer en ellos la plenitud de sus derechos y restituirles á la condicion que por su naturaleza les corresponde, y por consiguiente el otorgante no rehuirá cumplir ninguno de los deberes que le imponen las leyes vigentes, y muy especialmente la referida de cuatro de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta, en cuanto á los libertos sugetos á patronato, el cual en todo lo que favorezca á los mismos es un derecho de que están en posesion, y del que no pueden ser privados por la voluntad del patrono.—***Tercero:*** Que el otorgante no procede por sí, ni en nombre propio, sino en nombre y representacion de la Sra. Da. Mercedes y D. Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo, que son los dueños del referido ingenio Santa Gertrudis y de su dotacion de esclavos por habérselos adjudicado en las diligencias sobre inventario, liquidacion y adjudicacion de los bienes de sus padres los Excmos. Sres. D. Joaquin Pedroso y Echevarria y Da. Micaela Montalvo y Castillo, que corren en el Juzgado de primera instancia del distrito de Belen de esta capital y por ante el Escribano D. Joaquin Lancís, el mismo que en su calidad de Notario autoriza esta escritura. ***Cuarto:*** Que solo tiene poder de uno de los dueños, ó sea de la Sra. Da. Mercedes Pedroso, consorte del otorgante, que se lo confirió ante el presente Notario en dos de Agosto próximo pasado; pues aunque el hermano de la última, que es el otro dueño, el referido D. Manuel Pedroso, monge profeso de la Compañia de Jesus y residente en Madrid le tiene otorgado tres poderes distintos, ninguno de ellos es suficiente para este acto, porque carecen de la claúsula de manumitir esclavos, sin embargo de lo cual el otorgante ha procedido á verificarlo en uso del derecho concedido por la ley 2.ª, título 22, Partida 4.ª, para aforrar al siervo que es de dos señores, por solo la voluntad de uno de ellos.—***Quinto:*** Qué ademas el compareciente procede autorizado expresamente por el mencionado presbítero D. Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo á quien consultó en cartas de veintinueve de Abril y catorce de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve, obteniendo respuesta de conformidad en telegrama de ventiocho de Junio, confirmado por cartas de la propia fecha, en cuyas comunicaciones autorizó al otorgante para proceder en el asunto de la libertad de los esclavos, como el otorgante creyera mejor, cuya facultad de proceder libremente se encuentra escrita una vez en el telegrama, y tres veces en dos cartas de la propia fecha de veintiocho de Junio.—***Sexto:*** Que no obstante, ha sido indispensable esperar hasta el dia en cuya fecha han ratificado los herederos su aprobacion á la cuenta divisoria, y á las particiones verificadas en las referidas diligencias, estando hoy pendiente solo de la aprobacion judicial.—

Sétimo: Que los referidos esclavos fueron tasados, como uno de los elementos componentes del ingenio Santa Gertrudis, en cantidad de noventa y dos mil ochocientos pesos por el perito D. Nicolás Navarrete pero los tasadores testamentarios que lo fueron D. Francisco J. Pedroso y el Conde de Casa Lombillo, redujeron aquel avalúo, en el concepto de que el precio máximo de cada esclavo debía ser el de quinientos pesos en oro rebajando en proporcion todos los demas, de modo que el importe de toda la dotacion solo ascendió á setenta y un mil trescientos ochenta y cuatro pesos sesenta y un centavos, segun el precio en que fué adjudicado el ingenio en la junta de familia que consta del acta de veintiseis de Mayo último.—***Octavo:*** Que todavía es de reducirse esa cantidad en seis mil novecientos sesenta y un pesos cincuenta centavos, valor correspondiente en la tasacion, ya reformada, á treinta y ocho esclavos comprendidos en ella como menores de sesenta años, aunque en realidad han cumplido la edad referida, y son por consiguiente libres conforme á la Ley de cuatro de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta.—***Noveno:*** Qué en cambio debe estimarse en una suma mayor el derecho del patronato sobre los libertos nacidos despues de diez y nueve de Setiembre de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho, por la utilidad que de ellos puede esperarse en virtud de la facultad de utilizar sus servicios, sin retribucion hasta los diez y ocho años y pagándoles medio sueldo hasta los veintidos años.—***Décimo:*** Que para mayorclaridad, se determinarán á continuacion todos los individuos de color existentes en el ingenio Santa Gertrudis, señalándolos por números, y empezando por los esclavos que hoy adquieren su libertad, siguiendo con aquellos á quienes solo se le reconoce ese derecho, que les correspondia segun la Ley citada de cuatro de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta, aunque figuren con menor edad de sesenta años, poniendo despues, los que ya aparecian con esa edad cumplida, y por último los nacidos despues de diez y nueve de Setiembre de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho en el órden siguiente:

1 Sixto, criollo, de veinte y cinco años.—2 Victorino, congo, de treinta y seis años.—3 Cristino, criollo, de treinta y un años.—4 Zacarias, criollo, de treinta y dos años.—5 Juan, criollo, de veinte y nueve años.—6 Facundo, criollo, de once años.—7 Agustin, congo, de treinta y nueve años.—8 José Agustin, criollo, de veinte y cinco años.—9 Marcial, criollo, de veinte y tres años.—10 Agustin, carabalí, de cuarenta y siete años.—11 Antolin, criollo, de doce años.—12 Regino, criollo, de doce años.—13 Mariano, criollo, de treinta años.—14 Marcelino, criollo, de veinte y un años.—15 José Isabel, criollo, de cuarenta y cinco años.—16 Luis Gonzaga, criollo, de trece años.—17 Manuel de Jesus, criollo, de treinta y seis años.—18 Martin, macuá, de treinta y ocho años.—19 Cristóbal, criollo, de veinte y cuatro años.—20 Cristóbal, criollo, de diez y nueve años.—21 Pedro, criollo, de treinta y ocho años.—22 Pedro Ignacio, criollo, de treinta y seis años.—23 Teófilo, criollo, de treinta años.—24 Tomás criollo, de diez y nueve años.—25 Andrés, congo, de treinta y cuatro años.—26 Alejandro, criollo, de veinte y cuatro años.—27 Silvestre, criollo, de treinta y cuatro años.—28 Joaquin, criollo, de veinte años.—29 Sixto, criollo, de veinte y siete años.—30 Serafin, criollo, de veinte y cinco años.—31 Julio, criollo, de treinta y cinco años.—32 José Elias, criollo, de treinta y seis años.—33 José, congo, treinta y siete años.—34 José, criollo, de treinta y siete años.—35 Toribio, criollo, de quince años.—36 Anacleto, criollo, de diez y nueve años.—37 Rufino, criollo, de treinta y ocho años.—38 Lucas, criollo, de veinte y un años.—39 José, criollo, de treinta y cuatro años.—40 Olallo, criollo, de veinte y tres años.—41 Primitivo, criollo, de treinta y siete años,—42 José Dolores, criollo, de cuarenta y seis años.—43 Andrés Avelino, criollo, de diez y siete años.—44 Catalino, congo, de treinta y tres años.—45 Celestino, criollo, de catorce años.—46 Claudio, criollo, de cuarenta años.—47 Enrique, criollo, de trece años.—48 Estéban, criollo, de once años.—49 Eduardo, congo, de treinta y cuatro años.—50 Pastor, criollo, de cuarenta años.—51 Ramon, criollo, de once años.—52 Manuel, congo, de treinta y cuatro años.—53 Manuel, macuá, de cuarenta y tres años.—54 Leandro, criollo, de veinte y ocho años.—55 Nicolás, criollo, de veinte años.—56 Nazario, congo, de veinte y tres años.—57 Onofre, criollo, de diez y ocho años.—58 Octavio, criollo, veinte y nueve años.—59 Faustino, macuá, de cincuenta y dos años—60 Higinio, criollo, de catorce años.—61 Enrique, criollo, de doce años.—62 Eduardo, criollo, de once años.—63 Jesús, criollo. once años—64 José, congo, de cuarenta y tres años.—65 Francisco, congo, de treinta y ocho años.—66 Federico, criollo, de veinte y un años.—67 Víctor, criollo, de doce años.—68 Víctor Márcos, criollo, de diez y seis años,—69 Fermin, criollo, de veinte y un años.—70 Tomás, criollo, de diez y siete años.—71 Juan, criollo, de diez y ocho años.—72 Pelayo, criollo, de veinticinco años.—73 Nazario, criollo, de 42 años.—74 Cirilo, congo, de treinta y tres años.—75 Felix, macuá, de cuarenta y un años,—76 Fernando, criollo de cincuenta y tres años.—77 Isidro, criollo, de treinta y seis años.—78 Isidro, criollo, de treinta y ocho años.—79 Gaspar, criollo, de diez y nueve años.—80 Emilio, congo, de treinta y dos años.—81 Vicente, congo, de treinta y dos años.—82 Miguel, congo, de treinta y dos años.—83 José Manuel, criollo, de treinta y seis años.—84 Pedro, congo, de veintisiete años.—85 José de la Luz, criollo, de cincuenta años.—86 Prudencio, criollo, de diez y seis años.—87 Victorino, criollo, de veinticuatro años.—88 Bartola, criolla, de treinta y seis años.—89 Paula, criolla, de veintinueve años.—90 Andrea, criolla, de cuarenta y ocho años.—91 Robustiana, criolla, de treinta y seis años.—92 Martina, criolla, de doce años.—93 Balbina, criolla, de veintitres años.—94 Coleta, conga, de treinta y siete años.—95 Belen, conga, de treinta y siete años.—96 Agustina, criolla, de veintinueve años.—97 Juana Bautista, criolla, de quince años.—98 Jacoba, criolla, de veinticuatro años.—99 Natividad, criolla, de quince años.—100 Nicolasa, criolla, de diez y ocho años.—101 Matilde, criolla, de veintiun años.—102 Maria Dolores, criolla, de treinta y ocho años.—103 Pastora, criolla, de treinta y tres años.—104 Ernesta, criolla, de veintiun años.—105 Luscinda, criolla, de cincuenta y cinco años.—106 Julia, criolla, de catorce años.—107 Micaela, criolla, de diez y ocho años.—108 Teodora, criolla, de cuarenta y cuatro años.—109 Teresa, criolla, de cuarenta y ocho años.—110 Maria Antonia, criolla, de treinta años.—111 Segunda, criolla, de treinta y cuatro años.—112 Nicolasa, criolla, de treinta y siete años.—113 Petrona, conga, de treinta y un años.—114 Regina, conga, de veintiocho años.—115 Rita, criolla, de treinta y siete años.—116 Agapita, criolla, de treinta y cuatro años.—117 Gabina, criolla, de treinta y dos años.—118 Aurora, conga, de treinta y siete años.—119 Victoriana, criolla, de cuarenta y dos años.—120 Victoria, criolla, de diez y siete años.—121 María Blasa, criolla, de veinte años.—122 María Justa, criolla, de cuarenta años.—123 Marina, criolla, de

veintiquatro años.—124 Rafaela, gangá, de cincuenta años.—125 Simona, criolla, de diez y ocho años. —126 Salomé, criolla, de veintiseis años.—127 Petrona, criolla, de cuarenta y seis años.—128 Tránsita, criolla, de veintiocho años.—129 Urbana, criolla, de treinta y tres años.—130 Josefa, conga, de veintiocho años.—131 Genoveva, criolla, de cuarenta años.—132 Manuela, criolla, de veintidos años.—133 Juliana, criolla, de treinta y tres años.—134 Juana, conga, de treinta años.—135 Juana, criolla, de treinta y tres años. —136 Francisca Eva, criolla, de treinta y un años.—137 Francisca, criolla, de veintiseis años.—138 Francisca, criolla, de veintitres años.—139 Emilia, conga, de cuarenta años.—140 Dolores, criolla, de treinta y seis años.—141 Encarnacion, criolla, de catorce años.—142 Brígida, criolla, de treinta y cinco años.—143 Concepcion, criolla, de veinticuatro años.—144 Carolina, criolla, de treinta y dos años.—145 Cándida, criolla, de once años.—146 Isidora, criolla, de treinta y cuatro años,—147 Isabel, criolla, de doce años.—148 Eduvigis, criolla, de treinta y cuatro años.—149 Edelmira, criolla, de doce años.—150 Rosario, criolla, de quince años.—151 Cirila, criolla, de veintitres años.—152 Julia, criolla, de trece años.—153 Leona, criolla, de veinticinco años.—154 Maria Trinidad, criolla, de cuarenta y dos años.—155 Luisa, conga, de treinta años.—156 Sabina, criolla, de quince años.—157 Mariana, criolla, de treinta años.—158 Anacleto, criollo, de quince años.—159 Lorenzo, congo, de treinta años.—160 Agustin, congo, de treinta y ocho años.—161 Ulpiano, congo, de treinta y nueve años.—162 Mariano, lucumí, cuarenta y cuatro años.—163 Venancio, congo, de cuarenta y dos años.—164 Pablo, mandinga, de cincuenta y siete años.—165 Cristóbal, congo, de cuarenta y siete años.—166 Rafael, congo, de cincuenta y seis años.—167 Emeterio, congo, de treinta y nueve años.—168 German, congo, de veintisiete años.—169 Julia, criolla, de quince años.—170 Sixto, criollo, de veinte años.

Esclavos que segun sus cédulas tienen de cuarenta y dos á cincuenta y nueve años y se les reconoce haber cumplido sesenta, y son los que siguen:

171 Anselmo, lucumí, de sesenta años.—172 Pastor, macuá, de sesenta años.—173 Luciano, criollo, de sesenta años.—174 Francisco, macuá, de sesenta años.—175 Isidoro, congo, de sesenta años.—176 Cornelio, congo, de sesenta años.—177 Roberto, congo, de sesenta años.—178 Claudio, congo, de sesenta años.—179 Estéban, lucumí, de sesenta años.—180 José Dolores, criollo, de sesenta años.—181 José de la Paz, carabalí, de sesenta años.—182 Florentino, macuá, de sesenta años.—183 Hermenegildo, lucumí, de sesenta años —184 Isidro, congo, de sesenta años.—185 Claudio, lucumí, de sesenta años.—186 Lorenzo, macuá, de sesenta años.—187 Basilio, macuá, de sesenta años.—188 Julio, macuá, de sesenta años.—189 Juan Bautista, lucumí, de sesenta años.—190 Andrea, lucumí, de sesenta años.—191 Rosario, lucumí, de sesenta años.—192 Catalina, lucumí, de sesenta años.—193 Josefa, conga, de sesenta años.—194 Maria de la Luz, conga, de sesenta años.—195 María de la Luz, carabalí, de sesenta años.—196 Rufina, macuá, de sesenta años.—197 Victoria, conga, de sesenta años.—198 María Regla, lucumí, de sesenta años.—199 Rosa, conga, de sesenta años.—200 Pilar, macuá, de sesenta años.—201 María, criolla, de sesenta años.—202 Juana, carabalí, de sesenta años.—203 Bárbara, lucumí, de sesenta años.—204 Carlota, lucumí, de sesenta años.—205 Ramona, lucumí, de sesenta años.—206 Matilde, mina, de sesenta años.—207 Bonifacia, criolla, de sesenta años.—208 Joaquin, lucumí, de sesenta años.

Libertos segun la Ley Moret.

209 Agustin, lucumí, de sesenta y dos años.—210 Antonio, lucumí, de sesenta y tres años.—211 Casiano, macuá, de sesenta y dos años.—212 Damian, carabali, de sesenta y tres años.—213 Eugenio, lucumí de sesenta y dos años. —214 Gabriel, congo de sesenta y dos años.—215 Juan, carabalí de sesenta y cinco años.—216 José Leon, congo, de sesenta y un años.—217 Leocadio, carabalí, de sesenta y cuatro años. —218 Lúcas, lucumí, de sesenta y cinco años.—219 Luis, lucumí, de sesenta años.—220 Mariano, lucumí, de sesenta años.—221 Ramon, carabalí, de sesenta y cuatro años.—222 Mateo, lucumí, de sesenta y cuatro años.—223 Crispina, lucumí, de sesenta y cuatro años.—224 Clara, lucumí, de sesenta y cuatro años.—225 Dolores, criolla, de sesenta y seis años.—226 Domitila, conga, de sesenta y cuatro años.—227 Encarnacion, carabalí, de sesenta y seis años.—228 Felipa, criolla, de sesenta y cinco años. —229 Justa, lucumí, de sesenta y dos años.—230 Lucia, carabalí, de sesenta y seis años.—231 Magdalena, macuá, de sesenta y dos años.—232 Pilar, lucumí, de sesenta y un años.—233 Casto, nació doce de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.—234 Calixto, nació el catorce de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—235 Gerardo, de nueve años, nueve meses.—236 German de la Rosa, nació el treinta de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—237 Ignacio, nació el treinta y uno de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.—238 José Isabel, nueve años, seis meses.—239 Joaquin de diez años.—240 Joaquin, de ocho años, ocho meses.—241 Joaquin Maria, nació el veintidos de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—242 Julian, el veintisiete de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—243 José Matilde, catorce de Marzo de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—244 Juan, nació el seis de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y cinco.—245 Lúcas Angel, nació, el catorce de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—246 Manuel, nació el primero de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.—247 Manuel Rufino, de ocho años.—248 Margarito, nació el diez de Julio de mil ocho cientos setenta y seis.—249 Márcos, nació siete de Abril de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—250 Martin, nació el once de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—251 Maximino, el veintinueve de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—252 Nicolás, de siete años y nueve meses.—253 Raimundo, de diez años.—254 Rafael, nació el veinticuatro de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—255 Santiago, nació, veinticinco de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—256 Zacarías, nació el seis de Setiembre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—257 Juan de siete años.—258 Félix de diez años. —259 Alejandra nació el veintiseis de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.—260 Agustina, nació cinco de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y cinco.—261 Bonifacio, nació catorce de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y tres.—262 Clara de diez años.—263 Claudia de nueve años.—264 Cayetana, nació el siete de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.—265 Cornelia, nació diez y seis de Setiembre de

mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.—266 Celestina, de ocho años.—267 Emilia, nació ventisiete de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho,—268 Estefania, de siete años.—269 Francisca, nació el tres de Diciembre de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.—270 Florencia, nació el veintisiete de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—271 Flora, nació el veintiuno de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—272 Eelicia, nació el veintiuno de Febrero de de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.—273 Guadalupe, nació el doce de Diciembre de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—274 Juana, de tres años.—275 Juana, nació el ocho de Febrero de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—276 Josefa, nació el diez y nueve de Marzo de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—277 Lucrecia, de nueve años, siete meses.—278 Leandra, de siete años, cuatro meses.—279 Lucila, nació el treinta y uno de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.—280 Marcelina de diez años.—281 María Librada, veinte de Julio de mil ochocientos setenta y cinco.—282 Maria de la Cruz, dos de Abril de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—283 María Luisa veinticinco de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.—284 María Salomé, veintidos de Octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.—285 Nieves, nació el cinco de Agosto de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.—286 Catalina, nació en nueve de Marzo del corriente año.

Y el señor otorgante se obliga en su particular, á que la libertad que lleva otorgada á los esclavos retasados les será cierta y segura, prestando á la vez voz y cancion de que su poderdante el Pbro. D. Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo aceptará y tendrá por bien hecha la manumision que lleva otorgada, á todo lo cual obliga sus bienes.

Así lo dijo, otorga, ratifica y firma con los testigos presentes los Ldos. D. José A. Recio y D. Julio de Cárdenas, vecinos de esta ciudad, quienes en union del Sr. otorgante leyeron este documento. De todo lo cual, y de conocer al señor compareciente doy fé.—Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza.—Julio de Cárdenas.—José A. Recio.—signado Joaquin Lancís.—Sin derechos.

Esta Copia que espido á pedimento del Sr Otorgante para acreditar el acto contenido en la escritura donde consta, concuerda fielmente con su matriz, documento número Doscientos cuarenta y uno que queda en mi poder en el protocolo correspondiente al corriente año. Habana Octubre veinte de mil ochocientos setenta y nueve.

Joaquin Lancís

Sin derechos.

ESCRIBANIA DEL SR. D. FELIX A CARGO DE D. JOAQUIN LANCIS HABANA

Inclosure N°2.
With Dispatch N° 853.
Havana, October 22nd 1879.

Translation.

Notarial Office of Felipe Fornari.

N° 2441.

Freedom of Slaves.

In the City of Havana, the 11th of September 1879, before me, Don Joaquin Sancis y Alfonso. (Notary of the number and of the College of this City with fixed residence therein, assistant of the notarial public scrivener Dn Felipe Fornari) and the subscribing witnesses, appeared Doctor Don Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza, Municipal Alcalde of this City, a native and resident of the same, married,

of lawful age, by profession an advocate, in the full enjoyment of civil rights and sufficiently authorized to grant this instrument, of which I know nothing to the contrary, and said:

1st That he comes to grant letters of freedom to the slaves that comprise the 'dotacion' of the plantation "Santa Gertrudis, whose number, names, ages and others particulars are set forth at the foot of this instrument which has for it's object, also, the renouncement of the patronate right, conceded by the law of 4th July 1870, over those who were slaves of more than 60 years of age, so that all those who are on the said plantation "Santa Gertrudis" shall be absolutely free of all restraint,

subjection and patronate, to which effect, and with exhibition of this instrument - their "cedulas" of vicinage as free persons can be obtained, in exchange of those they have held, until now, as slaves, presenting the said document to the competent local authority of the municipal district of Guamutas, in which the said plantation is situated.

2.d ____ That this freedom is gratuitous, and for no consideration whatever, and has for its object to favor the said slaves, or in other words, to recognize in them the plenitude of their rights, and to restore them to the condition to which they are by nature entitled and, consequently, the grantor will not refuse to comply with any

of the duties which the laws in force impose on him, and most especially the law, referred to, of 4th July 1870, in whatever affects the freedmen subject to the patronate, which in all whatsoever that favors them, is a right they hold and of which they cannot be deprived, at the pleasure of the patron.

3d. That the grantor acts not for himself nor in his own name, but in the name and representation of Mrs Mercedes and Mr Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo who are the owners of the said plantation Santa Gertrudis and of the slaves, which were adjudicated to them in the proceedings of the inventory, liquidation and adjudication of the estate of their parents Mr Joaquin Pedroso y Echevarria and Mrs Micaela Montalvo y Castillo now having course

in

in the Court of First instance
of the Belen district of this
city and before the Scrivener
Mr. Joaquin Sancis who,
in his character of Notary,
authenticates this instrument.
4th ~~That~~ That this grantor
holds the power of only one
of the owners, Mrs. Mercedes
Pedroso, wife of the grantor,
which was given before this
Notary on the 2nd of August
last past; but although
her brother, who is the other
owner, the said Don
Manuel Pedroso, a monk
of the Company of Jesus,
and resident of Madrid,
has conferred on this grantor
three distinct powers of
attorney, none of these are
sufficient for this act,
because they contain no
clause for manumitting
slaves, notwithstanding, the

grantor has proceeded in carrying it out, in exercise of the right, conceded by Law 2nd, Title 22, Part 4th, of granting freedom to the slave who has two owners, by the will of one of them.

5th. That besides, this appearer acts under expressed authority of the said presbyter Mr Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo whom he consulted by letters, on 29th April and 14th May 1879, obtaining a reply in con=formity with the telegram of 28th June, confirmed by letters of the same date, in which communications he authorizes the grantor to act in the matter of the freedom of the slaves, as the grantor might deem best, which authority, to act freely, is expressed, once in the telegram and three times in two letters of the same.

date and of the 28th June.

6th ——— That notwithstand=
=ing, it has been indispensable
to await until today, upon
which date the heirs have
ratified their approbation
of the partition account
and of the partitions which
have taken place in the
proceedings, the judicial
approbation being alone
pending.

× × ×

× ×

× × × ×

10th ——— That, for greater
clearness, all the persons of color,
now upon the plantation "Santa
Gertrudis" are described in
continuation, designated by
numbers, commencing with
the slaves that today acquire
their freedom, and following
with those whose right thereto
is recognized under the law.

of July 1870, although they appeared as under sixty years of age, following with those who appeared as having reached sixty years of age and finally with those born after the 19th September 1868 and in the following order:

Here follows the names of 170 slaves, between the ages of twelve and fifty eight years: and of 115 persons that are free under the Law of Moret but subject to patronate.

And the grantor, on his own part, binds himself, that the freedom which has granted to the reappraised slaves shall be certain and sure, protesting at the same time that his constituent the Presbyter Don Manuel Pedroso y Montalvo, shall accept and hold as valid the manumission

he

he has granted, to all which he binds his estate.

Thus done, granted, ratified and signed, together with the witnesses present, the Licentiate Don José A. Recio and Don Julio de Cardenas, residents of this city, who, together with the grantor, read this document, of all which and that I know the appearer - I certify

Antonio Gonzalez Mendoza

Witnesses.

Julio de Cardenas Joaquin Lancis.

José a Recio.

Mr Clements

Ackd. Nov. 1.

No. 854. United States Consulate General. Havana Oct. 22 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
31
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of Circular No. 16 dated 27th August. Separate instruction dated Sept. 11th and instruction No. 524 of the 7th October 1879.

Circular No. 16 requests information in regard to the condition of the Archives of this office.

No. 854. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, October 22d 1879.

Hon William Hunter.
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments circular, No. 16 dated 27th August; separate instruction dated Sept.r 11th, and instruction No 5214 of the 7th October 1879.

With reference to circular No 16, asking for a "brief statement of the condition of the archives of this office at the present time", - I beg leave to report the following:

1st. Neither the instructions nor the correspondence received have as yet been bound, for the reason that it has not been convenient to have the work done in the office and it has not been deemed prudent to

entrust it to any one outside, I have several times contemplated sending it to the Department for that purpose. All of the instructions, received since the month of March 1869, are in bundles of one hundred each corresponding to each officer who has had charge of the office, and are so arranged, as to be perfectly convenient for reference; the correspondence of the office is filed with care and properly endorsed; that of the different consulates, the miscellaneous, and that received from the local authorities being kept entirely separate, from each other, and are perfectly convenient for reference.

2d_____ The outgoing dispatches and correspondence are fairly transcribed in their respective record books and indexed up to.

January

January 1876.

3d. _____ The press copies are kept carefully, and used as a record of all the correspondence of the Consulate and for reference, until they shall have been transcribed to the record books.

4. _____ Press copies are taken of all translations and of enclosures, other than those of record: the translations, or the most important of them, are transcribed to the record books following in sequence the dispatches they accompany.

5. _____ A detailed permanent record is kept of the accounts of this Consulate General, at least of such accounts as are reported to the Departments.

6 _____ I have no suggestion to make concerning the care

of the records and archives; the instructions contained in the Consular regulations, appearing to me to be amply sufficient.

It has been my intention whenever there may be time, to carry out fully the instructions, contained in the Consular Regulations, in regard to the binding of the instructions and correspondence for the years previous to my having charge: up to the present, however, it has been quite impossible to attend to it and keep up with other work.

I will further add, that the records of the correspondence, received and sent before the year 1869, are in great confusion: since that time, the office has been twice removed,

once

once while Mr Biddle was
in charge, and again in
Mr Forbert's time: on both
occasions the removal was
attended to by an ignorant
porter: the books and papers
were thrown, promiscuously,
into carts and have been put
away, in boxes, without regard
to order or arrangement. From
an examination of these archives
it appears that much is
missing - and that they
are not consecutive for any
period previous to the year
1869.

I have the honor to be Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Grant

McClernand

ackgd. Nov. 1

No 855. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Oct 25th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT
31
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

The writer solicits a leave of absence.

No. 855. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, October 25th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Mr Williams, the Vice Consul General at this place, now in the United States, advises me that he may visit Cuba during the coming month: in that event, I desire to leave him in charge of this office for a sufficient time to visit my home and to attend to some personal matters. With that object

I respectfully request
a leave of absence of sixty
days to take effect as
soon as practicable after
Mr Williams arrival.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

Dft. to Mr. Seymour a copy
thereof to the P. M. G. Feb

No 856. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, October 28th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Copyd. P. M. G.
Nov. 13

Complaints in regard to the non delivery of newspapers, addressed to the care of this office.

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos: 525 and 526 of the 21st and 22d instant. With the former is transmitted a copy of a letter from the Postmaster General, with its accompaniment from Mr James J. Ferris of New York city, complaining that newspapers addressed in care of this office, are not delivered to their addresses.

2 Inclosures.

N° 856. U S Consulate General:
Havana, October 28th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions Nos 525 and 526 of the 21st and 22nd instant.

With N.° 525 is transmitted a copy of a letter, dated the 18th instant, from the Postmaster General, accompanying a copy of another letter from Mr James J. Ferris of New York, in which he "calls attention to the non-delivery of newspapers addressed "and mailed, in the care of our "Consuls, to American shipmasters "abroad"; he further states, that "this growing evil, notorious at "nearly all foreign ports, is "particularly so at Havana

"and is a serious loss to the
"parties interested in the safe
"transmission of such mail
"matter."

As this office is the one most complained of, and as the inference from Mr Ferris' letter is that the fault of the non-delivery lies with this office, it would have been well if he had made his charges more specific, as he could have done by giving the names of the shipmasters, (and of their vessels) who make these complaints.

As regards this Consul-
-ate, I can only say, that news-
-papers and other mail matter, addressed to its care for shipmasters, come through the Havana post office and that all that are received are carefully attended to and are delivered to the persons, to whom addressed, whenever

called

called for:

There is, and has been - since I have known anything about Cuban Post-Offices, much to complain of in regard to their management; the Havana Office was the subject of a complaint from this Consulate as far back as 1853, as will be seen by reference to Mr Robertson's dispatch, N° 52 of the 29th August of that year; since that time, there has been, apparently, very little improvement in its administration; and this fact is so well understood here, that many persons are unwilling to make use of it in forwarding letters, containing anything of value, even through its registry department: that this discredit is well founded, the accompanying copy of an affidavit of Mr Enrique Guinart, made before me in July last, is ample evidence. Mr Guinart has recently

informed me that he has proof that the bonds, mentioned in the affidavit, reached the Havana Office, but he has been unable to trace them any farther.

That newspapers and letters are frequently suppress-ed is notorious: in fact whatever passes through the post-office is, evidently, subject to close espionage. In this connexion, I beg to refer to the annexed extract from inclosure № 4 accompanying my dispatch № 112 of 22d July 1874.

I will further add that during the late insurrect-ion, the insurgent agents, in the United States, were in the practice of sending surreptitious publications under cover to imaginary shipmasters, to the care of this and the Matanza Consulates: the practice was

broken up by our refusal to deliver the packages to persons who could not identify themselves as the parties to whom addressed; the result was that none were delivered. I send you herewith a package of the above description and respectfully request you to have it opened and to notice its contents. This practice could hardly fail of being known in the Post Office of Havana, and now that there are indications of another insurrection it is possible there may be renewed vigilance as regards newspapers.

It further appears that Mr Ferris' complaint relates to newspapers only; not to letters. For several years, previous to July 1877, when Cuba was admitted into the Postal Union, the New York Post Office usually forwarded by every mail steamer

a bag containing the correspondence addressed to this consulate and to its care. If that arrangement, for newspapers only, could be put into practice again, I venture to assure the Post Master General that there will be no complaints in regard to the non-delivery of that description of mail matter.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures-

1st — Copy of an affidavit of Enrique Guinart dated July 11th 1879.

2nd — Extract from an inclosure accompanying dispatch No 112 of 22 July 1874 from this office.

Inclosure N° 2

With Dispatch N° 856.—

Havana, October 28th 1879.—

Extract from inclosure N° 4

with dispatch N° 112 of July

2d. 1874.

× × × ×

The problem has not

yet been solved by any nation

in the world, whether in time

of peace representative govern-

-ments have or have not the right,

when they consider their peace

endangered, to intercept

correspondence which they may

know or suspect co-operates

with the danger they desire

to

to avoid - but in practice it can well be affirmed, that there is no Government, however docile and obedient, to the laws, which does not use this arm of defence.-

The problem in time of war ceases to be a problem, as the "droit des gens" concedes to all the right of retaining persons as well as things which may favor the enemy.

× × × ×

Inclosure Nº 1
With dispatch Nº 856
Havana, October 28th 1879.
Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America, at Havana Cuba.

On this eleventh day of July, A D. Eighteen hundred and seventy nine, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of America, at Havana, Island of Cuba, personally appeared Mr. Enrique Guinart, resident of Trinidad, in this Island and made oath that on the 3d day of May last past his agents Messrs Fritze & Cº, delivered to the Post office in that city, under register Nº 315 - folio 10 - a letter, addressed to Messrs -

S & W. Welsh, New York City,
enclosing four certificates of
Stock of the United States,
of one thousand dollars
each numbered 42,497 -
42,498 : - 42,499 - 42500 - and
one certificate of five thousand
dollars numbered 12,236 - in
all nine thousand dollars,
registered in the name of
this appearer and known
as six per cent stock of 1867.
That the said certificates
were purchased by Messrs
Moses Taylor & Co on or about
the 4th Day of December
1878 for account of this
appearer, by order of Messrs
Zavrilla & Co. of this city.

And this appearer
doth further declare that
he has been advised by Messrs.
S & W Welsh that the said
letter and stock certificates
have never been received

by them: that he has made due inquiry at the General Post Office of this place and can get no satisfaction or information in regard to the whereabouts of the said letter and its enclosed securities and he does further declare that in his opinion the same were stolen from the mails between Trinidad and this place or have otherwise been lost.

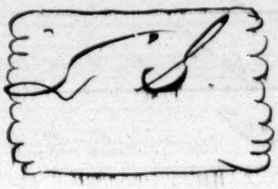
(signed) Enrique Guinart.

Before me
(signed) Henry C Hall -
U.S. Consul General.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of America, at Havana, Island of Cuba; and I do further certify, that

that the said Enrique Guinart is, as far as I have the means of knowing, a credible person and that his statement made under the foregoing oath is in my opinion just and true and deserving of full faith and credit

Witness my hand and official seal



(Signed) Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Mr Clements

No 857.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, October 28 1879

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
4
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Advt Inv. 5

Transmitting accounts for extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous expenses, paid during 3d quarter of 1879, ending September 30th

---

2 inclosures.

No 857.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana October 28 1879.

Hon: F. W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I transmit herewith the following accounts, for extra clerk hire and miscellaneous expenses, at this Consulate General, during the quarter ended September 30 1879; viz:

Inclosure No 1 - Account for Extra clerk hire:

1/ Paid Mr L. V. Schmidt $375.-
" " José Calvo " 90.- $465-

Inclosure No 2 - Account for

2/ Miscellaneous Expenses. viz

Rent;	$ 300.-
Stationery & Printing	" 61.45
Postage &c	" 128.60
Boat Hire;	" 85.10
Subs: to Havana Com & Reports & newspapers	" 141.25
Forward	$ 716.40 $ 465-

Brot over ..... # 716.40 # 465 -
Telegrams " 7.10
Expense of forwarding
2 boxes Stationery to Remedios " 73.05 . 796.55
1.045.41

The above amounts have been debited to the U.S. in my account current for Salary & Fees, for 3d quarter of 1879 -

I have credited in the same account the U. S. with . . # 88.76.
being amount on hand at close of quarter, balance of Seamen's Fund account; all of which I trust will be found in order.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant

Henry C Hall
Consul General.

2 Inclosures
agents

Mrod

No 858. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Oct 28th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
6
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Acknd
Nov 5

Seamen's account.

Reporting the disposition made of the sum of — $9.59/100 deposited in this Consulate in 1868, said to be the arrears of wages due to the seaman Francisco Carey, a Mexican, lost overboard at sea from the Swedish Bark "Eulalia".

No 858.— U.S. Consulate General

Habana, October 28th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

In taking temporary charge of this office, in March 1869, Mr A. R de La Reintrie, late Vice Consul General, reported and subsequently, (May 3d 1869.) turned over to me the sum of $9.59 which he stated had been deposited with him by Mr. C.A. Westerland, master of the Swedish bark "Eulalia", for account of the

heirs of Francisco Carey, a Mexican seaman, who was lost overboard at sea, from that vessel on the 16th February 1868; this sum, in its original package, has remained in the safe of the Consulate until now; and not knowing what other disposal to make of it, I have credited it to the United States in my account of "Relief of destitute American seamen" for the third quarter of the current year.

I will further add that there was, subsequently, some correspondence between

the.

the Department, Mr Lakintric
and myself in regard to
the money referred to, and
I have understood also —
that the Department
ordered it to be paid to
the heirs of the said —
Francisco Carey, who
claimed it. The matter
is referred to in Mr Davis'
instruction N° 103, dated
April 19th 1871, addressed
to me at the Matanzas
Consulate, and in my
dispatch N° 124, of the 28th
of that month, from the
same office. At the period
referred to, there was no
Mexican Consular officer

in

in the Island and this Consulate General — exercised its good offices in behalf of Mexican citizens.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall

Consul General.

H Wood

adkd. dow. 5

No 859. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana Oct 29th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
6
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Consular Officers of China

in Cuba.

Acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of State, introducing Mr Lin Liang Yuan, Consul General of China at Havana and Mr Chun Shen Jin, Consul at Matanzas.

No. 859. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Oct^br 29^th 1879.

Hon: William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28^th ultimo; introducing Mr Lin Liang Yuan, Consul General of China at this place, and Mr Chun Shen Yin, Consul at Matanzas. They arrived here on the 20^th instant, bringing their exequaturs, and have already entered upon their official duties.

It will afford me great pleasure to assist these officers, in all ways in my power, in the discharge of the very difficult and delicate duties that will devolve upon them in carrying out the humane object of their Government.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

Rec'd. Dec. 1st
Wood

No. 860. Acknd. Nov. 21

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, November 5th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery.

Transmitting an article from the "Diario de la Marina" of this date reporting the substance of a law to be proposed to the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

One inclosure.

It will afford me great pleasure to assist these officers, in all ways in my power, in the discharge of the very difficult and delicate duties that will devolve upon them in carrying out the humane object of their Government.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall
Consul General.

Mr. Hall
Mr. Wood

Acknd. Nov. 21

No. 860. U. S. Consulate General

Habana, November 5th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 14 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery.

Transmitting an article from the "Diario de la Marina" of this date reporting the substance of a law to be proposed to the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

One inclosure.

No 860 U.S. Consulate General

Havana November 5th 1879.

Hon F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a slip from the "Diario de la Marina" of this date, announcing that the General Government of the Island has received a telegram, from the Government of Spain, communicating, for general information, the plan of a law for the abolition of slavery.

The substance of the

telegram, according to the "Diario", is the following:

Article 1st provides that slavery shall be abolished from the date of the promulgation of the law, that is, after it's approval by the Cortes and the sanction of the King.

Article 2d - provides that the new freedmen shall remain under the patronate of their owners for a period of time, during which they shall receive a salary to be fixed by law; after this period they will be obliged to serve another period under the patronate of the Government. According to another version of this Article,

the

the new freedmen are to
remain under the patronate
of their owners for five years,
during which they are to
receive the nominal wages
of one to three dollars a
month. They are then to be
drafted by fourth parts each
year, and those, who are thus
drafted, shall be subject to the
patronate of the Government
during four more years, =
when they shall have acquired
civil and political rights. This
version appears to be ambiguous,
but those who profess to under-
= stand it, say that the freedmen
will acquire their civil rights,
according as they may be

drafted, in periods of six, seven, eight and nine years.

Article 5 refers to the obligation that the Government assumes in requiring the freedmen to work, by enforcing a law to suppress vagrancy.

The proposed measure, it is understood, meets with opposition on the part of those who, in former years, participated in the African slave trade and who have hitherto opposed the introduction of all reforms, of whatever nature, into the government of the Island: this powerful class may yet be able to obtain modifications

of

of the proposed law, to the extent of neutralizing its better features: their objections are such as might be expected from the uncompromising advocates of slavery.

The friends of the negro, it seems, do not like the measure, for other reasons; they expected a more radical law that would have put an end to slavery in a much shorter period than is now proposed; they contend also that it has no advantages over the existing law of gradual emancipation, known as "La Ley Moret" of July 1870: that the period of servitude of some of the slaves will be prolonged under

the proposed law, and that all which will, in reality, be effected by it is the abolition of the word slavery, while the condition of the so-called freed-men will remain as it was before this mere change of name.

It is to be supposed, however, that the Government of Spain, in taking this step towards a final abolition of slavery, is actuated by a due regard for the welfare of the freed-men, as well as for the interests of slave owners.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Henry C Hall
Consul General

Enclosure.
1 – Slip from the 'Diario' of 5th November 1879, relating to the proposed abolition of slavery in Cuba.

Inclosure Nº 1.

With Dispatch Nº 860.

Havana, November 5th 1879.

From the "Diario de la Marina"

of 5th November 1879.

Cuestion social.

Segun sabemos de buen orígen, el Gobierno de S. M. ha comunicado telegráficamente al general de esta Isla los principales puntos que abraza el proyecto de ley que tiene resuelto recomendar á las Córtes respecto de la esclavitud. Las bases del expresado proyecto son: 1ª la abolic inmediata desde el momento en que la ley sea promulgada, es decir, despues de aprobada por los dos cuerpos colegisladores y sancionada por el Monarca: 2ª los nuevos libertos permanecerán bajo el patrònato de sus dueños por un período de tiempo, durante el cual disfrutarán el salario que la ley designe y despues quedarán obligados durante otro período á trabajar por contrato ó ejerciendo un oficio bajo la proteccion del gobierno: terminado este período adquirirán el goce de sus derechos políticos: 3ª el gobierno garantizará y hará efectivo el cumplimiento de estas obligaciones respecto al trabajo, por medio de un ley de vagos.

Tal es en sustancia, al tenor de las autorizadas noticias que se nos han suministrado, el proyecto cuya adopcion piensa el Ministerio recomendar á las Córtes, y el cual ha sido elaborado despues de oida la opinion de la Junta de reformas y del Consejo de Estado.

Las Córtes de la Nacion y S. M. el Rey que es el que con su sancion da fuerza constitucional á las leyes, han de decidir en definitiva esta cuestion importantísima que tanto afecta moral y materialmente al porvenir de estas provincias españolas. Y como al discutirse el asunto en el seno de la representacion nacional han de hallarse presentes casi en su totalidad los senadores y diputados elegidos por los dos partidos organizados en Cuba, y estos representantes están penetrados de las aspiraciones de sus comitentes y conocen perfectamente la situacion del país, creemos deber limitarnos á la simple enunciacion de la noticia que consideramos oficial, reiterando nuestra confianza en que los altos poderes del Estado al resolver asunto tan árduo é interesante, lo harán de comun acuerdo y con la sabia mira de que los grandes intereses de esta sociedad padezcan lo ménos posible por efecto de la transformacion próxima á realizarse en las condiciones del trabajo.

The Social Question.

As we know from a good source, the Government of His Majesty has communicated by telegraph,

to the General Government of this Island, the principal points embraced in the plan of a law, relating to slavery, — which it has been decided to recommend to the Cortes.

The bases of the plan are the following:

1st — Immediate abolition the moment the law shall be promulgated; that is to say, after it has been approved by the two legislative corps and sanctioned by the Monarch.

2nd — The new freedmen shall remain under the

patronate of their owners for a period of time, during which they shall receive the wages which the law may designate and, afterwards, they shall be obligated to work, during another period, by contract or at a trade, under the ~~protection~~ patronate of the Government; at the termination of the latter period, they shall acquire the enjoyment of political rights.

3d ——— The Government shall guarantee and make effective the compliance — with these obligations, in regard to labor, by means of a vagrant law.

Such

Such is, in substance, the tenor of the authorized version, which has been furnish=ed us, of the plan, whose adoption the Ministry proposes to recommend to the Cortes, and which has been adopted — after hearing the opinion of the "Junta of Reforms" and of the State Council

The Cortes of the Nation and H. M. the King who by his sanction gives constit=utional force to the laws, have definitely decided this most important question which so greatly affects, morally and materially, the future of these Spanish provinces.

and

And as in discussing the
subject in the national
representation, there will
be present nearly all of the
Senators and deputies elected
by the two organized parties
of Cuba, and these represent
-atives being alive to the —
aspirations of their constit=
=uents and understanding,
perfectly, the situation of the
country, we consider it our
duty to limit ourselves to
the simple announcement
of the news, which we consider
official, reiterating our confid
ence, in that the high powers
of the State in resolving
this difficult and interesting

subject, will do so in full accord and having in view that the great interests of this community shall suffer as little as possible by effect of the transformation of the conditions of labor, about to be carried out.

Note:

Another version of Article 2d and which is said to be the true one, as communicated to this Government from Madrid, is as follows: (the underscored words do not appear in the "Diario's version.)

"Los nuevos libertos permanecerán "bajo el patronato de sus dueños

"por cinco años, durante los cuales
"disfrutaran un salario de uno
"á tres pesos al mes. Serán
"luego sorteados, por cuartas
"partes, cada año, quedando
"los agraciados sugetos al
"patronato del Gobierno —
"durante otros cuatro años
"terminados los cuales —
"entrarán en el goce de sus
"derechos civiles y políticos."

Translation.

The new freedmen shall remain under the patronate of their owners for five years, during which they shall receive the wages of one to three dollars a month. They shall thereby be drafted by fourth parts each

year, the favored ones remaining subject to the patronate of the Government during four more years, at the termination of which they will enter upon the enjoyment of their civil and political rights.

Mr Clements

Telegram

Ans 5

Havana

Chief Clerk
State Department,
Washington.

Please telegraph me result of my application eight hundred fifty five.

Hall

Recvd. Nov. 7. 1879.

Education
Sept Nov 26th 79

Pub. F. - R Wood

ackgd. Nov. 21

No 861. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Nov 8th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

Claim of Mrs Rosa Perez de Yzquierdo.

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No 527, of 29th October 1879, relating to the above claim. This claim is not the one referred to in instruction No 480, of 3d December 1878.

One inclosure.

No 861. U.S. Consulate General

Havana November 8th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th instant, of your instruction, No 527 of the 29th ultimo, relating to the claim of Mrs Rosa Perez de Izquierdo, respecting her property rights in Cuba, as set forth in the letter of her Attorney, Mr. Domingo Garcia y Cartaya, to the Department, dated the 10th ultimo. I beg leave,

however, to correct the Depart=
=ment's impression that this
case has been already referred
to this office.

The case referred to in
instruction N° 480 of 3d December
1878., was that of Mrs Francisca
Yzquierdo de Vinyet, herself a
naturalized citizen of the
United States and her husband
a Spanish subject; it related
solely to the question of taxes.
Mrs Rosa Perez de Yzquierdo
is the wife of Mr Francisco
C. Yzquierdo, who presented
his claim to the Joint Comm=
ission in 1871. He was included
in the sentence, of 7th November
1870, of the famous Court
martial

martial in the case of the Cuban conspirators.

On the 3d instant, before receiving your instruction, Mrs Yzquierdo's agent filed, in this Consulate General, a protest against the action of the Spanish authorities, in regard to her claim; a copy has been transmitted to the General Government: = another is transmitted here= =with.

He states, substantially, that Mrs Yzquierdo's property, consisting of two small houses in the village of Guanabacoa, was embargoed, in April = 1869. or thereabouts, under the

supposition that they belonged to Mr. José Morales Lemus who was, at the time, her agent: in the month of May 1879, these houses were restored to Mrs Izquierdo and a liquidation account of the products of the property, during the ten years it was under sequestration, was ordered to be made out: this has not been done. It is claimed, besides, that the aggregate rents of the two houses, during that period, should not be less than sixty dollars a month.

Since the restoration of the property, in May 1879, the Government has claimed,

of

of the agent, the taxes thereon
for the previous quarter, c -
comprising the months of
January, February and March,
during which, the Government
was in possession of the prop-
-erty and receiving the rents:
against this most unjust
exaction, he has also protested.

I have had occasion,
heretofore to refer to the dilat-
-oriness of the Cuban Treasury
in making restitution to our
citizens of the sums due them,
whether arising from embarg
-oed properties, or from other
claims; causing them, thereby,
losses and injuries, and I
regret to be obliged to add that

there appears to be little
inclination, on the part of
the Treasury officials, to do
them justice.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Henry C Hall
Comml Genl

Inclosure.
1' Protest of Mr Domingo
Garcia, as attorney for
Mrs Rosa Perez de Izquierdo
November 3d 1879.

Inclosure nº 1.
With Dispatch nº 861.
Havana, November 8th 1879.
Copy.

Havana, November 3d 1879.

To the Consul General of the United States of America in Cuba.
Sir:

The undersigned, Attorney for Mrs: Rosa Perez de Izquierdo, a citizen of the United States of America and a resident of that country for more than twenty years, desires to make known through you to the Government of the United States and to the General Government of this Island, the following facts in regard to the embargoed property of his constituent and to protest, in accordance therewith, against

the damages and injuries which she has hitherto sustained and continues to sustain in consequence of the illegal and unjust action of the authorities of this Island in regard to the said property:

That in the months of April 1869 or thereabouts, the property of his constituent, consisting of two houses numbers 2 and 4 calle de las Animas, Guanabacoa, was embargoed by the Superior Political Govern- =ment of Cuba, under the erron= =eous belief that the same belonged to the Licentiate Don José Morales Lemus:

That on the 1st day of May last past, the aforesaid property was ordered to be restored to his constituent and the two houses referred to were received in a state of great deterioration: it was

further ordered by the Director General of Finance that a liquidation of the products of the said property should also be made out:

That from that date to the present time, no liquidation account has been rendered to his constituent, notwithstanding the numerous petitions the undersigned has made in her behalf, this appearer claiming that the aggregate rents of the two houses should be not less than sixty dollars gold a month and for the period of ten years and more during which they were held under embargo, and the Government collecting the said rents during all those years:

The undersigned further declares, that the rents of one of the said houses are now embargoed for the non-payment.

of the 25 per cent tax for the 3d quarter of the economic year of 1878 @ 1879 correspond-ing to the months of January, February and March of the present year, during which period the property was still in the possession of the Government which also collected and received the rents therefor;

That against the original embargo and for the retention by the General Direction of Finance of the products referred to, as well as against the illegal embargo for payment of taxes, which his constituent is under no obligations whatever to pay, the undersigned addresses you this communication protesting in the most solemn manner against all the acts, of whatsoever nature, of the Spanish authorities and

functionaries

functionaries, in Cuba, whereby his constituent has been injured and for all the damages, costs, charges and expenses already incurred and which may hereafter be incurred by reason of their acts in the premises.

The undersigned further requests you to forward a copy of this protest to the Department of State at Washington and to the General Government of this Island.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself.

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Domingo Garcia y Cartaya

Attorney of Mrs. Rosa Perez de Izquierdo.

Wood

Confidential — U.S. Consulate General.
No 8621. — Havana. Nov^r 13th 1879.

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 20 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Acknd Dec. 8

Spain and Cuba.

Inviting the Department's attention to a series of letters from Havana, upon Cuban affairs, which are expected to appear in the "New York Herald". — The first of these letters is published in that paper of the 6th November — 1879.

One inclosure

Confidential. U.S. Consulate General.

No 862. Havana, November 13th 1849.

Hon J.M. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

In the "New York Herald", of the 6th instant, appears the first of a series of letters, from this place, upon the relations of Cuba with Spain. The author is an intelligent, well educated Spaniard, with whom I am acquainted; he has had long experience in Cuba and for a time, about the year 1842, he edited the newspaper published here called "La

"La Voz de Cuba". The originals of these letters are in Spanish; the Herald's versions are translations: I have seen some of the originals before they were forwarded, and deem them of sufficient interest to merit the Department's attention, should their publication be continued: the statements appear to be impartial; at least, the author, evidently, intends to be; they appear also to be free from the passion and much of the exaggeration so common to all similar discussions of Cuban affairs, in their relation to Spain.

The series will embrace an

historical

historical review of the past fifty years, commencing with the administration of General Jacon in 1829 and ending with separate reviews of the present political, social and economical situations, with special reference to the pending questions of the abolition of slavery and the new insurrection: the last of the series will be forwarded this week.

Some of his statements, especially those of an historical nature, are of great interest. He shows that the separation, between Cubans and Spaniards, took place during General Jacon's administration and that, from

that

that time, it has never ceased to exist: the fault he charges wholly to Spain and to Spaniards.

He passes high encomiums upon General Martinez de Campos, but whether or not deserved, is very doubtful; it is understood that the peace, obtained from the Cubans, was brought about, principally, by a lavish use of money upon some of the Chiefs, a profusion of promises which have not been fulfilled., and however well disposed he may be, General Martinez de Campos finds himself, apparently, unable to fulfill them: it was a fictitious peace of which this new insurrection, headed by the old chiefs,

is ample evidence, and General Martinez de Campos, it is well understood, has lost, in consequence, about all the prestige he ever had in Cuba; with Spaniards, by conceding liberal and condition= =al terms to the Cubans, and with the latter, for not carry= =ing them out in the nearly two years that have transpired since they laid down their arms.

In referring to the idea of annexation, which prevailed here before the abolit= =ion of slavery in the United States, he states that it no= longer exists. It is probable he has some special reason of his own for making this assertion.

it is a grave error, to say the least of it, and the conclusions to be drawn from his letters are just the reverse. The desire for annexation, to the United States, was probably never greater than now; indeed, I venture to assert that a majority of these people who have anything to lose, consider that the only salvation, moral and material, for the Island, is in annexation. If little is said and nothing written, upon the subject, it is because they have about lost all hope of its ever being realized. This desire for annexation is very general among Cubans, especially

especially among the wealthy class, and it has extended greatly, during the past few years, among the wealthier and more intelligent classes of Spaniards; not immediately connected with the Government, and in all probability it will become more general after the abolition of slavery.

Admiration of the institutions and Government of the United States may have less to do, with this idea of annex=ation, than have material interests: these people are well aware that Cuba has no longer any other important market, than the United States, for

her great agricultural staples;
they would like to have free
trade with the United States, but
they are also well aware that
such an arrangement could
never be effected while the Island
remains subject to Spain, with
her differential duties and
enforced monopolies, and hence
comes the belief that the freedom
of the markets of the United States
can only be realized, through
annexation.

Their desire for annexation
is also based on other reasons;
intelligent Cubans and Spaniards
entertain no hopes of any perma-
-nent reconciliation between
Cuba and Spain; that Spain
will

will always be obliged to maintain here, a large standing army and a costly Government, at the expense of Cuba; that increased taxation will finally render their property valueless: that the Island will become, year by year, more impoverished and will finally follow the fate of many others of the former possessions of Spain in America.

I have the honor to be Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General

Inclosure

1.- Slip from the "New York Herald" of 6th November 1849.

Inclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No 862

Harana November 13th 1879

From the "New York Herald"

of November 6th 1879.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Review of Spanish Policy Toward the Island.

FIFTY YEARS OF AGITATION.

The Slaveholders' Annexation Scheme—The Rebellion.

HAVANA, Oct. 25, 1879.

You have expressed a wish to have a true and impartial idea of the present situation of the island of Cuba. I shall endeavor to give it to you clearly and independently. For this I must look back to former times with the object of making the present more comprehensible.

CUBA GROWS PROSPEROUS.

The former colonial *régime* of Spain in substance, as expressed in the Code, known generally as the "Laws of the Indies," has never really been in vigor in this island, which, being then of limited population and riches, Spain considered and governed as if it were a penal settlement ever since the discovery and colonization of her former vast colonial empire, until this was lost by the several parts emancipating themselves and forming independent States. A military general governed the island almost at his caprice, limiting himself or not to the orders he received from Madrid. During the long time the war lasted against the rebels of Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, Peru, Chile, River Plate, and so forth, this island was a military depot, a central point or position for the navy, and the captain generals who have been in command have always held a position, as it were, independent of the government of the metropolis. The government of Madrid seemed to care very little for the fate of Cuba. Later on the arrival of many rich immigrants who came, some voluntarily and others expelled from the former viceregal States of the American continent converted into independent nations, and of rich and eminent men from the French part of the island of St. Domingo. Many of these came accompanied by their slaves, provided with money, and, all of them practical agriculturists, established elements of prosperity in the island. The extinction of the slave trade, the immigration of more Spaniards, the increase in the consumption of the natural products caused by the emancipation of St. Domingo, the disturbances in Brazil, the general peace established in Europe which facilitated new markets for colonial products and the extension of the neighboring Republic, all rapidly created a really solid prosperity. First coffee and then sugar was produced in considerable quantities, and annually exported to the United States and Europe. Each year produced a surplus in the [illegible] of the exports over that of the imports, and much money was brought in and employed in bringing [illegible] from Africa, [illegible] bring machinery and implements of agriculture, in preparing new land for the cultivation of more cane; the cities extended, others were formed; the country became more populated, the white population increased, instruction began to be extended, and some eminent men employed their time, their knowledge and their money in giving impulse to the educational movement and to the progress of agriculture and industry. Then many began to think that the government of the island was not good; that it could or might be better, but fixed their attention more on the administrative and financial departments than on the political situation.

THE FIRST CUBAN REFORMS.

Of the former colonial *régime* there remained only the nearly irresponsible despotism of the Captain General, representative of the King's authority and of his government, and the restrictive laws that maintained the obligation of trading only with Spain, and through Spain with all other nations. Against these last restrictions was principally directed the public opinion, and a reform was asked for of the government, such as would give to this country the facility of direct intercourse and trade with other countries. The principal promoter of this crusade against the mercantile laws was a Cuban named Arango, rich, intelligent, with a knowledge of finance, a correct writer, elegant in his manners, affable and sympathetic, who was sent as a deputy from Cuba to the Cortes of Cadiz, and gained the respect and consideration of the most important men of the metropolis. When the Cortes was dissolved by Ferdinand VII. Arango did not abandon his post; he went to Mrdrid, spoke, wrote and, appearing as if he did not occupy himself in any way with politics, gained the favor of the King, who named him Counselor of the Indies. In this elevated position his influence increased and his wishes were taken more in consideration. He fought without ceasing against those who wished to perpetuate monopolies and privileges, until at last his hopes were realized and his efforts crowned with success.

The King Ferdinand, to whom is due much of the loss of the American Empire, agreed with pleasure all that Arango said, longing to find a way to secure the remainder of the dominions left him, and as what Arango asked was simply of an economical or financial character, in no way affecting his political system, and knowing, on the other hand, that the commercial restrictions had been the real and true cause of the discontent and revolt of the Americas, readily acceded to whatever was proposed by Arango. He dictated decrees, gave out orders that facilitated the repartition of land, guaranteeing individual property, freed agriculture and industry from the many restrictions that overwhelmed them, and lastly, opened the ports of the island to the commerce of all nations, though reserving to that of Spain, by means of enormous differential duties, competition easy and profitable. The prosperity of the island since that time—1824— has increased greatly, extending yearly the production and commercial relations in a rapid and constantly progressive rate. As, for instance, scarcely any sugar was exported before that time, and in 1833 90,000 tons were shipped; in 1843, 180,000 tons; in 1846, 222,000 tons, and in 1862, 518,000 tons, since when the exportation has scarcely varied.

GROWTH OF POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS—TACON.

With the material prosperity and the increase of the white population came naturally an intellectual change, the extension of general instruction and study, the voyages that the now richer Cubans were enabled to make gave them new ideas of which previously few if any ever thought. The constitutional term of 1820 to 1823 passed over Cuba without leaving a trace in their thoughts; but a few years later many began to think that the political *régime* dominant here kept the natives of the country in an almost degrading position compared with what existed in other countries, and that a system ought to be introduced analagous to what reigned in all the civilized world. Then the government of the metropolis had the misfortune to send as Captain General General Tacon, a man little enlightened, honest but impetuous, and, above all, prejudiced. He had served in the Continental American war, where he had passed the greater part of his life, and, not having been very fortunate against the rebels, thought that he saw in each native American an enemy of Spain, a partisan of the independence of the country. He was an excellent chief of police, put an end to gambling, the plague of this country, and to the robbers, and persecuted vagabonds; but he was a bad politician and a worse Governor. His politics consisted in maintaining firmly the authority of Spain, his own colonial despotism, the oppression of the metropolis over the colony; energetically opposing all reforms and any changes, even such as the government of Madrid timidly wished to make trial of; he was not sanguinary, but he was cruel; he harassed, chastised or banished any man who with more or less publicity opposed his measures or criticised his conduct, and above all those whom he thought, however modest might be their plans, that a change should be made or some reform introduced into the political system of the island. He confided blindly in the Spanish element, composed generally of men of little or no instruction, fearful of change and movements that might disturb the order of things as established and the dominion of Spain. On leaving the post General Tacon left the inhabitants of the island divided in two parties; on the one side the Spaniards, on the other the Cubans; the former pretentious, accustomed to rule and determined to defend the *status quo* as the palladium of their security, the latter crestfallen but irritated.

SPANISH DECEPTION—CUBAN DISCONTENT.

This separation has never ceased to exist. Many captain generals came—some indolent, others unscrupulous, overbearing and despotic; but with little difference all followed the same political system as Tacon. Even before the departure of the said General occurred the insurrection of the troops in Spain, who held the Queen prisoner in the Granja in 1836, and obliged the Queen Mother (the Regent) to swear the constitution of 1812 and deliver the power to the progresista party. The new Ministry convoked the constitutional Cortes that should form the new constitution, and Cuba by this code sent Deputies to Madrid; but, as proposed by the most liberal and most revolutionary members, the doors of the legislative palace were closed against the Cubans, and the Cortes proceeded to form the constitution without them. It was stated that Cuba would be governed by special laws, and for these during forty-two years this country has been patiently waiting. This was the first deception, and in reality the foundation of the complaints of the Cubans and the coolness of the inhabitants toward the metropolis. If at first no one thought or wished anything but reforms, a gradual change in the political system of Spain, that might make Cuba equal in point of institutions with the mother country, with the system of government in other countries, the tenacity of Spain, the misconduct of her representatives here, the deceptions, the lost hopes, the debility that the continuous revolutions imposed on Spain, the example of all the American states, and especially that of your country; the books, the studies, the voyages, the communications, all more frequent and more rapid; the prosperity, the increase of riches, brought at last other ideas, opened other plans for the aspirations of the Cubans. Then many thought that only [illegible] dependence and separation from Spain could they obtain what they justly desired, and as formerly the independents were numerically few; later they were many and included persons of instruction and of position.

THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

The cancer of slavery, even though in truth it never had such brutal form as in some of the colonial possessions of other European nations, produced naturally all its consequences—the immorality, the laxity of the social and domestic habits, the laziness, the cruelty in the customs and all the contiguous ills that wrested one day from the breast of one of the most distinguished Cuban poets the well known sentence in the verse of Heredia:—

Sweet Cuba, in your bosom warm
The highest vice with lowest for control;
Thou, beauteous in the world of form,
Abhorrent in the world of soul!

Slavery was the origin of a new political party—of a new idea of what the Spaniards here called filibusterism, and was the wish to save themselves from the claws of Spain and to seek the protection of your country and of the American flag by annexation to the United States. Slavery produced annexationism. The Monroe doctrine—the plans of the South to augment the number of the slave States—gave color to the idea, calculating on the protection and support of the government and of the American public. Our Spaniards, proprietors of slaves, entered these paths, fearing that Spain, weak and contaminated with modern ideas, would yield at last to the exactions of England and put an end to slavery. There were plots and risings; expeditions came from your country to assist those in revolt here, and all were conquered by the Spanish government in a sanguinary manner, causing the weight of her ire to be felt by a refinement of despotism and the arbitrary manner of her administration.

DECEPTIVE HOPES.

The annexation idea lost ground daily until the victory of the North over the South; the preponderance of the first and the abolition of slavery put an end to it entirely, there being now very few who have such hopes. But the idea of reform and of separation continued, augmenting the partisans of the former when the government seemed disposed to favor reforms, and those of the latter when it seemed to retire from this path. During the governorship of Generals Serrano and Dulce there was a respite. The tolerant and benign system of politics of these generals, the pretence of considering Cuba that came from Spain, pacified the separationists and gave much strength to the reformist party. The latter thought their time had arrived when Canovas del Castillo, Minister of the Colonies, advised Queen Isabella to establish in Madrid a court of inquiry in which the representatives of Cuba and Porto Rico, and notable persons with a knowledge of these countries named by the government, should be heard. In the election made by the municipalities of the island the battle was between the partisans of reform and their opponents, noting, as always, that generally the former were of this country and the latter were Spaniards. Some errors were committed on this occasion by General Dulce, which made the Cubans suspect that the government did not act entirely in good faith. The appointments afterward made by the Minister of the Colonies were of persons the most of whom were little addicted to the idea of reform.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

When the Deputies were assembled in Madrid Señor Castro, and not Canovas del Castillo, was Minister of the Colonies, a man of retrograde ideas, of the party known in Spain as "moderado historico." He appointed, however, as President, Señor Olivan, an old liberal who knew much of Cuba, where he had lived many years when banished for his political ideas by Ferdinand VII. Olivan was a man very formal, of severe habits, much knowledge, especially of literature and agriculture; refined, elegant, agreeable and insinuating manners, and of rare prudence and sagacity. The selection could not have been better made. In the conferences, which lasted many months, much tolerance prevailed on the part of the representatives of the government. Liberty of discussion was enjoyed, mutual consideration was the rule, but little unanimity or concord in the opinions appeared in the debates. Although all agreed on the necessity and convenience of establishing reforms, the anti-reformists proposed such as were politically microscopic, determined nothing regarding slavery and attempted little radical as regarded finance. The reformers in general appeared to be moderate, without clear or decided ideas in politics, timid as to slavery, but radical, although of little expertness or information as to finance. Notwithstanding these actual shortcomings, all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the former *régime*, the colonial despotism would cease, and that Cuba would participate in her own affairs, in her own future destiny, as all the Deputies were of opinion that Cuba ought to have a legal, constitutional government and the right to name Deputies to the Spanish Congress, where only could be legislated what was really patriotic regarding Cuba as well as what concerned the rest of Spain. But while the Deputies still continued to meet, Minister Castro began to legislate by decrees, taking what suited him of what was recommended by the conference, unmindful of the most essential, and showing how little inclination the Spanish government had of accepting at once the necessity of a radical and complete reform of the political *régime* of this island. A new and last discovery soon came of the trick by which they were deceived and their hopes destroyed. The liberal Deputies protested before the government, and still more energetically protested all in Cuba who detested the Spanish system, and those who were satisfied to have reforms, and did not wish anything without Spain, though they wished to have Spain with liberty.

THE INDEPENDENTS RISE IN REVOLT.

The arrival of Captain General Lersundi, fatuous, fickle, agreeably pleased with himself, little enlightened, of no instruction, *chapilgorri* (peasant who wears a red bonnet) exalted to the rank of general for daring valor and the protection of Narvaez, the favor of the Queen mother and for the narrowness of his political opinions, which were in no way liberal, he was the antipodes of Dulce and Serrano; he was not suited for his high position, he had bad antecedents here, having previously

governed for a few months in Cuba, and shown a partiality for the Spanish anti-reformist party. The appointment was unfortunate. It was a challenge or defiance of the liberal public opinion, unexpected and without pretext or excuse. It was the "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi chi intrate!*" of Dante, placed by an imprudent Minister over the gate of this hell of tyranny without true tyrants, of despotism without the despot, of parade of power without force of standing, threats which could not be carried out. Where some small politicians, with still smaller policy were dragged on by miserable personal interest, guided by traditions without application, blind to the light, dumb amid din and clamor! The reformist party, if it did not sink and disappear, lost all authority and influence; that of the independents received new force, and it became formidable. Nothing could repress it, and, as always happens in revolutionary times, the tail governed the head. The more ardent, the most impatient, the peevish, the adventurous, those who had nothing to lose, the ambitious, were deaf to the advice of the prudent, of the moderate party, of the real politicians, and rushed to the camp. The war broke out and the reformers were either dragged onward by their own or impelled by the Spanish party, which saw an enemy in every one who did not think as they did, or hid themselves and disappeared; there were only independents, militants or *laborants*, indigerents and runaways. Within these classes since then lived the former liberal Cuban parties, till the end of the war.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

This revolutionary movement coincided with the revolution in Spain that put an end for the moment to the reign of the house of Bourbon and gave power to more eminent men, the liberals of Spain. A real vertigo of liberty passed over that country. It seemed as if it came from the tomb, that it enclosed the corpse of Austrian and Bourbon Spain—a new era, in which shone the light by which Franklin enlightened the world. The new men in power sent the decrepit General Dulce, who should have brought good hopes to the Cuban liberals and whose sympathies were thought to be everlasting, alone and without a soldier, with his hands full of liberties for Cuba. But it was too late; he decreed liberties and promised reforms to a people of whom some refused them entirely and others considered them insufficient. Days previously had sounded the fatal hour for the blind governors, when was called out, "Now! now! To-morrow 'twill be too late!" Spain could have avoided the war had she shown herself strong and not arrogant; repressing it by oppression, by real tyranny, or even by a grand foreseeing policy. She was weak, boastful, astute, without ability, torpid, and consequently could neither stop nor open the sluice necessary for the torrent of legislative modern ideas to flow harmlessly, fertilizing this land of promise, this second home of so many Spaniards, th s mine for her treasury. You know all that the late war was and what occurred while it lasted and the ruin it has left behind. Spaniard and Cuban fought like two enraged men, each tugging at a mantle, one at each end, without taking into account that it might be riven in twain, and leave each one with only a shapeless and useless shred. They fought furiously and distractedly, with valor and constancy, on both sides; they committed iniquities and wrought great devastations. The Spaniards, guided by their characteristic fury; the others, by their astuteness, the arm of the weak, all fought till their force was expended. Out of the tenacity that forms the distinctive point of Spanish character, on account of the liberality of Spaniards generally, in order to please those who here upheld her cause, and neither weaken them nor lose their services; not, in fine, to trouble herself too much with the affairs of Cuba, and to be able to occupy herself at leisure with the [illegible] and imprudences with which the different Spanish political parties entertained themselves, Spain had decided not to grant any reforms, any concession while the war lasted. Spain might at last have been beaten; she might have retired, as from St. Domingo, proud of not having ceded a single point demanded to these whom she considered as traitors, as ungrateful and unnatural children.

CAMPOS CONQUERS BY PROMISES.

The means of the insurgents being expended they divided among themselves in quarrels, natural to the character of the people and the desperate position in which they found themselves. But the means of the Spaniards were also spent, and the country was ruined, poor and exhausted. Spain seemed to have arrived at the last hour of her dominion in this land. Don Carlos ascended the throne, the Carlist war was ended by force of the sword and of gold; the revolutionary passions were for a time in abeyance, and the government decided to make a last and supreme effort to finish the Cuban contest by force of arms. With great difficulty a loan of $25,000,000 was obtained on very onerous terms; 30,000 soldiers, who had served in Catalonia and Navarre, were rapidly sent across the ocean, packed like sardines. The command of these forces was given to the most skilful general in Spain, to the hero of Sagunta, the conqueror of Cantarieja, of Urgel and of Peña Plata, and a sword was given him that was to put an end to the war. General Martinez de Campos brought with him the sword given him by the King—and also the olive branch. He comes, organizes, meditates and rushes to the camp, combats against the elements and against the hordes of the enemy. He seems indefatigable, causes the death of more soldiers within a few months than have been killed during the whole previous time of the war, fills the cemeteries with corpses and the hospitals with sick. He goes almost alone everywhere. None can follow him. He passes the military lines, the trochas, crosses the swamps, penetrates the woods in search of, not an enemy to kill, but hearts to conquer. Humane, generous, gentlemanly, he promises neither pardon nor oblivion; he offers liberty. He says that his word is sacred and he pledges it, and worn out by fatigue and discouragement the enemy at last surrenders to him, and he captures the good will of all. His promises are vague and indeterminate, but all believe them grand, as he who makes them is great.

Mr Clement

No. 863 — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, November 14th 1849.

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Acknd Nov. 21

Endorsement of inclosures

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos 528 and 529 of the 1st and 6th instant: The latter in relation to the disregard, shown by many of the Consular officers in Cuba, to the regulations and instructions in regard to endorsing enclosures.

N° 863 — U.S. Consulate General
Havana, November 14th 1879.

Hon William Hunter.
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments instructions N°s 528 and 529, of the 1st and 6th instant, - the latter, relating to the disregard shown by Consular officers in this jurisdiction, to the regulations and instructions of the Department, in regard to the manner of endorsing the enclosures and giving a list of them at the close of their dispatches: instructing me also to return such dispatches and enclosures to the officers from whom they emanate, for correction.

The subject of N°

529. will receive due attention.
I shall forward copies to our
several Consular offices - and
I beg further to suggest, to
the Department, that an
autographic form, (or forms)
of endorsement for enclosures,
such as accounts, returns &c.,
be prepared to serve as guides
and to insure uniformity
in the endorsing and
folding of such papers.

I have the honor to be, Sir
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Henry O. Hall
Consul General.

Pub. St. 76

Wilwood

No. 864. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Nov.r 14th 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

Copy to Cowan Nov. 22

Department of State.

Estate of the late Mr. Wilson Cowan.

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction No. 530 of the 6th instant - accompanying a copy of a letter from Mr Edgar Cowan inquiring about the estate of Wilson Cowan deceased.

No 864. U.S. Consulate General

Havana November 14th 1879.

Hon William Hunter -

Acting Secretary of State -

Washington -

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowl
=edge the receipt of your instruction,
No. 530 of the 6th instant, accompany=
=ing a copy of a letter, dated the
1st instant, from Mr Edgar Cowan
of Greensburgh Pa; in which
he asks for information in regard
to the late Mr Wilson Cowan, —
supposed to have died recently
in Havana without lineal heirs,
leaving an estate to go to collaterals
who reside in Pennsylvania
and Ohio.

In

In answer, to the above inquiry, I have to inform the Department that the said Mr Wilson Cowan died in this city on the 31st October 1860, nineteen years ago. His widow, Mrs Louisa Limbaugh Cowan, is still living, as are also living their daughter Amanda, two sons, Lewis and Oscar, and five grandchildren.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the estate left by Wilson Cowan was inherited by his widow and children: it amounted, I am informed, to about ten thousand dollars.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Nancy C Hall

Com[illegible]

No 70

Acknd Nov. 21

Mulford

No 865. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, November 14th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 20 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the

Department of State.

The Cuban insurrection.

Difficulties in obtaining trust=
=worthy information in regard
to the insurrectionary movement
in the Eastern and Central
Departments of Cuba: thus
far it finds little encourage=
=ment in the Western Department.
The discontent of all classes in
Cuba.

No 865 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, November 14th 1879.

Hon F.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

In my dispatches, Nos 838 of the 30th August and 846 of the 25th September ultimo, I advised the Department of an insurrectionary movement, in the Eastern and Central departments of Cuba, and of the prompt measures taken, at once, by the Governments of Spain and of the Island, for its suppression. With my dispatch No 848 of the 26th

September, I reported the promulgation of an Edict, of the Governor and Capstain General, declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of siege.

Since the time, referred to above, the movement appears to have made some progress in this direction without, apparently, having acquired any special importance; but the indications are also that the Government has made little progress in suppressing what there is of it.

It is very difficult to obtain any trustworthy information in regard to

this

movement; No one appears to know who are the promoters of it, what resources it counts upon, nor whether any definite object is aimed at: it is known, however, that several of the chiefs of the previous insurrection are engaged in it and, it is asserted, that they have under them, in small bands, an aggregate of four to five thousand men, badly armed of course, and without any central organization or nucleus, all of which, and the fact, that the first announcement of the rising caused great surprise in other parts of the Island,

lead to the belief that the movement was, at first, purely local in character, unpremeditated, and in obedience to no special plan or object. Whatever importance it may now possess has been acquired by subsequent growth and extension.

About all that has been published here, in regard to this movement, is contained in newspaper paragraphs, telegrams &c. relating, generally, to presentations, for pardon, of one or more insurgents; to guerrilla skirmishes, in which the insurgents are always reported

to

to have been defeated with the
loss in killed, wounded or
prisoners of from one to a
dozen men; to unimportant
movements of troops, and to
the reported pacifications of
certain localities, abandoned
by the insurgents, and to which
they usually return after the
troops have gone. If occurren-
ces of greater importance
have taken place or if the
Spanish forces have met with
reverses the newspapers have
remained silent. These
reports are much in the
same tenor of those published
during the first two years
of the insurrection of Yara,-

when its suppression and
the pacification of the Island
were generally supposed to
be questions of only a few
months' time.

It is impossible to
predict what may be the
final result of this insurrect=
ionary movement; it is very
certain however that should
it not be suppressed, very
soon, it cannot fail to bring
about the most disastrous
consequences. There is great
dissatisfaction here with both
the Spanish and the local
governments; the Treasury
of Cuba is bankrupt, its
resources are derated, it is
said

said, almost exclusively, to the military service; there is hardly a pretence kept up of paying other claims; the Government exhausted, or rather destroyed, its credit, during the former insurrection, by borrowing money of private individuals, whom it has never paid - indeed, it has practically repudiated their claims: it has therefore no other sources of revenue than its customs and direct taxation; of the latter these people are tired to exhaustion.

During the past week, there have been reports of risings in the jurisdictions of Remedios, Sancti Spiritus,

Santa Clara and Colon; it is
reported that some of the chiefs
and others, connected with
the former insurrection, have
disappeared from their abodes;
that some plantations have
been sacked and the slaves
carried off: A detachment
of Spanish cavalry is reported
to have been severely cut up
by a body of insurgents: At
Sanctus Spiritus a former
insurgent chief, who held the
office of receiver of taxes
under the Spanish Government,
is announced, in the newspapers,
to have disappeared, carrying
with him the public funds
and a considerable number

of

followers. These movements ~
appear, on the surface, to be
unimportant, whether severally or collectively considered:
but they show conclusively the
demoralization existing in
the interior of the Island, ~
where there are numbers of
white persons, participants in
the former insurrection, ~
who have acquired habits of
marauding, are unaccustomed
to labor, and are ready for such
adventures as this insurrectionary
movement offers; there is a
general belief among them,
that the submission of the
former insurrection was purchased;
and, without doubt, many of

them are now impelled by the belief that the Government will again come forward to purchase their submission.

Taking into consider=
=ation the present state of the insurrection, the many difficulties which beset the Government, more especially those connected with finance and the abolition of slavery, it would seem that the Island is on the eve of a most vital crisis.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C. Hall

Consul General.

Trans. Sep
Mail Arts & dept.
a/MW

Mail

No 866. — U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Novr 18th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
25
1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall, to the
Department of State.

Copy to Treas.
with Bonds
Nov. 29

Stolen Bonds.

acktg.
file. 8

Accompanying 2000 dollars in bonds of the United States registered in the name of Mr Francisco de Franchi Alfaro, stolen in July 1878; requesting that the bonds may be sent to the Treasury Department and held for account of the owner.

3 bonds enclosed.

No. 866. U.S. Consulate General

Habana, November 18th 1879.

Hon J.W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

In July 1878, Mr. Francisco de Franchi Alfaro of this place was robbed of United States six per cent bonds, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and upwards - of these some six thousand dollars have been recovered and remitted to the Treasury through the agents in New York.

Enclosed I remit three of the said bonds, as follows:

No. 5867 dated July 6th 1877 series D for $1000.-

" 1310 " July 2d 1875 " C. 500.-

" 9529 " February 21st 1877 " B " 500.-

Total $2.000.-

The bond no 5867, of one thousand dollars, was sent to me by

Mr Cross, Vice Consul at Cien=
=fuegos: No 1310 was brought to
this office by a person asking for
information in regard to its nego=
=tiability: No. 9529, having the register=
=ed name erased, was presented by a
broker who enquired whether it was
a negotiable document. The two,
last described, were detained by
me, and are now transmitted
to the Department, with the
request, of the owner, that they
may be sent to the Treasury
Department and held at the
disposal of his attorneys Messrs
Flock & Company of New York
city.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C. Hall
Consul General

Enclosure
3. Three bonds for 2000 dollars
as above.

dest of file

Mail

No 867. U. S. Consulate General
Havana Nov^r 18^th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
25
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall to the
Department of State.

Ackgd
Mic. 8

The Cuban insurrection.

State of siege declared in the province of Santa Clara; transmitting a copy and translation of the Decree; also a copy and translation of an article from the "El Triempo" of the 16th instant.

Two inclosures.

No 867. U. S. Consulate General
Havana November 18th 1879.

Hon. F. W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir;

With reference to my dispatch No 865, of the 14th instant, relating to the recent insurrectionary movement in this Island, I now transmit, herewith, a copy and translation of a Decree, of the Governor Captain General, published in the "Official Gazette" of the 16th instant, declaring the province of Santa Clara to be in a state of siege; this province was known, formerly, as the Department of the Villas; it comprises the jurisdictions of Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti-Spiritus, Santa Clara, Remedios and Sagua la Grande.

I further transmit an article, with translation, from the "El Triunfo", of the 16th instant, commenting upon the recent events. This newspaper is the

organ of the so-called liberal party of Cuba, composed principally of natives of the island; the article referred to, doubtless expresses faithfully, the views of the leaders of that party in regard to the present insurrectionary movement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your obedient servant.
Henry C Hall
Consul General

Inclosures:
1° Decree of 16th November 1879, declaring a state of war, in the Province of Santa Clara.
2. Article and translation from the 'El Triunfo' of 16th November 1879.

Inclosure N°1.
With Dispatch N°867.
Havana, November 18th 1879.
From the "Voz de Cuba" of Havana
November 17th, 1879.

Estado de sitio en Santa Clara.

La "Gaceta" oficial publica el siguiente bando del Capitan General, declarando en estado de guerra el territorio de la provincia de Santa Clara.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

Alterada la tranquilidad de la provincia de Santa Clara por la aparicion en su territorio de algunas partidas armadas, cuyos criminales propósitos son enérgicamente condenados por la opinion pública, y en el deber de castigar á los individuos que las componen con todo el rigor de la ley y garantir al al propio tiempo la seguridad personal y de la propiedad de los habitantes honrados de la citada provincia, debidamente autorizado por el Excmo. Gobernador General, vengo en decretar el siguiente

BANDO.

Artículo 1º—Queda declarado en estado de guerra el territorio de la provincia de Santa Clara.

Art. 2º—Los que cometan los delitos de rebelion ó sedicion y sus anexos, serán juzgados por los tribunales que designa la ley de Orden público de 23 de Marzo de 1870 en la forma que la misma establece.

Art. 3º—Las Autoridades civiles de la citada provincia seguirán en el ejercicio de sus respectivas funciones, en cuanto no se opongan á lo prescrito en este bando, reservándome, no obstante, la facultad de atraer á mi conocimiento y al fallo del Consejo de Guerra, todos los asuntos criminales en que considerarse conveniente entender.

Art. 4º—Los rebeldes que verificaren su sumision á las Autoridades legítimamente constituidas, quedarán exentos de toda pena, siempre que lo hagan en el plazo de diez dias, á contar desde la publicacion de este bando, en las cabeceras de los Distritos Municipales.

Habana 16 de Noviembre de 1879.

Emilio Calleja.

Translation:-

State of siege in Santa Clara.

The "Gaceta Oficial" publishes the following Edict, declaring the territory of the Province of Santa Clara in a state of war.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

The peace of the Province

of Santa Clara being disturbed by the appearance, in its territory, of some armed bands, whose criminal purposes are energetically condemned by public opinion and being in duty bound to punish the individuals, who compose these bands with all the rigor of the law and at the same time to guarantee the security of the persons and property, of the said province, and duly authorized by His Excellency the Governor General, I decree the following.

Edict.

Article 1.— The territory of the Province of Santa Clara is declared to be in a state of war.

Article 2.— Those who commit the crime of rebellion or sedition

and the accessories, shall be tried by the Tribunals designated by the law of Public Order, published the 23d of March 1870 and in the form therein established.

Article 3d. — The Civil Authorities of the said Province shall continue in the exercise of their respective functions in whatsoever they are not in opposition to the prescriptions of this Edict, reserving to myself, notwithstanding, the authority to bring to my knowledge and to the decision of the Council of War all criminal cases of which it may be expedient to have cognizance.

Article 4tm — The rebels who submit to the legitimately constituted authorities —

shall be exempt from all
penalties provided they effect
it in the term of ten days
from the publication of this
Edict in the capitals of the
municipal Districts.

Harana 19th September 1849.

= Ramon Blanco.

Inclosure N°. 2
With Dispatch N°867
Habana Nov^r 18^th 1879.
From the "El Triunfo" Habana
November 16^th 1879.

EL TRIUNFO.

HABANA 15 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1879.

LOS ULTIMOS SUCESOS.

Dominados por una profunda tristeza vamos á comentar las últimas noticias que tanta y tan honda sensacion han producido en esta ciudad. Parece que un destino infausto pesa sobre este infortunado pais, víctima de los errores tradicionales que llenando de sombras las conciencias explican sobradamente el torcido curso de las voluntades. Llegada la hora solemne de las decisiones parlamentarias que han de poner término á las inquietudes de esta prolongada interinidad; próximo el momento de que una odiosa institucion desaparezca para siempre de nuestro suelo porque el Senado discute ya un proyecto que á pesar de sus imperfecciones contiene el supremo principio de derecho á que rinden culto todas las conciencias honradas; inmediatas quizas las reformas económicas mediantes las cuales el pais podria recobrar poco á poco, si no su antigua prosperidad, al ménos las condiciones más elementales de existencia; favorecidos hasta por el cielo y la casualidad que prometen este año á la agricultura y á la industria píngües rendimientos: en estas circunstancias verdaderamente críticas, cuando era un deber supremo respetar el árduo trabajo de un pais que se reconstruye y se regenera, un puñado de hombres faltos del sentido de la realidad y del austero patriotismo que debe anteponerse á toda mira personal é interesada, intentan volver á sumirnos en las ansiedades y en los indecibles dolores de una guerra desesperada cuya única víctima, sépanlo desde ahora todos los ilusos, será y no podrá ménos de ser nuestra desventurada Cuba.

Oh! no hay dolor como el nuestro en esta hora profundamente angustiosa. Todas nuestras aspiraciones de paz, de justicia, de regeneracion, de progreso pacífico y constante se ven inesperada y locamente comprometidas por la inexperiencia y el ciego apasionamiento de algunos guerrilleros incorregibles. Al lanzarse al campo, al empuñar de nuevo las armas, no han comprendido que iban á confirmar todas las maliciosas prevenciones con que hemos tenido que luchar un dia y otro dia, que iban á dar un pretesto á la reaccion, que iban á justificarla y á provocarla, siendo de esta suerte instrumentos sin conciencia, pero por esto mismo más eficaces, de la fatalidad invencible que parece oponerse como una sentencia inapelable á la libertad y al progreso de nuestra infortunada tierra.

Nosotros condenamos resueltamente ese movimiento porque somos hombres de ley y no reconocemos á nadie el derecho de pisotearla. Pero aunque creyésemos como algunas escuelas avanzadas que la insurreccion puede justificarse alguna vez, condenariamos enérgicamente la intentona actual porque es esencialmente contraria á nuestra causa y solo puede ser útil y provechosa para la reaccion.

Supóngase si no que por desgracia de todos prosperase el movimiento que combatimos. El resultado inmediato de un levantamiento sério habría de ser la proclamacion del estado de sitio, la suspension de los derechos que disfrutamos, el desenvolvimiento necesario é inevitable de una política de fuerza y de represion, que creceria á medida de la osadia de los rebeldes y segun fueran haciéndose mas imperiosas las exigencias del principio de autoridad.

Y en tanto el pais falto ya de recursos, consumiria de un modo insensato los muy reducidos que le quedan en una lucha en que ámbos combatientes se sostendrian con su sangre y con su riqueza. Un suicidio espantoso vendria á asombrar al mundo poco acostumbrado por fortuna al más horrible de los espectáculos, al de un pueblo enloquecido. No: no ama á Cuba ni á la libertad el que provoca la ruina

de la primera y ofrece á los enemigos de la segunda una preciosa ocasion para destruirla.

Nosotros nos dirigimos con entera confianza á nuestros amigos, seguros de que estarán con nosotros para procurar por todos los medios que estén á su alcance el mantenimiento del órden y su restablecimiento donde se haya perturbado.

Los pueblos viriles y penetrados de su derecho y atentos á sus verdaderos intereses, los pueblos dignos de ser libres son aquellos que no abandonan á sus gobiernos el cuidado de salvarlos. Ellos tienen el deber de salvarse por el continuado esfuerzo y la enérgica prosecucion de fines racionales y elevados. La indiferencia es culpable cuando los momentos son supremos. Los amigos de la paz y de la libertad deben mostrarse en esta hora crítica y solemne tan entusiastas como decididos en la defensa de nuestro programa salvador.

Paz y libertad! Este era y es nuestro grito. El partido liberal que ha empeñado su honor en esta política, que necesita mostrarse á la altura de su deber, lo cumplirá noblemente.

Las precedentes consideraciones no tienen por fundamento la importancia que algunos irreflexivamente dan á las últimas noticias. Para nosotros es muy dudosa por fortuna la trascendencia del movimiento. Pocos son los sublevados y no tienen todavia jefes de verdadero prestigio. Casi todos los actuales se señalaron durante la última insurreccion por un espíritu de indiciplina y de rebeldía que no respetó siquiera el gobierno que habian constituido y contra el cual se levantaron secundando á Vicente García. Nos hallamos pues frente á frente de un fenómeno muy natural y repetido despues de largas discordias civiles. Las naturalezas díscolas y levantiscas habituadas durante largos años á la vida del campamento, gustan muy poco de las ocupaciones de la paz y con cualquier pretesto reanudan la série de sus aventuras pasadas.

Pero es preciso combatir enérgicamente el desaliento de unos, la facilidad con que otros se apresuran á recojer y repetir rumores que casi siempre tienen por único orígen la impura fuente del ágio, la perversion de ideas con que otros imaginan que puede reportar al país algun beneficio de insensatas perturbaciones. Por eso escribimos este artículo y escribirémos otros en igual sentido; porque no queremos tener que arrepentirnos nunca de haber callado cuando era hora de hablar y de hablar muy alto. Entendémos que la cuestion es de vida ó muerte para el pais y para sus libertades. Por eso queremos que conste nuestra actitud inspirada en el más puro patriotismo y en la cual nos mantendrémos con la mayor firmeza.

Translation

Translation.

The late events.

Moved by profound sorrow, we are about to comment upon the late news which have produced such a great sensation in this city. It would seem, a cursed destiny hangs over this unfortunate country, the victim of traditional errors, which weigh like spectres upon the conscience, account fully for the tortuous course of events.

The solemn hour of parliamentary decisions having arrived, which are to put an end to the anxieties of this temporality; the time being near when an odious institution shall disappear forever from our soil, inasmuch as the Senate already discusses a plan which, notwithstanding its imperfections contains

the supreme principle of right, to
which all honorable conecience
yield worship; at hand, perhaps,
the economic reforms through
which the country might recover,
little by little, if not its old prosper-
ity, at least the more elemental
conditions of life: favored evenly
the heavens and the casualty which,
this year, promises to agriculture
and industry abundant rewards,
under the present truly critical
circumstances, when it was a
supreme duty to respect the
arduous troubles of a country
undergoing reconstruction and
regeneration, a handful of men,
without appreciation of the
present situation, craving in
that austere patriotism, that
should always be above all
personal and interested
motives, attempt again to
subject us to the anxieties
and to the indescribable sufferings
of

of a hopeless war, whose only victim, let all the deluded ones know it, will be, and cannot otherwise than be, our unfortunate Cuba.

Oh! no pain can equal ours in this hour of anguish, all our hopes of peace, of justice, of regeneration, of pacific and constant progress are unexpectedly and madly compromised, by the inexperience and blind passion of a few incorrigible guerrillas. In taking the field, in taking up arms again, they have not realized that they were about to confirm all the malicious ~~opposition~~, that we have had to contend against, day after day, that would give a pretext to that reaction ~~which they would give a pretext to that reaction~~ which they would justify and provoke; being, in this way, the unconscious instruments, but, for the same reason, not the less

inefficient, of the invincible —
fatality which seems to oppose,
like an inappealable sentence,
the liberty and progress of our
unfortunate land.

We condemn, most
decidedly, that movement;
because we are men abiding
the law, and we recognize the
right of no one to trample on
it. But although we may
like some advanced schools, —
believe that insurrection may
sometimes be justifiable, we
would condemn most energet-
-ically the present attempt
because it is, essentially, opposed
to our cause and can only be
useful to the reaction.

Let it be supposed, if
not unfortunately for all, that
the movement we combat
should succeed. The immediate
result, of a serious rising would
be the proclamation of a state

of siege; the suspension of the rights we enjoy; the necessary and ineritable development of a policy of force and repression that would increase, proportionately with the daring of the rebels and as imperious ~~exigencies~~ demands of the principle of authority become more exigent.

In the meanwhile, the country, short of resources, would consume, insensately, what remains, in a strife which both contendents would sustain by their blood and their wealth. A frightful suicide that would astound the world, little accustomed fortunately to the most horrible of spectacles, that of a people gone mad. No: he neither loves Cuba nor liberty, who invites the ruin of the former and offers to the enemies of the

latter a precious opportunity to destroy it.

We address ourselves, with all confidence, to our friends, assured that they will be with us in obtaining, by all possible means, the maintenance of order and its reestablishment wherever it has been disturbed.

People of manhood, ~~s~~ knowing their rights and alive to their true interests; people worthy of being free, are those who do not give up to their Governments the care of saving themselves. They are in duty bound to save themselves by unremitting efforts and the energetic prosecution of rational and elevated ends. Indifference is culpable in supreme moments. The friends of peace and of liberty must show themselves, in this critical and solemn hour, as enthusiastic

as

as decided in the defense of our saving program.

Peace and liberty! This was and is our cry. The liberal party which has compromised its honor to this policy, that need show itself to the height of its duty, will fulfill it nobly.

The foregoing considera=
=tions have not, as a basis, the importance which some, — without reflection, give to the late news. To us, fortunately, the importance of the movement is very doubtful. The insurgents are few and they have not yet any chiefs of real prestige. Nearly all of the present ones were noted, during the late insurrection, by their spirit of insubordination and mutiny which did not respect even the Government they had constituted, and against which they rose

seconded by Vicente Garcia.
We find ourselves, therefore,
face to face with that —
situation, very natural and
often repeated after long civil —
discords. Personaly nature
insubordinate and rebellious,
habituated, during long years,
to a camp life do not take —
readily to peaceful occupations
and, upon any pretext, resume
the series of past adventures.

But it is necessary
to combat, energetically, the
despondency of some, the
readiness with which others
hasten to collect and repeat
rumors which always have
their origen in the impure
fountain of gold speculations:
the mistaken idea that these
insensate perturbations may,
in some way, benefit the —
country. For this reason
we write this article, and

we shall unite others in the same tenor, because we desire never to have to repent of having remained silent, when it was the hour to speak and to speak loud. We understand this question to be of life or death, for the country and for its liberties. We therefore desire that it be established that our attitude is inspired in the purest patriotism and in which we shall maintain ourselves with the greatest firmness.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV
28
1879
RECEIVED

Note to Consul Hall Jan 5. 1880
Left A.A.A.G. Jan 5. 1880
Mr Blood

Mr Wood

No. 868

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, November 21st 1879.

Mr Hall, to the
Accept Department of State.

Arrest of American citizens.

Advising the Department of the arrest and imprisonment, of citizens of the United States, at Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

---

7. Inclosures.

No 868. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, November 21st 1879.

Hon J. W. Seward.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have to report, to the Department, certain acts of the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad and Cienfuegos, exercised against citizens of the United States, which, if followed up by other similar acts, are sure to give rise to another series of claims against Spain.

The Vice Consul, at Santiago de Cuba, reports to me, under date of the 12th instant, that among the passengers bound to Cienfuegos by the American steamer "Santiago" - a packet plying between New York, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos - on her last voyage, were two citizens of the United

States, named Cipriano Muñoz and Juana Muñoz, holding the Department's passports; Nos.: 14523 and 14524, dated the 31st October 1879.

It appears that while the steamer was lying in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the above named persons went ashore, and were there arrested, and detained until after the steamer had sailed for Cienfuegos; thereby causing them to lose their passages and obliging them to take other means, at their own expense, of getting to their destination.

The Vice Consul further states, that the "Alcalde Corregidor" informed him, that these persons were suspected, in consequence of a communication he had received from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and that, in violation of the martial law, in force in the

province

province, and without a permit to leave the vessel they had come ashore. What occurred subsequently is narrated in the Vice Consul's letters of which and of my reply I inclose copies.

The pretext that they were arrested because they came ashore without a permit is too trivial to be noticed. At this port there are always two or more policemen on board of every American steamer while in port; they control the movements of passengers in transit, giving or refusing them permission to go ashore; ~~——~~ no one goes ashore without such permission; and, in the present case, I am very sure the parties must have had such permission; indeed, from the statement made by the Alcalde to the Vice Consul, that they had been reported, as suspected persons by the Spanish

Minister at Washington, it may be inferred that the authorities were desirous of having them on shore.

After losing their passages by the "Santiago" to Cienfuegos, they were obliged to take a coast=
=ing steamer to that place. There they were again arrested at midnight of the 15th instant — and imprisoned in the public jail. The particulars of this second arrest, and of their release on the 18th instant, are given in the accompany=
=ing copies of letters from the
2/4 Consul at Cienfuegos. In neither case was anything found against them to justify the harsh treat=
=ment they received.

The Consular agent at Trinidad also reports the
5/7. arrest and imprisonment of Mr Sebastian Font at that place on the 14th instant; he too

was arrested at midnight, & conducted to prison and subseq= =ently released without any= cause whatever being assigned therefor.

The arrests at Santiago de Cuba were made by the police, acting under instructions of the civil authority; at Trinidad, & the chief civil authority stated that he knew nothing about the arrest of Sebastian Font and at Cienfuegos it was the Milit= -ary Commandant to whom the Consul had to apply for the release of the two Muñoz.

It is not unlikely that these cases will be brought to the notice of the Department by the friends of the parties, I have therefore, in anticipation, prepared the above report out of such facts as I have thus far been able to obtain.

I am Sir, &

very respectfully-
Your Obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
Consul General.

Inclosures.

1- Mr Schmitt to Mr Hall- Nov 12th 1849
2- Mr Stearns to same- " 16th "
3- Mr Hall to Mr Stearns- " 18th "
4- Mr Stearns to Mr Hall- " 18th "
5- Mr Fischer to same- " 15. "
same to same- " 18 "
same " Mr Stearns " 18 "
6- same " the Alcalde "
Municipal of Trinidad " 16 "
7- The Alcalde Municipal
of Trinidad to Mr Fischer " 15. "

Inclosure nº 1.

With Dispatch nº 868.

Havana November 21. 1879.

Copy—

United States Consulate at

Santiago de Cuba Novr. 12th 1879.

Henry C. Hall, Esqre

U.S. Consul General-

Havana.

Sir:

On the 8th instant I was advised of the arrival of the American Steamer "Santiago" from New York: I have today to report to you, an incident which took place in regard to two passengers of the many bound to Cienfuegos.

Late, on the evening

of the same day the Alcalde
Corregidor informed me, that
among them, there were two
suspected, in accordance with
a communication he had received
from the Spanish Minister at
Washington, and that in violation
of the martial Law in force in
this Province, and without
license nor permit to leave the
vessel had come ashore and
were met at 8 O'clock at the plaza
and were asked to go to the Chief
of Police's residence, and detained
there until next morning, Sunday,
when I was sent for at 11 o'clock
to recognize them as they declared
themselves to be Naturalized
American Citizens, natives of
the

Villas. They proved to be Mr. Cipriano Muñoz and Mrs Juana Muñoz, the first with certificate of naturalization, signed by the Clerk Samuel H. Hyman, of the Southern District of New York, under date of 5th last October 1879. Passport in possession of Captain of the steamer for Cienfuegos, and after investigations from the Authority they consented that their baggages should be brought on shore to be searched but that it should be carried to this Consulate, to be searched in the presence of witnesses, and the Police: There was found among their baggages and clothes nothing of any-

significance but in a book, ~~where~~ there
was printed a proclamation,
in Spanish, dedicated to the
Republicans and inhabitants
of "Las Villas" and the "Occidente",
&c, signed by Ramon Leocadio
Bonachea at New York, dated
10th October last, this was sent
with the written act, signed by
all the witnesses present, and taken
to the Governor Commandant
General, who, after deliberating
on the subject, decreed that they be set
at liberty with permission to
continue their voyage to Cienfuegos;
unfortunately just as they came down
from the police office, at 4 P.M. their steamer
was under way and they will have to leave
today by the South Coast Steamer for Cienfuegos.

I am Sir &c &c

(Signed) E G Schmidt
U S V. Consul.

Inclosure Nº 2.
With Dispatch Nº 868.
Habana, November 29.th 1879.
Copy.

U.S. Consulate at
Cienfuegos, November 16.th 1879.

Mr. Henry. C. Hall
U.S. Consul General
Habana.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that on yesterday evening I was called upon by one Cipriano Muñoz who represents that on or about the 9.th of this month, he and his sister in law Juana Muñoz while passengers upon the American Steamship "Santiago" from New York, bound to this place both having passports for the voyage, both being naturalized citizens of the United States; while the ship was taking in cargo at that port, they went on shore

for the purpose of attending the
opera; but were arrested soon
after landing and thrown into
prison, upon suspicion, where
they remained twenty four
hours and, then, after the ship
had left the port, they were set
at liberty and allowed to proceed
to this port, where they arrived
yesterday afternoon - he at once
reported the facts to me and
exhibited his passport and
naturalization papers, which
are regular in every particular.
I dismissed him with the understand-
ing that he was to come to my office
on Monday morning, 17th, for the
purpose of receiving his protest
against the treatment he had
received at Santiago de Cuba.

This morning I received
a letter from Muñoz, asking me to
come to the Public Jail; that he
and his sister in law had again
been taken in the middle of the
night

night. I have visited them and find it a case of great hardship; there being no decent quarters for a woman in the jail, the room has only a chair and a stool for furniture.

They inform me that they have lived seven years in the United States, but his naturalization paper was issued October 25th 1879: his passport the 31st day of October 1879, vizaed by the Spanish Consul General at New York November 3d 1879. I am informed that when their baggage was searched nothing of any contraband nature was found in that of the man Cipriano Muñoz, but in looking through a book or album of Mr Muñoz a copy of an insurgent proclamation was found between the leaves. I mention this, to give you the case fully, in order that you may advise me just how to proceed.

proceed; as it is to me a new class of cases - and I anticipate that others similar may occur. I have made arrangements to see the "Comandante Militar" at 5 o'clock P.M. as I was informed, at the jail by the keeper, that the "Alcalde Municipal" had nothing to do in the premises. I propose to demand that they be released at once or a sufficient showing be made of the nature of the charges to warrant their being held for an early trial. If this is refused I shall protest and forward the protest to you at once. Please inform me if this is the proper course to pursue and what will be my duty under the circumstances.

I also send you a copy of a letter from Mr Gustavus C. Fischer, Agent at Trinidad in regard to an arrest made there. I have written to him to demand release or a showing of sufficient

Cause

cause, and to protest if refused.

I do not wholly understand the dual form of Government here, and who are the proper authorities for me to make my demands upon, the "Comandante Militar" or the Alcalde Municipal, please inform me.

Very respectfully &c
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) De Witte Stearns.
U.S. Consul.

Inclosure N°3
With Dispatch N°868
Havana, Nov^r 21^st 1879.
Copy:

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Nov^r. 18^th 1879.

De Witte Stearns, Esq^re
U S Consul-
Cienfuegos

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the 16^th instant in which you report the case of Cipriano Muñoz and his sister in law Juana Muñoz, citizens of the United States and passengers by the steamer "Santiago from New York, who were arrested on arrival at Santiago de Cuba, on suspicion, detained twenty four hours, then released after their steamer had sailed and upon arrival at Cien=fuegos were again arrested and imprisoned, without, thus far any motive, beyond mere suspicion,

being assigned therefor.

You further state that you were to meet the "Comandante Militar" at 5 P.M. of the 16th instant. I desire to say that under treaty stipulations and especially, the protocol of 12th January 1877. signed by our Minister of the United States, Mr Cushing, and the Minister of State of Spain, citizens of the United States in the situation of those referred to are amenable only to the Civil Courts and authorities. The proper author=ity, therefore, to apply to is the Civil Governor of the Province.

The course suggested by you to protest in the event of sufficient motive not being shown for the arrest and imprisonment of those persons, is perfectly correct and will be sustained, beyond a doubt, by the Department.

The case at Trinidad is much the same as that of the Muñoz, and as it comes under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Province of Villa-Clara, you can proceed therein as in the other case.

I remain. &c &c

(signed) Henry C. Hall

Inclosure No 4.

With Dispatch No 868.

Habana, Nov^r 21.st 1879.

Copy.

U.S. Consulate at

Cienfuegos, Nov^r 18^th 1879.

Henry C Hall, Esq^re

U.S. Consul General.

Habana.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that Cipriano Muñoz and Juana Muñoz, the two American citizens recently arrested upon their arrival here from New York via Santiago de Cuba, have been, this morn=ing, set at liberty; there being

no evidence against them
of any kind.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) De Witt Clearns
U.S. Consul.

Inclosure N°5.

With Dispatch N°868.

Havana, November 21st 1849.

Copy.

Mr Fisher to Mr Hall.

Trinidad 15th Novr. 1849.

Henry C. Hall, Esq-

U.S. Consul General-

Havana-

Dear Sir:

I have just been informed, that during late hours of last night, several persons of this city have been imprisoned on suspicion of conspiracy against the Spanish Government, among them is Mr Sebastian Font an American citizen, inscribed as such on the

books of this office under No. 42
and cedula No. 2490 dated Havana
the 1st. of November 1877.

I have apprised the Consul
at Cienfuegos of the occurrence,
because I suppose he has to address
the authority at Villa Clara on
the subject, asking for explanation.

× × ×

Remain &c &c.

(Signed) Gustavus Fischer.

Mr Fischer to Mr Hall.

U.S. Consular Agency
Trinidad, 18th Nov. 1879.

Henry C. Hall, Esq.
U.S. Consul General
Havana.

Sir:

Confirming

Confirming my last letter of the 15th inst, I have now to inform you that Mr Sebastian Font was released from prison on Sunday the 16th, without telling him what had caused his imprisonment. I herewith accompany a copy of the commu=nication I addressed to the Civil Governor of this city, and also his reply.

I will write to Consul Stearns giving details and enclosed you will find a copy of my letter to him.

I am, Sir -

Your Obedient Servant,

Gustavus Fischer -

U.S. Consular Agent.

Mr Fischer to Mr Stearns.

Trinidad 18th Novr 1879.

De Witte Stearns Esqre

U S. Consul

Cienfuegos

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of the 11th instant, contents of which have received due attention

Enclosed you will find a copy of the communication I addressed to the Alcalde Municipal, and his answer to same, allowing me to call your attention to the fact that he pretends to ignore the cause of the imprisonment

of

of Mr Sebastian Font, and
that the same has been ordered
by the Commander of the armed
forces at this city; nor as long
as any territory is not declared
in a state of war the only
authority ought to be the Civil
Governor who may order the
arrest of persons or citizens
for suspicion, but by no means,
as long as the General Govern-
-ment of the Island does not
publish a disposition investing
the Commander of the troops
with authority, I do not see
by what law or right he has
ordered the imprisonment of Sebastian
Font: Moreover, the said commander
not being a recognized authority yet,

I could not address him on the subject; fortunately, there has been no necessity of any more correspondence, because on Sunday morning, the 16th Pont has been released from prison, but without intimating to him why he had been arrested — now, this is a bad state of things, if an American citizen can be torn out of his bed and house in the middle of the night and brought to the public jail, and after 36 hours be set again at liberty, without telling him even the cause of his imprisonment. I should think that Pont should demand through the Consul an explanation and indemnization for the outrage

committed by those authorities -

It is likely that Mr Fort goes to Cienfuegos by this steamer, & see you on the subject, and as he might proceed at once to Havana. I enclose a press copy of this letter, which if you consider convenient you can send to Mr Hall.

About 20 persons have been imprisoned here, but as yet no insurrectional movement is noted in this district.

I remain, Dear Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) Gustavus Fischer.

Inclosure No 5.

With dispatch No 868.

Havana. November 21st 1899.

Translation:

U. S. Consular Agency. Trinidad

Sir:

I am informed by the family of Mr Sebastian Font, that at about 1 o'clock last night, his dwelling was entered by the Chief of Police, who stated verbally, that he had orders to arrest him and take him to prison; and as the said Mr Font is a citizen of the United States of America, I beg that you will have the goodness to inform me of what crime Mr Font stands

accused

accused, and what has been the
cause of his imprisonment.

God preserve you many years
Trinidad. 15 November 1879
(signed) Gustavus Fischer.

To the Alcalde Municipal.

Copy:

Informado por la familia de Don Sebastian Font, que como á la una de la noche pasada, fué invadida su morada por el Gefe de Policia, comunicandole verbalmente la orden de prenderle y conducirle á la carcel, y como el referido Sr Font es ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de America, ruego á V.S. que tenga la bondad de informarme de que delito se le acusa al Sr Font y que ha motivado su prision.

Dios &c Trinidad 15 Novbre 1879

(signed) Gustavus Fischer.

Sor Alcalde Municipal de esta Ciudad.

Inclosure No 7.

With dispatch No 868.

Havana November 21st 1879.

Translation:

Office of the Alcalde Municipal.

Trinidad:

I have received your polite communication of this date, and noted contents. In reply, I have to state that although I am informed that Mr Sebastian Font was imprisoned last night by order of the Military Commandant of this place, I am ignorant of the motive of said order.

God preserve you many years.

Trinidad Novbre 15th 1879.

(signed) José Condom

To the U.S. Consular Agent.

Copy- sello: Alcaldia Municipal de Trinidad.

Hé recibido la atenta comunicacion de V. de este dia, é impuesto de su contenido, debo manifestarle que si bien tengo noticias de que Don Sebastian Font fué reducido á prision en la noche pasada por órden del Sr Comandante Militar de esta plaza, ignoro la causa que haya dado lugar á esta disposicion

Dios te. Trinidad Octbre 15-1879

El Tente Alcalde 2°

Firmado José Condom

Sr Agente Consular delos Estados.

Havana.

accept see 8

Form 3. Sherwood

No. 47 ltr CABLE MESSAGE. 7 x 6 pm

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following Message.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Nov 22 Received at Washn City

To Secretary of State Nov 22 1879

Washington

Telegram received the persons named were released at Santiago De Cuba the tenth were imprisoned again on arrival at Cienfuegos the fifteenth and again released the Eighteenth Case Reported to you by todays Steamer from Havana Hall

(See other side.) name

Wood

No 869. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, November 24th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
3
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the
Department of State.

Ackgd. & Ref.

Arrests of American citizens.

Acknowledging the receipt of a telegraphic instruction of the 22d instant relating to the arrest at Santiago de Cuba, of Juana Muñoz and Cipriano Muñoz.

No 869.— U.S. Consulate General—

Havana, November 24th 1879.

Hon William M. Evarts.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch No. 868 of the 21st instant, communicating the particulars in regard to the arrest of Mrs Juana Muñoz, Cipriano Muñoz and Sebastian Font - citizens of the United States, I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 22nd, as follows:

"Washington, November 22d 1879.

Received Havana, 5.20 P.M.

"Consul General Hall - Havana.

"Am advised Mrs Juana Muñoz
"and her brother in law Cipriano
"Muñoz, American citizens, having
"regular passports arriving by steamer
"Santiago" at Santiago de Cuba this
"month, while casually ashore -
"expecting to continue their voyage

by

"by steamer were thrown into jail
"and still detained. Make
"immediate and firm protest.
"and insist upon release, unless
"good ground for detention be
"shown. Telegraph result.

Wm M Evarts'

To which I replied, as follows:

Havana Nov 22 5/79.

"Secretary of State -

Washington.

"Telegram received - The persons
"named were released at Santiago
"de Cuba the tenth: were imprison
="ed again on arrival at Cienfuegos
"the fifteenth and again released
"the eighteenth: case reported
"to you by today's steamer. Hall."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Nonny C Hall

Consul General.

Clerk

Wood

No 870. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Nov. 29th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
4
1879
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall, to the

Acknl. & file. Department of State.

Proposed abolition of slavery.

Transmitting a copy and translation of the plan of a law, for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, which, it is announced, will be submitted to the Spanish Cortes for approval.

2 - Inclosures.

No. 870. — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, November 29th 1879.

Hon William M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch, No. 860 of the 5th instant, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy and translation of the proposed law, for the abolition of slavery in this Island, which, it is announced, will be submitted to the Cortes of Spain at their approaching session. 1/2

From all that I can learn this proposed

law is likely to encounter much opposition from influential parties here, and it is believed that it will be considerably modified before its final promulgation in Cuba.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Ward

Consul General.

Inclosures.

1° — Plan of a Law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba Dated Madrid 4th Novr. 1869.

2 — Translation of the above.

Inclosure Nº 1.
With Dispatch Nº 870.
Harana November 29th 1869.

Proposed Law for the abolition of slavery.

ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITUD.

PROYECTO DE LEY SOBRE ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITUD EN CUBA.

Leido en la Alta Cámara por el Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, en la sesion de 5 del corriente.

Artículo 1º Desde el dia de la promulgacion de esta ley en la *Gaceta de la Habana*, cesará en la isla de Cuba el estado de esclavitud.

Art. 2º Todos los indivíduos de ambos sexos que sin infraccion de la ley de 4 de Julio de 1870 y su reglamento, se hallaren en servidumbre á la promulgacion de la presente, quedarán bajo el patronato de los que fueren sus poseedores, los cuales pasarán de esta condicion á la de patronos.

Este patronato durará ocho años, y será trasmisible, mientras subsista, por todos los medios conocidos en el derecho, además de poder renunciarse mediante justas causas.

Art: 3º En virtud del patronato á que se refiere el artículo anterior, el patrono conservará el derecho de utilizar el trabajo de los indivíduos manumitidos que queden bajo su tutela, y tendrá las atribuciones que como á tutor puedan corresponderle con arreglo á las leyes:

Art. 4º Serán obligaciones del patrono respecto de los que están bajo su tutela:

1º Mantenerlos.

2º Vestirlos.

3º Asistirlos en sus enfermedades.

4º Retribuirles mensualmente con el estipendio que en esta ley se determina.

5º Darles, si fuesen menores, la enseñanza primaria y la educacion necesaria para ejercer un arte ó un oficio.

6º Alimentar, vestir y asistir en sus enfermedades á los hijos de los patrocinados que se hallen en la infancia y en la pubertad, nacidos ántes y después del patronato, mientras éste subsista, pudiendo aprovecharse sin retribucion de los servicios de los últimos.

Art. 5º El patronato de los que se hallen amparados bajo este concepto, no podrá trasferirse sin trasferir al mismo patrono el de los hijos menores de 12 años y el de su padre ó madre, respectivamente. En ningun caso podrán separarse los que constituyan familia, sea cual fuere el orígen de ésta.

Art. 6º El estipendio mensual á que se refiere el art. 4º será de uno á dos pesos para los que, constituidos bajo patronato, no tengan 18 años. Estos jornales se entregarán á los padres si fuesen conocidos, y en su defecto á la representacion legal que se crea para la formacion de los peculios.

Para todos los que pasen de esta edad, el estipendio será de dos pesos mensuales en el primer año de patronato, de dos y medio en el segundo y de tres en el tercero y en los restantes hasta su extincion.

El estipendio mínimo que se abonará por los patronos á los que les presten servicios domésticos y pasen de 18 años, será de tres pesos, sin perjuicio de retribuirlos con uno mayor en los casos de mútuo convenio.

Art. 7º El patronato cesará:

1º Por extincion mediante sorteo para que concluya definitivamente á los ocho años de promulgada esta ley.

2º Por acuerdo mútuo del patrono y del patrocinado sin intervencion extraña excepto la de los padres, si fueran conocidos y en su defecto de las juntas locales respectivas, cuando se trate de menores de veinte años, determinada esta edad en la forma que expresa el artículo 15.

3º Por la renuncia del patronato mediante motivo justo.

4º Por todas las causas de manumision establecidas en el Código penal y por cualesquiera otros abusos justificados del patrono ó por faltar éste á los deberes que le impone el artículo 4º

Todos los que dejen de ser patrocinados disfrutarán de sus derechos civiles en las condiciones y dentro de los límites marcados por las leyes del derecho comun; pero quedarán bajo la proteccion del Estado por el término de cuatro años para los fines que señala el artículo 9º

Art. 8º La extincion del patronato por medio del sorteo, á que se refiere el párrafo 1º del artículo anterior, comprenderá solo á los patrocinados á que se contrae el artículo 2º de esta ley, y se verificará por cuartas partes

comenzando al terminar el quinto año del patronato y siguiendo al final de los sucesivos hasta que cese definitivamente al concluir el octavo.

En este sorteo, que será general para toda la isla el dia31 de Diciembre del año en que se haga, los indivíduos que tengan los números más bajos saldrán dal patronato, quedando, sin embargo, bajo la proteccion del Estado por el término designado en los artículos 7º, 9º y 12.

Los reglamentos fijarán la forma, método y extension de los registros y empadronamientos que hayan de servir para los sorteos, el modo de celebrar éstos, las condiciones de publicidad prévias y concurrentes de los mismos y el sistema de sustitucion de los que favorecidos por la suerte hubiesen de ser reemplazados ó por haber fallecido, ó por no hallarse amparados ya del patronato el dia del sorteo.

Art. 9º Terminado el patronato objeto de esta ley, por consecuencia del sorteo, por renuncia de los patronos, por faltas de éstos ó por mútuo acuerdo, quedarán los patrocinados sometidos á las leyes y reglamentos que impongan la necesidad de acreditar la contratacion de su trabajo ó un oficio ú ocupacion conocido. Los que fueren menores de veinte años y no tuviesen padres ó los tuviesen en patronato, quedarán bajo la inmediata proteccion del Estado.

Art. 10 La obligacion de acreditar la contratacion de su trabajo, á que se refiere el artículo anterior, para los que hayan salido de patronato, durará cuatro años, y los que la quebransen, á juicio de la autoridad gubernativa, asesorada de las juntas locales, serán tenidos por vagos para todos los efectos legales, y sujetos á prestar servicio en el ejército regular, ó al retribuido de las obras públicas. Trascurridos los cuatro años á que este artículo y el 7º se contraen, los que hubieren sido patrocinados disfrutarán, sin más limitaciones que las del derecho comun, de todos sus derechos civiles y políticos.

Art. 11 Los indivíduos que estén coartados al promulgarse esta ley, conservarán la integridad de sus derechos como tales coartados, y sus relaciones con el patrono se establecerán por mútuo acuerdo, aprobado por la junta local ó provincial respectiva, sobre la base de los derechos y obligaciones que la misma ley determina.

Art. 12 Todos los indivíduos de ambos sexos que en virtud de lo dispuesto en la ley de 4 de Julio de 1870 sean libres por haber nacido con posterioridad al 17 de Setiembre de 1868, estarán sujetos á las prescripciones de aquella ley, excepto en todo lo que pueda serles más venntajoso, segun lo dispuesto por la presente.

Los demás libertos, á virtud de la expresada ley de 1870, quedarán bajo la inmediata proteccion del Estado, y obligados á acreditar hasta que trascurran cuatro años, la contratacion de su trabajo y demas condiciones de ocupacion á que se refiere el artículo 9º de la presente.

Los infractores de este precepto serán reputados vagos para todos los efectos legales en el sentido que define la circunstancia 25 del artículo 10 del Código penal, y quedarán sujetos á lo preceptuado en el art. 10.

Art. 13. En cada provincia se formará una junta presidida por el gobernador, y en su defecto por el presidente de la diputacion provincial, compuesta de un diputado provin-

cial, uno de los mayores contribuyentes, el juez de primera instancia y el promotor fiscal, siendo los decanos donde exista más de un Juzgado, cuya junta vigilará por el más exacto cumplim ento de la ¡r s nte ley.

En los municipios donde convenga, á juicio de los respectivos gobernadores y prévia aprobacion del gobernador general, se formarán tambien juntas locales presididas por el alcalde, compuestas por el procurador-síndico, uno de los mayores contribuyentes, el juez y el promotor fiscal donde los haya, y donde no, de dos vecinos honrados que no fueran poseedores de esclavos al promulgarse la ley, cuyas juntas vigilarán por la observancia de ésta, poniéndose en relacion con las juntas provinciales á fin de corregir los abusos é infracciones de que tengan conocimiento.

Un reglamento especial determinará el carácter y atribuciones de las expresadas juntas, así locales como provinciales.

El ministerio fiscal, en el ejercicio de las facultades que las leyes le confieren ó puedan conferirle, vigilará tambien por el extricto cumplimiento de la presente; y como representante oficial de todos los indivíduos que ésta declara bajo patronato, se querellará y dará noticia en forma á las autoridades judiciales y administrativas de cuantos abusos é irregularidades tenga conocimiento por su propia inspeccion, por la de sus agentes ó por denuncia agena.

Art. 14. Para la formacion de los peculios á que se refiere el artículo 6º, los patronos harán entrega mensual de los estipendios de menores que hayan perdido á sus padres ó no los tengan en las fincas, á las juntas locales creadas por el artículo anterior. Estos peculios se centralizarán en las juntas provinciales y serán entregados á sus dueños cuando se hallen en la plenitud de sus derechos civiles.

Los reglamentos determinarán en que caso y con que condiciones dichos peculios habrán de ingresar en la Caja ó Cajas de Ahorros.

Art. 15. Se entenderá que son menores para los efectos de esta ley, los que no hayan cumplido veinte años si la edad puede justificarre, y en caso contrario, se deducirá ésta por las juntas locales en vista de las circunstancias físicas del menor, prévio informe pericial.

Art. 16. Los patronos no podrán imponer en ningun caso castigo alguno corporal á los patrocinados ni áun bajo pretexto de mantener el régimen y disciplina del trabajo dentro de las fincas. Podrán sí disminuir los estipendios mensuales proporcionalmente á la falta de trabajo del retribuido; pero de las sumas que este castigo pecuniario produzca se formará un fondo destinado por cada patrono á recompensa y premio de los demás trabajadores patrocinados que lo merezcan.

Las juntas locales y provinciales vigilarán muy especialmente por la exacta observancia de esta disposicion.

Art. 17. Los patrocinados á que se refiere el artículo 2º de esta ley, estarán sometidos á los Juzgados y tribunales ordinarios por los delitos ó faltas de que fueren responsables con arreglo al Código penal, exceptuándose de esta regla los delitos de rebelion ó sedicion, atentados y desórdenes públicos, respecto á los cuales, si se cometen miéntras subsista el patronato, serán juzgados por la jurisdiccion militar.

Art. 18. Los reglamentos á que esta ley se refiere deberán formarse por el Gobernador general de la isla de Cuba, dentro de los 30 dias de promulgada, remitiéndose por el primer correo á la aprobacion del Gobierno, que resolverá definitivamente lo que corresponda en un plazo igual, prévia audiencia del Consejo de Estado en pleno.

Art. 19. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes, reglamentos y disposiciones que se opongan á la presente ley, sin perjuicio de los derechos ya adquiridos por los esclavos y libertos, conforme á la de 4 de Julio de 1870, en todo lo que no esté espresamente modificado por los artículos anteriores.—Madrid 4 de Noviembre de 1879.—El Ministro de Ultramar, *Salvador Albacete.*»

Inclosure No 2
With Dispatch No 870
Habana, November 29th 1870.
Translation.

Abolition of Slavery.

Proposed law upon the abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

Read in the High Chamber by the Minister of the Colonies in session of the 5th instant.

Article 1st ——— From the day of the promulgation of this law in the "Gaceta de la Habana," the state of slavery shall cease in the Island of Cuba.

Article 2nd ——— All persons of both sexes that, without infraction of the law of 4th July 1870, and its Regulations, are in servitude at the promulgation

of

of the present Law, shall remain under the patronate of those, who may have been their owners who shall thus become patrons.

This patronate shall continue eight years and shall be transmissable, while it exists, by all the ways known in law; it can also be renounced for just causes.

Article 3.rd ___ In virtue of the patronate, referred to in the foregoing article, the patron shall retain the right of utilizing the labor of the persons manumitted that remain under his guardianship, and he shall have the attributions which, as a guardian, he may be entitled to under the laws.

Article 4.th

Article 4.to ——— The obligations of the patrons in regard to those under his tutelage shall be;

1st — To maintain them:

2d — To clothe them:

3d — To care for them in sickness:

4th — To pay them the monthly stipend which the law shall determine:

5th ——— To give them, if minors, primary instruction and the education necessary to exercise an art or a trade.

6th ——— To feed, clothe, care for in sickness, the children of the wards, in infancy in in puberty, born before and since the patronate while it exists, with the right to make use of their services without retribution.

Article 5th ——— The patronate of.

those who are provided for, as above, cannot be transferred, without transferring to the same patron, that of the minor children of 12 years and of the father and mother respectively. In no case can those who constitute a family, whatever may be its origen, be separated.

Article 6.to — The monthly stipend referred to in Article 4to shall be from one to two dollars for those, comprised in the patronate, who are under 18 years of age. These wages shall be deliver=ed to the parents, if known, and otherwise to the legal representation established for the care of savings.

For all those over that age, the stipend shall be two dollars a month, during

the

the first year of the patronate, two and a half dollars during the second, and three dollars during the third and remaining years until its termination.

The minimum stipend, which shall be paid to those, in domestic service, above 18 years of age, shall be three dollars a month, without prejudice to their receiving a greater compensation in cases of mutual agreement.

Article 7. — The patronate shall cease;

1st. — By extinction through draftings, for its definite termination in eight years from the promulgation of this Law.

2nd. — By mutual agreement of the patron and the ward, without other intervention

than of the parents if known, and if not, of the respective local juntas, when the case may relate to minors under 20 years - the age being determined in the form presented by Article 15-

3d. ___ By the renouncement of the patronate for a just motive.

4th. ___ By all the causes for manumission established by the penal code, and by reason of any other proved abuses of the patron or by his failing in the duties imposed by Article 4. -

All those who cease to be wards shall enjoy their civil rights, under the conditions and within the limits prescribed by common law, but shall remain under the protection of the State for the term of four years,

for the purposes designated in Article 9.-

Article 8.— The extinction of the patronate by drawings, (lottery) referred to in the paragraph of the foregoing article, shall comprise only the wards referred to in Article 2° of this law, and shall commence to take effect at the termination of the fifth year of the patronate and shall be continued at the end of the succeeding years, until it shall definitely cease at the end of the eighth year.

In this drawing (lottery) which shall be general in all the Island on the 31st day of December of the year in which it takes place, the persons who may have the correct numbers shall leave the patronate, remaining.

notwithstanding, under the protection of the State for the period designated in Articles 7th 9th and 12th

The Regulations shall determine the form, method and extension of the registers and lists which shall serve for the drawings, the mode of conducting them, the conditions of previous — publicity, of the participants in it, and the system of — substitutions of those, whom fortune having favored, are to be replaced, in consequence of death or of not being subject to the patronate, on the day of the drawing.

Article 9. — The patronate, the object of this law, having terminated, by the drawings, by the renouncement of the patrons by their faults, or by mutual

agreement,

agreement, the wards shall remain subject to the laws and regulations which impose the obligation to prove the contract=ing of their labor, or of having a known trade or occupation. Minors, under 20 years of age, without parents or whose parents may be in patronate, shall remain under the immed=iate protection of the State.

Article 10.— The obligation, referred to in the previous article, of those who have ceased to be under patronate, to prove the contracting of their labor, shall remain in force four years, and those who, in the judgment of the Gubernative authority, advised by the local juntas, shall violate it, shall be held, for all legal purposes, to be vagrants, and subject to service in the regular army

or

or to compensated service in the public works. After the four years referred to in this Article and in Article 7, those who have been wards, shall enjoy, without other limitations than are prescribed by common law, all their civil and political rights.

Article 11. — Those persons who are (coartados) Coarctgd at the promulgation of this law shall retain their full rights as such "coartados"; and their relations with their patrons shall be established by mutual agreement, approved by the respective local or provincial board, upon the basis of the rights and obligations which the same law determines.

Article 12. — All persons of both sexes

sexes, who, by virtue of the law of July 4 '1870, are free, by having been born since the 17' September 1868, shall be subject to the prescriptions of that law, except in so much as they may be more favored by the prescriptions of the present law.

All other freedmen, by virtue of the said law of 1870, shall remain for the period of four years longer, under the immediate protection of the State, and shall be obliged to prove their engagements for labor, and other conditions of their occupation, referred to in Art: 9th of this law.

Violaters of this rule shall be considered vagrants for all legal effects, in the sense defined by condition 25, of art: 10, of the Penal Code, and shall be held subject to what

is ordered in said Art: 10.

Article 13. ____ In every Province a board shall be formed, presided over by the Governor, or in want thereof, by the President of the provincial deputation, composed of a provincial deputy, one of the largest tax payers, the judge of first instance, and the State advocate (Fiscal) the senior observe, in case of there being more than one Court, and said Board shall see to the strictest compliance of this present law.

In those municipalities where it may be deemed expedient in the opinion of their respective Governors, and with the approval of the Governor General, local boards shall be also formed presided over by the Alcalde, or Mayor, and composed of the syndic, one of the largest taxpayers, the judge and district attorney,

where there are such, and if not of two respectable residents, who shall not be slaveholders, at the promulgation of the law, and the said Board shall see to the observance of the said law, putting themselves in relation with the provincial Juntas, in order to correct such abuses and infractions of the law, of which they may have knowledge.

A special ordinance shall determine the character and attributions of said boards, both local and provincial.

The State Advocate in the exercise of the powers which the laws shall or may confer on him, shall also see to the strict observance of this law, and as the official representative of all those persons, whom the same declares under its protection, shall lay complaint, and give notice in due form to the judicial and

administrative authorities, of all abuse or irregularity he may have knowledge of by his own observation, that of his agents, or from outside information.

Article 14. ——— For the formation of the reserved fund referred to in Art: 6, the patron shall make monthly payment of the stipends of minors who shall have lost their parents, or who are not on the same places with them, to the local boards created by the preceding article.

These reserved funds shall be centralized in the provincial boards and shall be handed over to their owners when they shall come into the full enjoyment of their civil rights.

The bylaws shall determine in what cases and under what conditions said funds shall be deposited in the Savings bank,

or

or banks.

Article 15°. ____ For the effects of this law, minors shall be understood as meaning those who have not yet completed twenty years, if their age can be ascertained; and if not, this shall be decided by the local boards, in view of the physical conditions of the minor, after proper examination.

Article 16°. ____ The patrons shall not in any case be permitted to inflict corporeal chastisement upon their wards, not even under pretext of maintaining the conduct and discipline of labor upon their lands. They may however, diminish the monthly stipends proportionately to the lack of labor of the paid laborer, but from the amounts which this

pecuniary penalty may produce, shall be formed a fund destined by each patron to reward and recompense the other laborers who shall be deserving.

The local and provincial boards shall attend very particularly to the exact observance of this order.

Article 17. ——— The wards referred to in Art 2. of this law, shall be subject to the Courts and ordinary tribunals for the crimes or misdemeanors of which they are responsible, in accordance with the Penal Code; excepting from this rule the crimes of rebellion and sedition, riot and public disorder, in respect to which, if committed during the continuance of their patronate, they shall be tried by military jurisdiction.

Article 18. ——— The bylaws,

referred to in this law, shall be drawn up by the Governor General of the Island of Cuba. within 30 days of its promulgation, sending them by the first mail leaving thereafter, for the approval of the Government, which shall definitely decide what may correspond, within a similar period, after hearing before the Council of State in full session. ———

———

Article 19- ——— All laws, bylaws, and orders opposed to the present law, are hereby repealed, without prejudice however, to the rights already acquired by slaves and freedmen, conformably to the law of July 4 th 1870, in all such parts as are not expressly modified by the preceding articles -

Madrid November 4 th 1879

The Colonial Minister

Salvador Albacete.

There is nothing in the facts and circumstances here given to warrant the interference of this Govt. "Offices of Hypothecation" I take to be a public office or at most a public Franchise and not descendable or a subject of transfer. Then there is a question of citizenship but unnecessary to discuss more

Answer Mr Hall that facts and circumstances as here stated do not warrant interposition

Attended to Dec. 11

Yours &c
Dec 10. 1879

William J. Claim

Woods

No 871 — U. S. Consulate General

Havana, Nov 29th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
9
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Hall, to the Asst. Sec. "

Department of State.

Claim of the heirs of Manuel C. Casanova.

Transmitting a copy and translation of a letter from Mrs Dolores Rogue, widow of Manuel C. Casanova.

One inclosure.

No 871.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, November 29th 1879.

Hon William M Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy and translation of a letter, dated 10th October 1879 from Mrs Dolores Roque, widow of Manuel G. Casanova, late a citizen of the United States, relating, it would appear, to a claim which the heirs of Casanova propose to establish against Spain.

The copy, referred to, is forwarded to the

Department, in compliance with the request contained in the letter.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry C. Hall

Consul General

Inclosure.

1 - Mrs. Dolores Roque to Mr Hall. October 10th 1879.

Inclosure No. 1

With Dispatch No. 871.

Havana, November 29th 1879.

Translation.

Potrero San Joaquin

Jaruco. October 10th 1879.

To the Consul General of the

United States of America,

Havana.

Sir:

By the accompanying pass=
=port of my deceased husband
Manuel G Casanova, you
will see that he was a citizen
of the United States, and conseq=
=uently that I am and also his
six minor children whose names
are as follows: Josefa aged 14
years.

years; Dolores 11 years; Manuel 9 years; Petrona 5 years: Rosario 2 years; Angel 1 year:

My aforesaid husband, with myself and the two daughters first named left the Island in 1869, with the view of fixing our residence in the United States where, after due formalities, he acquired citizenship, leaving here to be disposed of the properties we possessed, among others the "Office of Hypothications in Cardenas", but the Spanish Government seized all and instituted a prosecution for disloyalty, (infidencia) against my husband, in his absence,

condemning him to death
and incantating all his
properties; in consequence
my husband decided to
return to this Island during
the past year 1878. to defend
himself and claim his properties;
but at this juncture his
death occurred, he having
renounced the "Office of
Hypothications" referred to-
to his daughter Josefa, in
accordance with the laws
of the country: she is a minor,
I am her guardian and under
my representations the proceed=
=ings are having course for
taking possession of it in order
to be able to sell it, as it is the

only asset that has remained, for the maintenance of all the family, but it is sufficient as its value exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

While these proceedings are going on I have my residence in this "potrero" (grazing farm) called San Joaquin, in the jurisdiction of Jarnuco, but always with the intention of returning to the United States with all the family, and I desire to bring all these data to your knowledge, for the protection I may ask of you, requesting you at the same time to send a copy of the communication to the Depart-

ment

=ment of State at Washington, so that there may be proof of its existence there, and to pres= =erve this original in the — archives of the Consulate for the uses and purposes that may be required.

I am Sir: &c &c

(Signed) Dolores Roque Viuda de Casanova.

Copy —

Potrero San Joaquin

Jaruco, Oct^br 10th de 1879.

Sor Consul General de los E. Unidos de America en la Habana.

Muy Señor mio:

Segun el pasaporte, que acompaño, de mi difunto —

esposo D Manuel G. Casanova,
verá V que era un ciudadano
de los Estados Unidos y que en
consecuencia lo soy yo y sus seis
menores hijos, nombrados como
sigue: Josefa de 14 años Dolores
de 11 años, Manuel de 9 años,
Petrona de 5 años, Rosario de
2 años y Angel de 1 año.

Mi referido esposo salió de
esta Ysla en mi compañia y las
dos primeras hijas en Febrero de
1869 con el fin de fijar nuestra
residencia en los Estados Unidos,
donde con las formalidades nece-
=sarias adquirió la ciudadania,
dejando aquí las propiedades
que poseiamos y entre otras
el oficio de Hipotecas de Cárdenas

para irlas realizando; pero el
Gobierno Español se apoderó de
todo formando una causa de infidencia
á mi esposo en su ausencia <,
condenandole á muerte y encautan-
=dose de todas sus propiedades;
con tal motivo resolvio mi esposo
regresar á esta Isla en el año
pasado de 1878, para defenderse
y reclamar sus bienes. De su
defensa resultó la declaratoria
de su ninguna culpabilidad
y que se le entregaran sus
bienes; pero en este estado de
cosas ocurrió su muerte y
renunció el oficio de Hipotecas
referido segun las Leyes del
pais en favor de su hija Josefa,
esta como menor, soy yo su curadora,

y bajo mi representacion esta tramit
-andose el espediente para entrar
en su posesion y poderlo enagenar
por ser los unicos bienes que han
quedado para el sostenimiento de
toda la familia pero que es bastante,
porque su valor pasa de 50 mil pesos.

Mientras se practican estas
diligencias tengo la residencia en este
Potrero llamado San Joaquin —
jurisdiccion de Jaruco, pero siempre
con la idea de regresar á los Estados
Unidos con toda la familia y quiero
poner en conocimiento de V. todos estos
datos para la proteccion que pueda pedirle,
rogandole al mismo tiempo que pase
copia de esta comunicacion al Departa=
mento de Estado en Washington para
que allí haya constancia y

Conservar

conservar en el archivo
del Consulado este original
para el uso y fines que
puedan convenir.

Queda de V. atta Sd.

Dolores Rogne Viuda
de Casanova

Mr Hood.

No 872 — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec 3 1879.

Mr Hall, to the

rckd. Dec. 19

Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of instruction Nos 531 and 532, of the 21st and 26th November 1879, the latter relating to the claim of Mrs Rosa Perez de Izquierdo.

No 872.— U.S. Consulate General

Havana, December 31 1879.

Hon John Hay,

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of instructions Nos 531. of the 21st and 532 of the 26th ultimo.

The subject of No 532 shall receive due attention and the result will be reported to the Department.

I have the honor to be Sir.

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Consul General.

6/

Inclosed

No 873. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 6^th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
11
1879

Mr Hall, to the

ackd Dec. 19 Department of State.

Departure of the writer for the United States in virtue of his leave of absence granted November 1st ult^o: the office remains in charge of the Vice Consul General Mr Williams.

No 873.— U.S. Consulate General.

Havana Dec.r 6th 1879.

Hon John Hay.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to Mr. Seward's instruction No. 528 of the 1st ultimo, I have now to advise the Department, that in pursuance to the leave of absence, therein granted me, I shall leave here today in the steamer "City of Washington" for New York.

During my absence Mr. R. O Williams the Vice Consul General will have charge of this office.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Horace C Hall

consul General

rek

ackpl Dec.

Wood

No 874. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Dec 13th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 18 1879 RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Relating to invoices, made out in the gold currency of Cuba, and in answer to the Department's instruction No. 533, of November 29th, ultimo, transmitting a communication from the Treasury Department, on this subject.

One inclosure

-

In letter to Treasury Dec. 19th

N° 874. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 13^th 1879.

Hon John Hay.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your instruct=
=ion N° 533, of November 29^th ult°
accompanying a communicat=
=ion from the Treasury Dep=
=artment, inquiring whether
the words "Spanish gold."—
"gold" and "peso" are used as
equivalent expressions in
invoices of merchandise made
out in Cuba, and why the
statement specifying the value
of the "peso" is crossed out in
some instances and retained

in

others.

In reply, I beg leave to refer to Mr Hall's dispatch N° 265, of August 18th 1875 - to the Dep= =artment, in which the subject is fully explained, and for convenient reference transmit herewith copy of the same.

It may be well to add that the currency certificate has been retained, in some invoices of merchandise paying ad-valorem duties, for Boston and New Orleans, at the particular request of the merchants at those places through their shippers here.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

R. O. Williams
Vice Consul General

Inclosure
1- As above

Inclosure No 1
With Dispatch No 874
Havana, December 13th 1849
Copy

No 265. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, August 18th 1845.

Hon John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

Referring to your instruction, No 152, of the 5th instant, accompanying a communication from the Treasury Department, c respecting certain appeals from the decision of the c

others.

In reply, I beg leave to refer to Mr Hall's dispatch N° 265, of August 18th 1875 - to the Depart-ment, in which the subject is fully explained, and for convenient reference transmit herewith copy of the same.

It may be well to add that the currency certificate has been retained, in some invoices of merchandise paying ad-valorem duties, for Boston and New Orleans, at the particular request of the merchants at those places through their shippers here.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

R. O. Williams
Vice. Consul General

Inclosure
1- As above

Inclosure No. 1
With Dispatch No. 874
Havana, December 13th 1879.
Copy

No. 265. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, August 18th 1875.

Hon John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

Referring to your instruction, No. 152, of the 5th instant, accompanying a communication from the Treasury Department, c respecting certain appeals from the decision of the c

Collector of Customs at Chicago, and inquiring whether there is such a currency in the Island as the "Spanish gold dollar" and whether the dollar mark, in invoices is intended to represent the "peso", I have the honor to state, in reply, that the term, "Spanish gold dollar", as used here and the term "Peso de Cuba, as used in the Circular of the Treasury Department of 1st January 1875, are synoymous: the Spanish word "peso", as applied to coin, has no other definition in English than "dollar", and the dollar mark "$".—

"$" is used to represent the "peso" or dollar of Cuba as well as the "peso" or dollar of Spain.

The standard gold coin of Cuba, is the Spanish doubloon, or, as it is more familiarly known, the "onza", ounce, with its fractions of half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth. The value of this money in Spain, where it is coined, is sixteen dollars in gold coin of the United States: in Cuba however; the same coin has a compulsory local value, established by law, of seventeen dollars and at this rate it is admitted in

all

all transactions. The fact that this coin has a local value here, different from its real value in Spain and elsewhere, has doubtless led to the belief that it is peculiar to Cuba.

All invoices representing values in the gold currency of Cuba are understood to be made out in the above mentioned coin at its local value of seventeen dollars (pesos) to the ounce or $1.06\frac{1}{4}$ to the dollar or "peso" the value of the same coin, according to the circular of the Treasury Department of 1st January 1875, being estimated by the Director of the Mint, to be

92.50 cents

-92.$\frac{50}{100}$ cents in United States money.

Upto February 1874, the currency certificate was attached in this office only to invoices made out in the paper currency of the Island, but after the receipt of the Departments instruction No. 21 of 10th February 1874, accompanying a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting another from the Collector of Customs at New York, I attached the certificate to all invoices, whether made out in gold or paper, and continued the practice upto.

to

to February of the present year: the reasons for discontinuing the practice, with invoices made out in gold, were explained to the Department in my dispatch Nº 180, of 6th February ultimo, and its inclosures, sustained as I believe, also, by the Treasury Circular of 1st January 1875.

In certifying the value of the Spanish gold dollar, as compared with gold dollar of the United States I was governed by the rates of exchange on New York, which rates during the period referred to, say from February 1874

1874 to February 1875, taking the average of the year were at about par, or 100 cents to the dollar.

As I expect to be in Washington, some time next month, I shall be glad if I can then make, personally, any other, or required explanation.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Henry C Hall

Consul General.

As 4

Wlwood

No. 875 U. S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec.r 13, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
18
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

ackd. Dec. 19

Reporting the arrest and release of Mr Antonio M. Yznaga, a citizen of the United States at Júcaro, in this Island.

One inclosure.

No 875. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 13^th 1879.

Hon John Hay

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

I have to report to the Department the following case.

On the 9^th instant a telegram was received at this Consulate General from the interior of the island, the translation reading thus.

"Jucaro 9 Dec^r.

11 hours 20 min^s

"U.S. Consul.

'I have been released.

"I request that an investig-
"ation be made into the
"matter, and that those
"who have insulted me shall
"be punished. (signed) Yznaga.

From its tenor, I inferred that some prior advise must be en route, relating the facts and particulars of the arrest and imprisonment therein alluded to. Nothing to this effect however, has yet reached this office through the mails.

But, on the evening of the 11th: another telegram was received of which the following is a translation.

"Ciego 8 Dec"

"7 hours a.m.

U.S.

"U.S. Consul.

"I inform you that
"the military authority has
"arrested and ill treated me.
"I am sick and need a guar-
"antee for my protection.
"Please inform the Captain
"General.

(signed). Antº M Yznaga.

This second telegram dated one day before the first, and received two days later, rendered the matter intelligible, viz. that Mr. Yznaga had been arrested and released.

Upon referring to the Register of American citizens in this Island, and finding his name there inscribed,

I

I sent a consular clerk to
enquire at the telegraphic
office the cause of the detention
of the telegram dated the
8th instant, and received the
following verbal answer.

" On account of its nature,
"the telegram dated Ciego Dec.
"8th and signed Ant.o M.z Yznaga
"was sent by the Chief of the
"telegraph station in Havana
"to the Superior Authority
"for consultation and by his
"orders detained until
"further advices should be
"received.

"The second telegram
"dated Júcaro Dec 9th and
"signed Yznaga, was received
by

"by an operator who was not
"advised regarding the first
"one and consequently forward-
=ed it to its destination, and
"was received at the Consulate
"while the second one was
"not received until Thursday
"afternoon Dec.r 12 at 4 P
"M."

It is to be supposed
that Mr Yznaga will in due
course come to this Consulate
General to make affidavit
and lodgement of complaint,
for his arrest and ill treat=
-ment, in which event I
shall hasten to forward
the same for the information
and action of the Department.

Accompanying are
1/ copies of the original
telegrams with translations.
I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
R. O. Williams
Vice Consul General

Inclosure.
1- As above -

Inclosure No. 1

With Dispatch No. 875

Havana Decr 13th 1879

Translation.

"Júcaro 9th Dec: 11 hours. 20 min

U.S. Consul - Havana

I have been released.

I request than an investig-
-ation be made into the matter,
and that those who have
insulted me shall be punished

=Yznaga=

Copy=

Jucaro 9 Dic
11. hr. y 30 mn

Consul de los Estados Unidos

He sido puesto en
libertad, pido se hagan

averiguaciones del hecho
y se castigue los que me
han atropellado.

Yznaga.

Translation.

Ciego 8 Dec.
7 hours a m

U S Consul.

I inform you that
the military authority has
arrested and ill-treated
me. I am sick and need
a guarantee for my prot-
-ection. Please inform the
Capstain General.

(signed) Antonio M Yznaga

Copy. Ciego 8 Dic
7 horas a m

Cónsul E. Unidos-

Participo á VS que autoridad militar me aprehendido y atropellado. Estoy enfermo, necesito se me garantice mi persona. Dé VS. parte Gobernador General

=Antonio M Yznaga

Adk

Mr Wood

Adopt and ack

No. 876. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Decr 19th 1879.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Case of Mr Antonio M. a Yznaga.

Two inclosures

No. 876. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Dec^r 19^th 1879.

Hon John Hay -

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No 875 of 13^th inst., narrating the facts of the arrest and release from imprisonment of M^r Antonio M Yznaga, an American citizen, at the place called Jucaro in this island, I now beg to inclose, as supplementary to the same, and for the information of the Department, translated copy

copy of a letter from Mr Yznaga, received at this Consulate General on the 15th instant; also copy of my answer to the said letter, under the same date.

I am Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General.

Inclosure

1 – Mr Yznaga to Mr Williams

December 10th 1879.

2 – Mr Williams to Mr Yznaga

December, 15th 1879.

Inclosure No: 1

With Dispatch No 876

Havana, December 19th 1879

Copy. and translation.

Henry C. Hall, Esqre

United States Consul General.

Havana.

Dear Sir:

× × × ×

On the eighth of this month I telegrafshed to you from Ciego de Avila, as follows:

"U.S. Consul- Harana

"I inform you that

"the military authority has

"arrested and ill treated me.

"I am sick and need a

guarantee

"guarantee for my protection.
"Please inform the Capitain
"General.

"Antonio M. Yznaga."

The facts in this affair you will readily see from the accompanying copy of the communication which I addressed the Civil Author=ity of Diego de Avila on the morning after my arrest, as follows:

"I, Antonio M. Yznaga,
"a citizen of the United
"States of America, of New
"Orleans, Louisiana, at
"present residing on my
"grazing farm called
"Abajo" in this district, have

the

"honor to address the Civil
"Authority of this locality,
"and to state that on the
"night of the 8th instant,
"while on my way to the
"residence of Count de Villamar,
"where I always pass the
"night when business brings
"me to the village, and
"when near the house, I
"was arrested and detained,
"and afterwards impriso-
-"ned in the "Central" fort
"by a military force commanded
"by Don Gregorio Leon.

"Your petitioner
"represented to this officer
"that he was a foreigner,
"holding the usual "cedula".

to

"to accredit it. That he was
"on his way to the said house,
"for the purpose of retiring
"for the night and that
"the military authority
"had no jurisdiction over
"his person, which fact
"was stated that he might
"be pleased to advise the
"Civil Authority to prevent
"his being further molested,
"and besides that being in
"ill health, he requested that
"urgent attention might
"be given to his petition.

"In answer to my
"just demand I was
"informed that I would
"have to remain where

I

"I was until the Military
"Officer should decide other-
="wise. I was in consequence
"detained for a long time,
"notwithstanding my
"repeated protests that
"I was ill and could not
"remain exposed to the
"inclemency of the weather.
"I was now conducted
"through the rain, to the
"Fort called "Central" where
"I was registered as a
"Prisoner. I was then
"released after enduring
"much ill treatment.
"In the full possession
"of my rights as a peaceful
"resident of this place, and
at

"at the same time entitled
"to that protection which
"my American citizenship
"guarantees to me, I
"now address you, in
"order that the subject of
"my ill-treatment may
"be through you brought
"to the notice of the Superior
"Authority in order that
"due investigation of the
"facts may be made
"and that the parties
"who have maltreated
"me, be punished.

God preserve you many years.

Ciego de Avila, December 9th 1879.

Antonio M Yznaga

To the Señor Alcalde

"Municipal de Ciego de
"Avila."

Mr Juan Suero,
the Civil Authority at Ciego
de Avila has taken this
matter in hand and I
have no doubt but that
he will see that justice
is administered to me,
however, should any
informality arise I will
immediately inform you.

Civil proceedings
have been instituted and
it is my wish that a
severe punishment may
be inflicted upon those who
have thus dealt with me.

As a further

explanation I will state that it seems that Count Villamar has had a personal difficulty with Lieutenant Colonel Bermejo, the military Governor, and that the Colonel had ordered his arrest in an undue form for he should have addressed himself to the Civil authorities, since this Province is not declared in a state of war.

On the morning of the ninth I telegraphed that I had been set free, but I do not feel satisfied with that. If I must remain

remain here I hope
that the Governor General
will see that I am not
further interfered with
and I would wish to
feel that life is secure
from any arbitrary —
military order.

I am Sir, respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Anto M. Yznaga.

Júcaro December 10th 1849.

Inclosure Nº 2-
With Dispatch Nº 876.
Havana, December 19th, 1879.
Copy.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, December 15th 1879.

Mr Antonio M. Yznaga
Júcaro

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the 10th inform=-ing me of your recent arrest. The telegrams you foward=ed were also received but the first one did not come to hand until Friday afternoon. I received the one informing me of your release, first,

and waited for further advices. Upon inquiry at the Telegraph office, I learned that the telegram in which you informed me of your arrest, had been detained by superior orders. I have forwarded copies of your telegrams to the Department of State, and will send the substance of your letter, awaiting however, until you present yourself at this office and make a full declaration of the particulars of your arrest, before I make a detailed report on the subject.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

(Signed) R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General.

Wood

No 877. U.S. Consulate General

Habana, December 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
20
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State

Reporting the arrest and release of Mr Vicente R. Otaza, a citizen of the United States at Calimete, in this Island.

Two inclosures.

No: 877. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, December 20th 1879.

Hon John Hay
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the information and action of the Department the translation and copy of a letter, dated at Calimete December 15th 1879 and addressed to this Consulate General by Mr Vicente R. Otaza, a citizen of the United States in which he relates the circumstances of his arrest and —

imprisonment at that place.

On the 16th instant, the day of its receipt, I immediately called on the Political Secretary in relation to the matter, who at once took measures for the investigation of the case, and in conformity with his promise, a note was received yesterday, from that officer, stating that Mr Otazo had been placed at liberty.

I accompany copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr Otaza under date of 16th instant.

2/

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

R. O. Williams

U. S. Vice Consul Gen

2 - Inclosures as above

Inclosure No. 1
With Dispatch No 877
Havana, December 20th 1879.
Translation.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Havana -

Calimete, Decr 15th 1879.

Sir:

I am a mechanical engineer, employed on the plantation named "Central Maria", the property of Don Celestino de la Torriente, and the estate having been embargoed by a certain Don Jacinto Cabezon on the 16th November, the said Mr Cabezon

imprisonment at that place.

On the 16th instant, the day of its receipt, I immediately called on the Political Secretary in relation to the matter, who at once took measures for the investigation of the case, and in conformity with his promise, a note was received yesterday, from that officer, stating that Mr Otazo had been placed at liberty.

I accompany copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr Otaza under date of 16th instant.

2/

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

R. O. Williams

U. S. Vice Consul Gen

2- Inclosures as above

Inclosure No. 1

With Dispatch No 877

Havana, December 20th 1879.

Translation.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Havana -

Calimete, Decr 15th 1879.

Sir:

I am a mechanical engineer, employed on the plantation named "Central Maria", the property of Don Celestino de la Torriente, and the estate having been embargoed by a certain Don Jacinto Cabezon on the 16th November, the said Mr Cabezon

called upon me very early in
the morning and during the
absence of the administrator
of the estate, Don Nicolás
Gutierrez, and ordered me to
stop work, deliver him up
the keys to the closets where
I kept the tools, and that
I should immediately leare
the place. I thereupon
demanded an adjustment
and settlement of my account
in order to collect my wages:
but this very just demand was
denied me by Mr Cabezon
who called three soldiers who
intimated that I should
leare the place. I made no
active resistence; they took
possession

possession of the keys of the
workshop and of my private
apartment and marched
me off before them as if
I were a criminal, and
delivering me over to the
Captain of their company
where I am now a prisoner
39 hours - counted to 9 P.M.
of this day - and am awaiting
the arrival of a chief of police
who is going to take charge
of and try me for no crime
whatever, but only, because
I claimed payment for my
labor, which is respected
all over the world.

Therefore finding
myself maltreated and
fearing

fearing worse treatment
hereafter, and though regret=
=ting to trouble you, I beg you
to assist me in getting out of
the hands of these arbitrary
people, of whom I am a
victim, before they shoot
me, which is all that alarms
me, for my conscience does
not accuse me of any=
reproachable act towards
any citizen, or authority
for whom I have always had
the greatest respect and have
heretofore been well treated
by all with whom I have
come in contact.

Sir: I am dressed
in my working clothes, with
which

which I was taken off the estate,
which you understand cannot
be very clean, am not allowed
to change clothing and detained
for the only reason that I
claimed a settlement of my
account, in order to be able
to pay what I owed in the
neighborhood, and my ex-
travelling expenses in search
of employment elsewhere,
as my mission in this life
is to work always at something.

I remain

Yours respectfully

= Vicente R Otazo. =

Copy

Copy.—

Sor Cónsul Gral de los Estados
Unidos de America. Habana

Calimete, Diciembre 15 de 1879.

Señor:

Soy maquinista del
Ingenio Central Maria del
Señor Don Celestino de la
Torriente y habiendo sido
embargada la finca por
un, Sor Dn Jacinto Cabezon,
el dia 16 de Noviembre se
presentó el Sor Cabezon á
mi ayer muy temprano,
estando ausente el encar=
=gado Don Nicolas Gutierrez
para que dejare de trabajar,
le entregase las llaves de
los escaparates y cuarto —

donde guardo la herra=
=mienta que se me tiene =
confiado para el uso de la
finca y que me retirase
inmediatamente le dije que
me liquidase mi sueldo
y que lo haria, pero á esto
se negó. Entonces llamó
tres soldados que me
intimaron, á los que no
se apoderaron de mis llaves
hice resistencia actiba, me
quitaron la de mi vivienda
y me hecharon por delante
conducido como á un
criminal y me entregaron
al capitan de la compañia
donde estoy preso hace 39
horas á las 9 de la noche,
que le escribo estas y pendiente

á que venga un gefe de
policia á disponer de
mi persona por el solo
crimen de pedir mi
trabajo personal que es
muy respetado en todas
partes. Asi es que viendo
el atropello que se hace
en mi persona y temiendo
sea mayor: con sentimiento
lo molesto para que me
auxilie en esta arbitrario-
=dad de que soy victima
antes de que esta gente
influyan y me peguen
un balazo, que es todo mi
miedo, mi conciencia no
me acusa de acto alguno
reprochable ni por paisano

mi

ni por las autoridades, á
quien tengo el mayor
respeto porque en todas
partes me demuestran el
mayor aprecio las que
he tenido ocasion de tratar.

Señor estoy con la
ropa que uso en el trabajo
que V sabe no es muy limpia,
y ademas de todo yo lo
único que pedí fue mi
liquidacion de sueldo
para pagar lo que debo
y con el resto poder buscar
otro destino donde se
presente que mi mision
en la vida es trabajar de
algun modo.

Con

Con esta queda
suyo muy respetuosamente
atento y seguro Servidor
Q. B. S. M.
(Signed) Vicente B. Otazo.

Inclosure No 2

With Dispatch No. 877.

Harana, December 20th 1877.

Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America

Harana, Decr 16th 1877.

Vicente B. Otazo, Esq.

Calimete.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated the 15th instant, preferring complaint of ill treatment by the police upon the plantation "Maria" and subsequent arrest has been delivered to me by your brother.

Upon

Upon the perusal
of this letter I called upon
the Political Secretary
in relation to your arrest,
and having no knowledge
of the fact, he immediately
gave orders to telegraph
to the Governor of Matanzas
asking for information.
I also furnished him a
copy of your letter, and
have no doubt your case
will receive immediate
attention from the Superior
authority. Should your
release, however, be unnecessarily
delayed, you will so inform
me to the end that I
may again bring the

matter before the Superior
authority.
I am Sir, respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) R. O. Williams
Vice Consul General

Ask approval Dft.

Wood

No 878. U.S. Consulate General

Habana, Dec.r 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
20
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Adopt. 26 Dec. Department of State.

Regarding the claim of the "Louisville and Cuban Asphaltum Company" of Louisville, Kentucky, to the asphaltum mines at Banes, in this Island.

2 Inclosures.

No 878. U. S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 20^th 1879.

Hon John Hay.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington -

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowl=
=edge receipt of your instruction
No 536, of 11^th instant, enclosing
a communication from Mr.
A. B. Dean, Secretary of the
Asphaltum Paving Company
of Louisville, Kentucky and
also conveying instructions
for the exercise of the good
offices of this Consulate =
General in co-operation with
Mr J. G. Gonzalez, of this-

City, for recovering possession for the said Company of the Banes Asphaltum mines, situated about 25 miles to the westward of this city, and of which, it is alleged, the said Company has been illegally and forcibly dispossessed.

In conformity with the Department's instructions, I called on Mr Gonzalez to obtain from him the necessary information for my guidance in the matter, and also for concerting with him measures looking to the company's interests.

I regret to say however

however, that Mr Gonzalez was not able to impart to me any definite inform= =ation, being himself but scantily acquainted with the particulars of the case; but he promised me that he would at once engage a person to investigate it, and that he would report to me the result at the earliest practicable moment

After the interview, I addressed a letter to Mr Gonzalez, copy of which, together with that of his answer I herewith accompany for the information of the Department.

I

1/2

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
L. A. Williams
Vice Consul General

Inclosures
1. Mr Williams to Mr Gonzalez
December 18th 1879.
2. Mr Gonzalez to Mr Williams
December 19th 1879.

Inclosure No. 1

With Dispatch No 848

Havana, December 20th 1849.

Copy.—

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, December 18th 1849.

Mr Joseph G. Gonzalez -

Present.

Dear Sir:

This Consulate = General having received instructions from its Govern = ment to co-operate with you, as far as may be prudent and wise to recover possess = ion for the Louisville and Cuban Asphaltum Company, of Louisville, Kentucky,

certain property and mining rights known as the Banes mines, near the village of Banes, 25 miles from Havana of which it appears it has been dispossessed, I beg to take this means of informing you of my readiness to co-operate with you in the manner, and for the purpose above indicated.

Presuming that you may have knowledge of the case, I will thank you to have the goodness to furnish me a written statement of the facts.

I am Sir. &c &c.

(signed) R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General

Inclosure No. 2

With Dispatch No. 878.

Harana, December 20th 1879

Copy.

Harana, December 19th 1879.

Mr R. O. Williams -

U. S. Vice Consul General

Harana.

Dear Sir:

Your communication dated 18th instant, relating to the Asphaltum mine at "Banes" received and beg to say that I am in communication with Mr A B Dean of Louisville Kentucky, but owing to my late sickness I have been unable to investigate this

matter to my satisfaction but, I have now employed a man to find out all the particulars on said subject and will report same to you.

Thanking you kindly for your offer to cooperate with me in this business.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) J. G. Gonzalez.

5/3

Mr Hood.

No. 879. U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, Dec.r 20th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF ST
DEC
20
1879
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

ackgd.
Dec. 26

Acknowledging receipt of instruction No. 535 of 11th instant, accompanying a circular dated 25th ult.o, addressed to Mess.rs Springer and Raphel, Consular Clerks of this office.

No. 879. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, December 20th 1879.

Hon John Hay -

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction No 535 of 11th instant enclosing copies of a circular bearing date of 25 November ultimo, addressed to Messrs Springer and Raphel, Consular Clerks of this Consulate General, which after reading I have delivered to them.

In the absence

of the Consul General, Mr Henry C. Hall, I beg to assure the Department that I shall most cordially render every assistance and encouragement that may be in my power to aid Messrs Springer and Raphel in the preparation of the proposed report.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General.

Ark

Copy to Mr Munoz
218 Smith St. Brooklyn
Dec. 31

Wm Wood & Mr Aden

No 880 U.S. Consulate General

Habana, Dec. 24th 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1879
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the

Enclosures 3 Department of State.

Reporting the arrest, release and expulsion from this Island of Mr Cipriano Muñoz and Mrs Juana Garcia Muñoz - citizens of the United States.

Three inclosures -

No 880. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 24^th 1879.

Hon John Hay.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have to report that on last Sabbath afternoon, the 21^st inst: I received a telegram from Mr Stearns, U.S. Consul, at Cienfuegos, report=ing the arrest for the third time of Mr Cipriano Muñoz, a citizen of the United States, and of his transfer by order of the authorities, from Cien=fuegos to Havana.

Early the following morning, I received a note

from the Political Secretary, requesting my presence at the Government Palace, whither I immediately repaired. There, the Secretary said that the object of the summons, was to inform me of the re-arrest of Mr Muñoz and his sister-in law Mrs Juana Garcia, for being suspected of having come from New York to Cuba as emissaries from the disaffected Cubans in the United States. That a similar misdemeanor or crime is punishable by law when committed within the Spanish dominions

by

by Spanish subjects, and of course foreigners could not pretend to impunity.

But, that in this particular instance, instead of subjecting these parties to trial, the Capstain General, had ordered them to Havana. and that from here they should be banished from the island.

During the forenoon of the same day, Mr Muñoz, who had been immediately set at liberty upon arrival here, called at this office to make complaint and to request the interference and

good offices of this Consulate General, with the Captain General, to the end that he might be permitted to proceed to Cienfuegos and attend to the sale of a house he has there, protesting and affirming that he had no connexion whatever with the insurrection, and further promising to leave the Island by the American Steamer "Santiago", to sail from Cienfuegos on the 12th proximo, which request has been granted by His Excellency, as per inclosed translation of said permit, accompanying

2/

the communication of the
Political Secretary, of 23d 3/
instant, copy and translat-
-ion are herewith enclosed.

I am Sir.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
R. O. Williams
Vice Consul General

Inclosure

1- Copy and translation of
Mr Stearns telegram to
Mr William - Dec 21. 1879

2 - Permit granted Mr Muñoz
to return to Cienfuegos.

3 - The Political Secretary to Mr
Williams - Dec 23. 1879

Inclosure No. 1
With Dispatch No. 880
Havana, December 24th 1849.
Translation.

Telegram from Mr Stearns
to Mr Williams.

Cienfuegos, 21st Decr. 1849
12 hrs 50
recd. Decr 21st 1. P.M.

American Consul - Havana.

Cipriano Muñoz,
arrested for third time
and taken to Havana,
today by railroad.

Stearns.

Copy.

Copy.—

Cienfuegos Dic^bre 21. 1879.

12 ½ 50.

Recibido Habana. 1. tarde.

Consul Americano.

Habana —

Cipriano Muñoz =
arrestado por tercera
vez y llevado á la
Habana hoy por el tren.

Stearns.

Inclosure No. 2
With Dispatch No 880
Havana, December 24th 1849.
Translation.

Government General of the Island of Cuba. Office of the Secretary.

By order of H.E. the Governor General Mr Cipriano Muñoz and Da Juana Garcia, are hereby authorized to visit Cienfuegos to attend to the sale of some of their private property and other interests, with the understanding that both are to embark at the port of Cienfuegos for the

United States before the 15th of next January, this document serving them as a safe-conduct direct to Cienfuegos - by whatever direct route which may best suit them.

Habana 23 Decr. 1849.

The Secretary of the General Government.

= Joaquin Carbonell =

Seal.

Inclosure No. 3-

With Dispatch No. 880-

Havana, December 4th 1879-

Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.
Political-

His Excellency the Governor General being informed by your communication of today of the request of Mr Cipriano Muñoz who desires to obtain permission to go to Cienfuegos, accompanied by his sister-in-law Doña Juana Garcia, in order to attend to the settlement of some private business,

business among which is the sale of a house, and to embark thence the 12th January proximo for the United States.

His Excellency has ordered that such permit be granted and which I herewith inclose. and you will please give the parties interested to understand the responsibility they incur if by their acts or behaviour they give reason to doubt of their intentions or designs, in which event the respective authorities are authorized to proceed to their arrest and immediate expulsion from the country, without further consideration or proceedings.

God

God preserve you many years.

Havana, 23 December 1879.

=Joaquin Carbonell=

To the Consul General of the
United States at this city.

Copy— Gobierno General de la Isla
de Cuba - Secretaria -
Política -

Enterado el Exmo Señor =
Gobernador por la comunicacion de
V.S. fecha de hoy de lo solicitado por
Dn Cipriano Muñoz que pretende
se le permita pasar á Cienfuegos
con su cuñada Da Juana Garcia,
para realizar algunos negocios
entre ellos la renta de una casa,
á fin tambien de embarcarse
en dicho puerto el dia 12 del
proximo Enero con destino

á los Estados Unidos.

S.E. ha acordado se le conceda la autorizacion pedida á cuyo efecto remito á V.S. el permiso correspondiente; debiendo V.S hacer comprender á los interesados la responsabilidad que contraen si con sus actos ó proceder dan lugar á que se dude de sus intenciones ó propositos en cuyo caso están facultadas las autoridades respectivas para proceder á su detencion y espulsion inmediata del pais sin mas consideraciones ni procedimientos

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s

Habana 28 de Diciembre 1879.

=Joaquin Carbonell.

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos en esta Plaza.

Ask for
for further instructions
when obtained

Wood

No 881. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 24th 1879.

Acknd
Copy &

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Relating to a telegram,
said to have been sent to
this office, by Mr Swords,
U.S. Commercial Agent at
Sagua la Grande, in this
Island, and which was
never received here.

№ 881. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 24^th 1879.

Hon John Hay

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

Referring to dispatch
№ 28 dated, at the U.S. Com-
=mercial Agency at Sagua la
Grande, the 22^d instant —
which has reached this —
Consulate General today, —
open as usual, when en route
for the Department, I have
to report that the telegraphic
dispatch referred to by Mr.
Swords, as addressed jointly
by himself and by Mr John
S Harris, British Vice Consul,

to the Vice Consul General
U.S.A. and the acting Consul
General of Great Britain,
and referring to the arrest
of Mr Alexander St Amant,
a native American citizen,
in the jurisdiction of Sagua,
has never been delivered at
this office; and, therefore, my
first knowledge of the occurrence
was derived from the perusal
of Mr Swords communication.

The steamer being just about
to leave for New York there is not
sufficient time to investigate and
further
report, by this mail.
I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

R. D. Williams
Vice Consul General.

Wood

No. 882 U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, Dec^r 27^th 1879.

Acknowl^d. Inst^n. 8

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No 538 of 12^th instant, asking for information concerning schooner "White Wing".

No 882. — U.S. Consulate General

Havana, December 24th 1879

Hon William Hunter -

Second Assistant Secretary of State -

Washington -

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instruction No 538 of 12th instant.

After diligent search of the arrival and departure of American vessels, to and from this Island, during the present year, I cannot find that the American schooner "White Wing" of 90 tons has entered or departed from any of its ports since

the 5th of August last.

I am Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General

Mr Wood

No. 884. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec^r 21^th 1849.

Acknl. & Answ.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of instructions Nos 534 of 8^th and 537 of 11^th instant.

No 884. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, Dec 27th 1879.

Hon John Hay

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments instructions Nos 534 and 537, of 8th and 11th instant.

I am Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R. O. Williams

Vice Consul General.

Dec. 31/79